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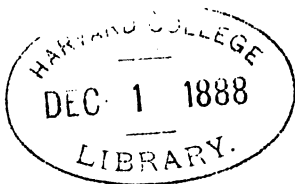


ELEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS
OF
PUBLIC CHARITIES
OF THE
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA,
TO WHICH IS APPENDED THE
REPORT OF THE GENERAL AGENT AND SECRETARY,
ALSO,
THE STATISTICAL REPORT.

TRANSMITTED TO THE LEGISLATURE, JANUARY, 1881.

C
HARRISBURG:
LANE S. HART, STATE PRINTER.
1881.

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Dept. of Public Charities



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ELEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
Board of Commissioners of Public Charities
OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.
FOR 1880.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

PRESIDENT,
MAHLON H. DICKINSON.

GENERAL AGENT AND SECRETARY,
DILLER LUTHER, M. D.

PRESENT MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.

DATE OF ORIGINAL APPOINTMENT.	NAME.	POST OFFICE ADDRESS.	TERM EXPIRES.
December 1, 1870,	Hiester Clymer, . . .	Reading, Berks county, . . .	Dec. 1, 1880.
December 1, 1872, .	George Bullock, . . .	Conshohocken, Montg'ry co.,	Dec. 1, 1883.
October 6, 1875, .	Mahlon H. Dickinson,	Philadelphia, Phila. co., . .	May 5, 1881.
January 23, 1879,	James S. Biddle, . .	Philadelphia, Phila. co., . .	Dec. 1, 1881.
May 25, 1880, . .	*John W. Chalfant, . .	Allegheny, Allegheny co., . .	. . . . .
May 21, 1880, . .	†Lewis Peterson, Jr.,	Allegheny, Allegheny co., . .	. . . . .
November 2, 1880,	†W. W. H. Davis, . .	Doylestown, Bucks co., . . .	. . . . .

† In place of Thomas Beaver, resigned.

* In place of William Bakewell, resigned.

‡ In place of Amos C. Noyes, deceased.

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1000



COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA.

REPORT
OF THE
COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC CHARITIES
FOR THE YEAR 1880.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC CHARITIES,
HARRISBURG, *January 1, 1881.*

*To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the General
Assembly of Pennsylvania :*

The Board of Public Charities, as required by the act of Assembly under which it is organized, respectfully submits to your honorable bodies this report of its proceedings and transactions during the year 1880, accompanied by that of its General Agent and Secretary, Doctor Diller Luther, who, in detail, under their appropriate heads, presents the names and locations of a large number of charitable, correctional, and penal institutions throughout the Commonwealth, visited and inspected by himself, and the Commissioners of Charities, during the year, with remarks upon the condition and management thereof, and his views and suggestions relative to the introduction of improvements, which, in many instances, are not only desirable, but imperatively necessary ; containing also useful and reliable statistical information, which has been carefully compiled from the official reports and statements made by the various institutions throughout the State to the Board of Public Charities, under whose supervision and inspection the laws have placed them. So much of the General Agent's report for the year 1879 as relates to the State institutions and those uniformly aided by the State has been in some part included in his report of the present year, as is thought to be necessary and important, in view of the large amount annually appropriated for their support or assistance, that the condition and management of these institutions, with an account of the services rendered by them to the Commonwealth, should be laid before your honorable bodies for the entire biennial period.

Death of Colonel Amos C. Noyes.

It is with sincere regret that we announce the death of our friend and colleague, Colonel Amos C. Noyes, which took place on the 4th of September, 1880.

Colonel Noyes was for more than eight years an active member of the Board of Public Charities, and his death has deprived it of the services of an experienced, honest, and faithful member, and the State, of a useful servant, who was ever prompt in the discharge of his duty.

County Visiting Committees.

In conformity with the act of Assembly, which authorizes the Board to designate three or more persons in each county to act without compensation as visitors and inspectors of the jails, poor-houses, and other institutions therein, which are under the supervision of the Board of Public Charities, we have appointed a committee in each county of the State, (except Philadelphia and Allegheny, where members of the Board reside,) to assist in visiting and inspecting the various institutions in their respective counties.

These committees number in all two hundred active, intelligent, well-known citizens, recommended to us, with but few exceptions, by the president judges of the judicial districts in which they were appointed, and they have already greatly aided us in our work, especially in the counties which our General Agent, during the past year, was, for want of time, unable to reach.

The appointment of these county committees gives us a complete organization throughout the entire State, and by correspondence with them, the Board of Public Charities is kept informed at all times, of whatever is useful or necessary for them to know concerning their management, or of abuses that may exist in the various institutions throughout the Commonwealth, placed by law under our supervision.

New Alms-Houses and Jails.

During the past year, much of the time of the Board and the General Agent has been occupied in examining and approving plans and specifications for the new buildings now being erected in several counties of the State, for the purposes of alms-houses, hospitals, and jails, and in visiting the localities and inspecting the work as it progressed.

The counties of Bradford, Westmoreland, Mercer, and Lawrence, have commenced and nearly completed the erection of new alms-houses, or hospitals; and new jails, or additions to old ones, have been constructed in Huntingdon, Greene, and Franklin counties.

In compliance with the act of Assembly, the commissioners charged with the duty of erecting these buildings, have, in each case, submitted their plans and specifications to the Board for examination and approval, and in all cases where additions, alterations, or suggestions were made by the Board of Public Charities, they were cheerfully complied with by the county commissioners.

As the result of this supervision, these buildings are being constructed after the best models and in accordance with the advanced ideas of the present day. They are furnished with all the conveniences and appliances which are now considered necessary for the care and treatment of the aged,

infirm, and diseased inmates, or in the case of criminals, all that is demanded for their proper care, discipline, and safe custody.

Condition of County Jails.

In pursuance of our official duties, we desire to present to your honorable bodies the condition of some of the county jails of the State, which we have frequently condemned as being wholly unfit for their legitimate purposes, and ask that laws may be enacted whereby the evils arising therefrom may be avoided.

Notwithstanding the fact that since the organization of the Board of Public Charities, a general advance in the construction and discipline of the penal and correctional institutions of the State has taken place, the authorities in some of the counties, while admitting that their jails have been deservedly condemned by us as seminaries of vice and immorality, and in every particular unfit for the confinement of any class of offenders, and where, for want of proper arrangement and construction of the building, the untried and, perhaps, innocent prisoner, the citizen who is detained as a witness, the youth who is committed for his first offense, and the old and hardened convict, are compelled to associate, and in some instances within our own knowledge, a promiscuous intercourse of the sexes is unavoidable, still persist in maintaining these sinks of iniquity, which are not only a disgrace to the counties which tolerate them, but to the Commonwealth itself.

In order that the condition of some of these jails might be brought to the notice of the grand inquest of the counties wherein they are located, the Commissioners of Charities, in 1879, after re-visiting and carefully inspecting them, deemed it proper to present the matter in a special report to the president judges of the several judicial districts interested, accompanied with a request that the attention of the next grand jury should be called to the subject by the court. This request was in every instance complied with, and favorable action was generally had, but as the laws require that the building of a new jail shall be recommended by two successive grand juries, the object has generally failed in consequence of the succeeding jury's not indorsing the action of the first.

The counties complained of are by law clothed with the necessary power and authority to erect all the buildings that may be required for county purposes.

Attention has been called to the bad condition of their jails, year after year, by the Board of Public Charities, and, in some instances, by the president judges of the judicial districts in which they are located. It has been shown them that these buildings are not secure places for the confinement of desperate felons, as the numerous escapes therefrom will abundantly attest, and in many, if not in all of them, there is an almost entire absence of the proper means and appliances for the enforcement of the discipline established by law.

It is evident to us, that the authorities of these counties are not disposed to do anything to improve the condition of their jails, or to obey the laws

enacted by the Legislature for their government, which, if duly enforced, would effectually remove these long existing evils.

We are, therefore, in view of the responsibility which rests upon us, constrained to appeal to your honorable bodies for the enactment of such laws as will authorize and empower the authorities of the Commonwealth, when a county neglects or refuses to provide a proper jail for the discipline and safe-keeping of its criminals, to take such action as will compel the commissioners of the county to erect the buildings required by law, where the regulations for imprisoning persons in county jails may be fully complied with.

Children in Alms and Poor-Houses.

A subject which has engaged much of the attention of the Board during the past year is the retention of children in the alms-houses and poor-houses of the State. It is not necessary to assume that these refuges for the poor are peopled *only* by the vicious or depraved. They are intended to be, and we are glad to say, under the careful administration of many intelligent superintendents, they are, homes suitable for the honest and unfortunate poor. But it cannot be denied that their inmates are, in large part, the victims of vicious indulgence, men and women of intemperate habits, and, to say the least, persons whose thriftless laziness of character has imposed their support upon the public. Surely it needs no argument to show that these are not the surroundings in which any part of the youth of this Commonwealth should be trained. In the last five years, over ten thousand children have been admitted to the poor-houses of the State. Here they are brought up in an atmosphere of pauperism, which is calculated to taint all their future lives, and to fasten upon the community an hereditary class of paupers from generation to generation.*

This is an evil which has been long patent to all who have turned their minds to the subject of pauperism, both in Great Britain and in this country. In many of our sister States, notably in Massachusetts, New York, Ohio, and Wisconsin, it has led to statutes forbidding children over a certain age from being received into, or retained in any alms-house or poor-house.

We earnestly recommend the passage of such a law at the present session of the Legislature, and are prepared to submit the draft of an act which we think would attain the desired object.

The measure which we propose has been commended by the annual Conference of charities of the United States in 1878, 1879, and 1880. Its warmest advocates, as might be expected, are amongst the superintendents and directors of the poor, who are daily witnesses of the evil effects of the present system.

At the annual convention of the "Association of the Directors of the Poor of Pennsylvania," held in 1879, resolutions were adopted to the effect that "the method now pursued in rearing children in the poor-houses of

* In one of our poor-houses, for instance, may be seen a boy thirteen years of age, and also his mother and grandmother; the latter an inmate for twenty years.

this State is a cruelty to the children and a source of danger to the Commonwealth."

At the convention of the same body, held at Harrisburg in September of last year, a similar resolution was adopted, and a committee was appointed to coöperate with the Board of Charities, in procuring the passage of an act prohibiting the admission of children into alms-houses.

The Social Science Association, recently convened in Philadelphia, also passed a resolution urging in strong terms, the adoption of the same measure.

We may add that nowhere have we seen the evil of the present system, and the need for its abolishment more forcibly stated, than in some of the reports which we have received from the county committees of visitors appointed by our own Board.

We subjoin the draft of Act to which we have referred, and which we respectfully commend to the careful consideration of the Legislature.

AN ACT to prevent the admission and retention of children of a certain age in the alms or poor-houses.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, &c.*, That it shall not be lawful for the overseers, or guardians, or directors of the poor, or other persons having charge of the poor, in the several counties, cities, boroughs, and townships of this Commonwealth, to receive into, or retain in, any alms-house or poor-house, any child between two and sixteen years of age, unless such child be an unteachable idiot, an epileptic, or a paralytic, or otherwise so disabled or deformed as to render it unfit for family care.

SECTION 2. It shall be the duty of said overseers, or other persons having charge of the poor, to place all pauper children who are in their charge, and who are over two years of age, (with the exceptions named in the first section of this act,) in some respectable family in the State, or in some suitable institution or home for children; and the said officers shall visit such children, in person or by agent, not less than once in three months, and make all needful inquiries as to their treatment and welfare.

SECTION 3. In case said overseers or other persons having charge of the poor shall themselves establish and maintain an institution or home for children, such institution or home shall be remote from any alms-house or poor-house and entirely disconnected from the same.

SECTION 4. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be punished for every violation of the same by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars.

SECTION 5. This act shall go into effect on the 1st day of _____, 1881, and all acts of Assembly or parts of acts inconsistent therewith are hereby repealed from that date.

Transferring Insane Persons from County or District Poor-Houses to State Asylums.

Under the authority conferred upon us by section two of the act of Assembly, approved the 7th day of May, 1874, which makes it the duty of the Board of Public Charities, "whenever they are satisfied, or have good

reason to believe, that any insane person in any county or district almshouse, or in the care of any person under the direction of the Guardians of the Poor of any district, cannot there receive proper care and treatment, or is probably curable, said Board or their representatives shall make application to the president judge of the proper county to make decree for the transfer of such patients to one of the State hospitals for the insane, &c." We have, in pursuance of the duties herein required of us, carefully inspected the buildings and appliances provided by some of the counties for the accommodation of the indigent insane confined in their alms or poor-houses, and found them unfit places for patients requiring hospital treatment.

In some, patients were confined in damp and cheerless basements; in others, for want of apartments, where by strength of structure the violent could be safely and humanely treated, they were found chained to the floors or walls of their cells, or their limbs confined by painful and wearisome restraints. Some were crowded into buildings, which, from the inflammable nature of the material used in their construction, were liable, at any time, to be destroyed by fire, and in, such event, from their defective plan and arrangement, rescue of the inmates would seem to be impossible.

In making our visits of inspection, we have generally had the presence and advice of the physicians in charge of these institutions, who have invariably united with us in our condemnation of these badly arranged and conducted county asylums, as places for the treatment of patients who are believed to be curable, or those that would probably be benefited by the more skillful treatment to be had in a hospital, specially organized and equipped for the care and treatment of this class of patients. They have also materially aided us in selecting such patients for removal as are contemplated by the act of Assembly.

During the past year, the Board of Public Charities has had removed from county alms or poor-houses, by decree of the president judges of the proper courts, to the different State hospitals, nearly 300 insane men and women, all of whom, it is believed, will be improved by the better care and attention usually bestowed upon the insane in the well-organized institutions under State supervision, and doubtless many of them will be restored to reason and to their families, as, upon their admission to the hospitals, the examining physician pronounced many of them curable, and under the care of those skilled in the treatment of this form of disease, good results are anticipated. The wisdom and policy of the law which authorizes the Board of Public Charities, under certain circumstances, to remove the insane from alms or poor-houses to State institutions, was plainly manifested on more than one occasion during the past year.

In some instances, there was no authority for their removal except that vested in this Board, and in other cases, the neglect and consequent sufferings of the patients were such that it would have been wanton cruelty to have waited the long and tedious delay necessary for obtaining their removal through other legal channels. In most of the counties where the

Board deemed it necessary to have this summary action, the local authorities, satisfied that the condition of these places and the suffering of the inmates justified removal, not only interposed no objections but manifested a desire to aid us in the discharge of this important duty.

The opening of the new State Hospitals at Norristown and Warren, during the past year, for the reception of patients, with the hospitals already in operation, provides ample accommodation for the care and treatment of all the cases of acute insanity within the limits of the Commonwealth.

These institutions will also accommodate the old or chronic cases now confined in many of the county poor-houses, where, for want of comfortable wards and careful and skillful attendants, there is great suffering.

As there are now good hospital accommodations for these, there can no longer be any excuse for this sad condition of affairs, and the Board will continue to pursue their investigations in this direction, and hope to be able to say, in their next annual report, that these evils have ceased to exist.

A Per Capita Appropriation for the Support of the Indigent Insane.

The Board, in conformity with section eight of the act creating the Board, has made report of such appropriations as are recommended for "maintenance" in the different hospitals for the insane. It was decided, however, upon mature consideration, that a suggestion should be made to the Legislature that a more satisfactory method of dispensing aid by the State might, perhaps, be adopted by appropriating to each hospital a fixed sum *per capita* for the indigent inmates actually cared for during the year. The grants of the Legislature would thus, we think, be more equally and intelligently bestowed.

This rate might be fixed at about \$1 50 per week. Whether this should cover all payments by the State, and wholly replace the present grants in gross sums for "support," or "support and maintenance," should be well considered. A rate which would suffice for a fully equipped hospital, with a very large number of patients, might need to be supplemented in the case of one which had few patients.

A large part of the expenses of such institutions, it must be remembered, consist of what may be termed "fixed charges," necessary for their proper organization and efficiency. Any such supplemental grant might be regulated, as the whole grant now is, by the previous scrutiny and approval of this Board.

Should the Legislature think proper, at the approaching session, to adopt the system which we suggest, the recommendations which we have made for appropriations to the different hospitals will need revision.

Respectfully submitted.

MAHLON H. DICKINSON, *President*,
HIESTER CLYMER,
GEORGE BULLOCK,
JAMES S. BIDDLE,
JOHN W. CHALFANT,
LEWIS PETERSON, Jr.,
W. W. H. DAVIS, *Commissioners*.

COUNTY VISITORS

APPOINTED BY THE

BOARD OF PUBLIC CHARITIES,

OF THE

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA,

FOR 1881.

ADAMS COUNTY.

David A. Buehler, Esquire, Doctor Charles Horner,
Honorable Robert G. McCreary.

ARMSTRONG COUNTY.

David J. Reed, Esquire, Doctor T. M. Allison,
Joseph Buffington, Esquire.

BEAVER COUNTY.

Honorable Joseph C. Wilson, E. B. Daugherty, Esquire,
Martin L. Knight, Esquire.

BEDFORD COUNTY.

Doctor J. H. McCulloh, William Hartley Esquire,
Reverend E. N. Kramer.

BERKS COUNTY.

Hon. Sydenham E. Ancona, Charles Brenizer, Esquire.
George D. Stitzel, Esquire.

BLAIR COUNTY.

A. J. Green, Esquire, Doctor James A. Landis,
David Henshey, Esquire.

BRADFORD COUNTY.

Elisha L. Hillis, Esquire, Abram Snell, Esquire,
E. B. Coolbaugh, Esquire.

BUCKS COUNTY.

Thomas W. Trego, Esquire, Honorable John Wildman,
Doctor Wynkoop McNair.

BUTLER COUNTY.

Doctor Samuel Graham, Honorable Jacob Ziegler,
George Vodges, Esquire.

CAMBRIA COUNTY.

Honorable John Fenlon, Honorable A. A. Barker,
Cyrus Elder, Esquire.

CAMERON COUNTY.

Honorable John Brooks, Honorable D. T. Moore,
C. B. Gould, Esquire.

CARBON COUNTY.

Doctor J. G. Zern, Lafayette Lentz, Esquire,
Charles O. Skeer, Esquire.

CENTRE COUNTY.

S. T. Shugart, Esquire, Daniel Rhoads, Esquire,
D. Z. Kline, Esquire.

CHESTER COUNTY.

Doctor John P. Edge, William M. Hayes, Esquire,
William H. Dallett, Esquire.

CLARION COUNTY.

Rulof Rulofson, Esquire, C. A. Rankin, Esquire,
Samuel Conner, Esquire.

CLEARFIELD COUNTY.

J. F. Weaver, Esquire, W. H. Dill, Esquire,
A. B. Shaw, Esquire.

CLINTON COUNTY.

H. T. Bardsley, Esquire, P. S. Merrill, Esquire,
H. L. Diffenback, Esquire.

COLUMBIA COUNTY.

Doctor Jacob Schuyler, John W. Fortner, Esquire,
William Snyder, Esquire, Benjamin F. Hartman, Esquire.

URAWFORD COUNTY.

Doctor A. McClain White, E. C. Parsons, Esquire,
P. A. Laffer, Esquire.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

John R. Miller, Esquire, Doctor S. B. Keiffer,
Herman Bosler, Esquire.

DAUPHIN COUNTY.

Doctor Henry L. Orth, William K. Cowden, Esquire,
Doctor George W. Porter.

DELAWARE COUNTY.

Henry C. Snowden, Esquire, Jesse Hibberd, Esquire.
John Benington, Esquire.

ELK COUNTY.

Jerome Powell, Esquire, H. M. Powers, Esquire,
W. W. Ames, Esquire.

ERIE COUNTY.

Benjamin Whitman, Esquire, N. W. Russell, Esquire,
Honorable Henry Souther, Doctor W. C. Evans,
H. G. Sweet, Esquire.

FAYETTE COUNTY.

Honorable Daniel Kaine, Reverend Richard S. Smith,
Doctor F. C. Robinson.

FOREST COUNTY.

Honorable Edward Kerr, John Thomson, Esquire,
Honorable N. P. Wheeler.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

Doctor Samuel G. Lane, Benjamin Chambers, Esquire,
John L. Grier, Esquire.

FULTON COUNTY.

Doctor S. E. Duffield, Doctor Jacob S. Trout,
James H. Parker, Esquire.

GREENE COUNTY.

Reverend A. B. Miller, Doctor D. W. Braden,
David Crawford, Esquire.

HUNTINGDON COUNTY.

Colonel William Dorris, Reverend A. N. Hollifield,
Honorable W. B. Leas.

INDIANA COUNTY.

Doctor Thomas St. Clair, Joseph R. Smith, Esquire,
William P. Marshall, Esquire.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

Doctor William F. Matson, K. L. Blood, Esquire,
George Mears, Esquire.

JUNIATA COUNTY.

James North, Esquire. Lewis E. Atkinson, Esquire,
Doctor Thomas A. Elder.

LANCASTER COUNTY.

J. W. Geist, Esquire. James Black, Esquire,
Samuel H. Zahm, Esquire.

LAWRENCE COUNTY.

Doctor J. W. Wallace, David Sankey, Esquire,
G. W. McCracken, Esquire.

LACKAWANNA COUNTY.

Doctor Thomas Stewart, J. Curtis Platt, Esquire,
Honorable Lewis Pugh, Honorable D. K. Morse,
Honorable J. E. Barrett.

LEBANON COUNTY.

A. Wilhelm, Esquire, — Breslin, Esquire,
Charles B. Forney, Esquire.

LEHIGH COUNTY.

Doctor Alfred J. Martin, Robert E. Wright, Esquire,
Doctor M. E. Hornbeck, Andrew Heck, Esquire.

LUZERNE COUNTY.

Doctor George W. Guthrie, Reverend F. F. Buermyer,
Doctor Charles P. Knapp, F. C. Johnson, Esquire.

LYCOMING COUNTY.

Doctor William F. Logan, James H. Perkins, Esquire,
Abraham Updegraff, Esquire.

McKEAN COUNTY.

Honorable William S. Brownell, Doctor S. D. Foreman,
William A. Williams, Esquire.

B—B. P. CHAR.

MERCER COUNTY.

A. D. Gillespie, Esquire, Reverend L. J. Crawford,
John J. Gordon, Esquire.

MIFFLIN COUNTY.

Colonel William Willis, D. W. Woods, Esquire,
George W. Elder, Esquire.

MONROE COUNTY.

Frank H. Smith, Esquire, John Eddinger, Esquire,
Charles E. Kistler, Esquire.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Doctor Hiram Corson, Henry Fry, Esquire,
Doctor J. A. Knife.

MONTOUR COUNTY.

Doctor R. S. Simington, Peter Baldy, Esquire,
Samuel Blue, Esquire.

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY.

Doctor Joseph Mixsell, C. E. Hecht, Esquire,
Birge Ransom, Esquire.

NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY.

J. J. John, Esquire, William C. Montgomery, Esquire
William A. Boal, Esquire.

PERRY COUNTY.

Reverend John Edgar, Hugh Campbell, Esquire,
William N. Seibert, Esquire.

PIKE COUNTY.

Chauncy Thomas, Esquire, John Cornelius, Esquire,
Edward J. Baker, Esquire.

POTTER COUNTY.

Honorable D. C. Larrabee, Honorable Joseph Mann,
Honorable C. S. Jones.

SCHUYLKILL COUNTY.

Honorable J. A. M. Passmore, Charles Baber, Esquire,
William Donaldson, Esquire.

SNYDER COUNTY.

George Schnure, Esquire, T. J. Smith, Esquire,
Thomas Bower, Esquire.

SOMERSET COUNTY.

Doctor Herman Brubaker, Reverend A. M. Whetstone,
Hertz Kaiser, Esquire.

SULLIVAN COUNTY.

Doctor S. F. Colb, William Meylert, Esquire,
Joseph Gansel, Esquire.

SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY.

A. Lothrop, Esquire, M. C. Tyler, Esquire,
John C. Morris, Esquire.

TIOGA COUNTY.

Honorable J. B. Potter, Doctor Daniel Bacon,
J. W. Mather, Esquire.

UNION COUNTY.

Doctor F. C. Harrison, Doctor Samuel Blair,
Joseph Musser, Esquire.

VENANGO COUNTY.

William M. Epley, Esquire, Henry B. Plumber, Esquire,
John L. Mitchell, Esquire.

WARREN COUNTY.

Honorable Samuel P. Johnson, Doctor H. L. Bartholomew,
W. W. Hague, Esquire.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Honorable John H. Ewing, William Workman, Esquire,
Doctor William G. Barnett.

WAYNE COUNTY.

Honorable John Torrey, John B. Fitch, Esquire,
Honorable E. W. Hamlin.

WESTMORELAND COUNTY.

John W. Turney, Esquire, H. J. Bruno, Esquire,
John Truxel, Esquire.

WYOMING COUNTY.

B. W. Lewis, Esquire, A. B. Mott, Esquire,
O. W. Stanton, Esquire.

YORK COUNTY.

Reverend Henry E. Niles, Samuel Small, Esquire,
F. A. Scott, Esquire, Daniel Jummell, Esquire.

Rules for the Government of the County Visitors Appointed by the Board of Public Charities.

1. Visitors will hold their office during the pleasure of the Board of Public Charities.

2. They will report their ordinary inspections and proceedings to this office annually, on the 1st day of October. Any information of special importance should be transmitted without delay.

3. As abuses in institutions are generally the result of ignorance and incapacity of officials, rather than of willful wrong-doing, we advise the employment of moral influences for their removal. Inspections should be made about once in three months, and oftener, if necessary to correct abuses.

4. We recommend a frank exposure of defects of administration, insufficiency, or incapacity of officials, and actual grievances to the county authorities, for correction.

5. All acts or proceedings of visitors, excepting those of inspection, or casual advice and suggestion, should have the sanction of a majority of their number in each county.

6. No proceeding for the removal of insane persons, as provided for by act of May 7, 1874, shall be taken until a report of the case is made to this office, and such measure be approved by the President or General Agent of the Board.

7. Visitors must, in all cases, endeavor to effect such removals by and through the "county authorities," before resorting to the legal provisions referred to.

8. Visitors must make inquiries on all the points suggested in the act of Assembly creating this Board, and must keep careful records of all inspections, proceedings, &c.

9. They must ascertain whether the "returns" to this Board, required of officials and institutions, are regularly made, and give such advice as may be needed to prepare them.

10. They must request, when visiting institutions, the attendance of the official in charge at the time being.

Although provided with a General Agent to visit the institutions and execute the requirements of the law establishing this commission, it will be quite apparent to you, that the best efforts cannot thoroughly accomplish so large a work as is embraced within the scope of the authority and responsibility of the Board, without the supplementary aid which has now been granted by the Legislature. At the same time it will be equally clear to you, that this aid must be supplementary only, and must not displace, so to speak, the personal service of the Commissioners or the General Agent; the law always imposing upon them the responsibility of executing its provisions.

I am instructed, therefore, to communicate to you the above directions

and advice, which the Board has adopted to govern your proceedings. It is possible that other suggestions may follow, of which you will be duly informed.

Suggestions for Directors of the Poor, and Others who have Charge of the Indigent Insane.

By taking charge of the insane and receiving them into the institution, the county binds herself to take proper care of them in all respects.

The insane are always called, and unquestionably are, patients, sufferers from sickness, and need what is termed *hospital* treatment.

They are irresponsible wards of the county, and should be regarded as such by all who are charged with their care; and they may become useful or otherwise, according to the treatment they receive.

Humanity and economy unite in recommending the best hospital provision for the care and treatment of the insane.

The rule should be inflexible with the county authorities, to send all *recent* cases of insanity to one of the State hospitals, *unless the county has a hospital provided with all the means of care and treatment, which those institutions possess.*

The cases called *chronic* are not always incurable, and *incurable* cases are often so far relieved, as to become useful in the institution or the family. The county then has an interest in treating even these in a manner that will conduce to their comfort, well-being, and improvement.

The superintendent of the department for the insane should, therefore, possess peculiar qualifications. He should be sympathetic and humane, calm and courageous, good and just, tempering firmness with serenity, and kindness with decision and impartiality. He should be a person who can command respect as well as obedience.

Therefore, in order to promote the improvement of the insane, certain rules for their care and treatment are indispensable, and we urge upon you their observance. The following are the most essential, viz:

There should be two separate and distinct departments for the insane, one for the male and one for the female patients, who should always be out of sight and hearing of each other.

They should have nutritious diet, well prepared, and abundantly sufficient for their wants.

Their rooms and their persons should be kept clean.

The means of thorough ventilation should be provided, and the rooms and corridors should be kept well aired at all times, due regard being had to proper temperature.

Where patients are "filthy" in their habits, they should be regularly washed; all soiled garments and bedding should be at once removed, and clean ones substituted. Their rooms should not only be thoroughly cleansed, but should be disinfected by such agents as carbolic acid, chloride of lime, sulphate of iron, or chlorinated soda.

Every patient, who is capable, should have some sort of occupation, in caring for vegetables or flowers, in labor on the farm or garden, to an extent that will not become irksome through fatigue; or in assisting in the several kinds of housework. When out-door employment cannot be provided, or is unsuitable, some in-door occupation should be devised and instituted. In its absence, means of amusement or entertainment of an unexciting character may be regularly employed.

Airing yards should be attached to both the male and female departments. If they adjoin each other, the division wall or fence should be so constructed as to prevent communication between the sexes, both by sound and sight. These yards should be furnished with well-secured seats, and should have shade and shrubbery if possible. They would be especially useful for excited patients, who could not have exercise at out-door work.

Mechanical restraints should be seldom used, *shower-baths never*. But, instead, a persistent effort should be made to secure the confidence of the patient. If the qualities named herein for a "good superintendent," are possessed by the person in charge of the insane, little occasion will be had for such appliances. Judicious and patient treatment will generally prevent irritation, soothe excitement, and correct bad habits and evil propensities.

Where "restraints" of any description *must be used*, they should be applied with gentleness, that the patients may not look upon them as a means of correction or punishment, but as friendly appliances, intended solely for their ease and comfort.

MAHLON H. DICKINSON,
President of the Board of Public Charities.

The following is a synopsis of the official business transacted at the meetings of the Board, held during the year 1880 :

At a stated meeting held at Harrisburg, March 2, 1880,

The report of Dr. Luther, General Agent and Secretary, on the general work of the Board of Public Charities was read and approved.

A report of the commission charged with the erection of the South Eastern Insane Hospital, at Norristown, was received and read, and, on motion, it was ordered that the commission be requested to furnish the Board of Public Charities, at as early a day as possible, a final account of the amount of money expended by them in the erection of said hospital, and that they be further requested to transmit a statement of all expenditures since the organization of the commission, dividing the same under as many different heads as may be necessary to show with precision the cost of each branch of outlay.

A committee of the commission, appointed by the Governor to select a site and build a hospital for the care and treatment of injured persons, to be located in the anthracite coal region, for the district embracing the counties of Schuylkill, Carbon, Dauphin, Northumberland, and Columbia, having selected a site near Ashland, in Schuylkill county, on land donated for the purpose, exhibited the drawings and specifications for the contemplated buildings, with a view of their approval by the Board, and the early commencement of the work, whereupon the following resolution was adopted :

Resolved, That the Board approves the plan and specifications now exhibited by the commissioners, provided that the whole cost of the land and the erection of the building does not exceed the amount (\$60,000) appropriated by the Legislature. The plan being for the accommodation of fifty-two patients in the two principal wards, and fourteen patients in the smaller special wards.

A communication was received from Dr. Harris, late a patient in the Harrisburg Insane Hospital, complaining of neglect and unkind treatment, which was referred to a committee composed of Messrs. Bullock and Dr. Luther, for inquiry.

A report was received from the local committee of the Board of Public Charities of Montgomery county, in relation to the condition of the insane patients confined in the poor-house of that county, which was, on motion, referred to the General Agent for inquiry.

Communications were received from the Boards of Charities of New York and Illinois, relative to the practice of many of the governments of Europe sending to this country their *blind, crippled, idiotic, lunatic, and other infirm paupers*, in order to avoid the burden of their support, were read, and the following resolution unanimously adopted :

Resolved, That this Board cordially concur in the action of the above-named Boards of State Charities, and that we hereby tender our active coöperation in procuring the necessary Federal legislation to provide suitable remedy for this great evil.

The President reported the names of gentlemen who are willing to serve on local committees, auxiliary to the Board of Public Charities, in the various counties of the State, which met the approval of the Board, and he was authorized to fill present vacancies or any that may occur in the future.

A communication was received from General Brinkenhoff, urging a full representation of this Board at the national conference of Charities and Corrections, to be held at Cleveland on the 29th day of June next. When, on motion, it was

Resolved, That this Board will send representatives to the aforesaid national convention.

On motion of Mr. Biddle, it was

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to prepare a bill, to be presented to the Legislature at the next session, to prohibit the admission of children into the poor or alms-houses of this State, and also to cause all children who are inmates of said poor or alms-houses at the time of the passage of this act, to be removed therefrom, so soon as they shall arrive at the age of four years.

The President appointed as that committee Messrs. Biddle, Bullock, and Luther.

At a stated meeting, held at Harrisburg, June 1, 1890. Mr. Eby, a commissioner of the Anthracite Hospital, reported that four additional acres of land, immediately joining the land previously donated by the Reading Railroad Company, had been donated by Mr. Wilson, and that the foundations for the hospital having been partly laid on both properties, directions had been given to rebuild them in such a way that the buildings may be placed exclusively within the four acres last named.

On motion of Mr. Biddle, it was

Resolved, That in case a deed conveying the said four acres has not been received, the commissioners be requested to suspend further proceeding with the building until the deed is executed and delivered to the board of building commissioners.

It was resolved, That applicants for plans for county buildings or other institutions be directed to visit localities where there are already such buildings as we can recommend as suitable models for the wants and necessities of those applying.

A communication was received from the secretary of the anthracite hospital commission, asking this Board for a certificate of approval of the plan of said hospital.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That our approval of the plan shall be indorsed thereon by the General Agent and Secretary, and a copy of the same deposited with the Secretary of the Commonwealth.

A communication was received from the commissioners of Greene county, covering a plan for a new jail for said county. After viewing the plan, it was referred back to the commissioners, with the request that a written

description of the interior arrangement be given, as difficulty was experienced in fully understanding the arrangement of the cells, whether it was designed that they should be of the *iron cage* kind, or to be of solid masonry, and that a description, affording the required information, be requested.

The Board, from observations of jails constructed on the iron cage plan, has arrived at the conclusion that it is by no means a desirable or proper one. That they cannot recommend it for adoption, on the ground of security, or as affording the necessary facilities for enforcing a proper system of prison discipline and management, and that, therefore, they conceive it to be their duty to withhold their approval of plans of this kind, and that the commissioners of counties intending to erect jails be informed to this effect.

The commissioners of Bradford county submitted for the inspection of the Board, plans and specifications for a new alms-house, which were carefully examined and approved, with the condition that water conveniences should be provided for each floor, and a separate wing or building for the insane inmates should be constructed near enough to the main building to admit of close supervision, on the part of the steward and other officers of the institution.

A communication was received from the commissioners of Lebanon county, relative to plans for a new jail for that county. On motion, the commissioners were referred for suitable models to the counties wherein new jails of the approved kind have been recently erected.

The proceedings before the coroner and mayor, and a copy of the testimony taken against certain officials of the Allegheny City Home, as to the cause of the death of John Gearing, an insane inmate of said institution, with their final action, was received, and as the matter is one for judicial investigation, the Board deemed it unnecessary at this time to take action thereon.

A communication was received from the commission for erecting the South-eastern Insane Hospital, in answer to a request made by the Board of Charities, for a financial statement of their affairs, stating that "as soon as possible after the labors of the commission are completed, they will make a final report."

Mr. Bullock, chairman of the committee, to which was referred, at the last meeting, the letter of Dr. Harris, late a patient in the Harrisburg Insane Hospital, complaining of neglect and unkind treatment while an inmate of that institution, reported that the committee had received the testimony of citizens of Harrisburg, who had a knowledge of all the circumstances connected with the case, and are satisfied from what they have learned, that there are no just grounds for the complaints made against the officers of the institution, and that Dr. Harris received the benefit of such care and treatment as his condition required.

A letter was received from Eliza McGallagher, an inmate of the Harris-

burg Insane Hospital, addressed to the Governor of the State, and by him referred to the Board of Public Charities; also a communication from Dr. Curwen, in reference to the case of Mrs. McGallagher, which, after due consideration, were ordered to be placed on the minutes, and, as the matter was undergoing investigation in the court of York county, it was deemed unnecessary to take further action at this time.

Doctor Luther, General Agent and Secretary of the Board, reported that he had made inspection, during the last quarter, of numerous charitable, reformatory, and penal institutions in the city of Philadelphia, and in several counties of the State, and he had also given much time and attention, and assisted, with advice and instruction, parties who were charged with the erection of new jails and alms-houses in several of the counties, and in extending, remodeling, and improving those already erected, and introducing improved methods of conducting the various classes of institutions that come under the supervision of the State Board of Charities.

Mr. Dickinson, President, laid before the Board his annual financial statement, which, together with the quarterly statement of the General Agent, was referred to the auditing committee.

At a special meeting held July 29, 1880, at the office of the executive committee, No. 1224 Chestnut street,

Mr. Dickinson, President, stated that the object of the meeting was to consider the crowded condition of the insane department of the Philadelphia alms-house, and the unsuitable character of some of the buildings in which the insane are confined, and to adopt measures necessary to have a portion of the inmates removed to the State Hospital, recently opened at Norristown for the accommodation of the insane of the South-Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Biddle, after some discussion, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That application be made to the Honorable Joseph Allison, president judge of the court of common pleas, No. 1, of the first judicial district, for a decree directing the guardians of the poor, and the officers of the department of the poor of the city of Philadelphia, to transfer, without unnecessary delay, two hundred and fifty of the insane patients named in the schedule furnished by Doctor Richardson, the physician-in-chief, to the State Hospital of the South-Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

The application as directed, accompanied by the necessary affidavit, was duly presented to the judge, who made the following order: "And now to wit: July 29, 1880, the court grants the order prayed for in the within petition, and directs the transfer therein prayed for, of the persons therein named, to the State Hospital for the Insane at Norristown, south-eastern district of Pennsylvania, be made by the board of guardians of the poor of Philadelphia."

At a stated meeting held at Harrisburg, September 7, 1880,

Lewis Peterson, Esquire, appointed a commissioner by the Governor, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of the Hon. Thomas Beaver, appeared and took his seat as a member of the Board.

The correspondence relative to the complaints of Doctor Harris and Mrs. Eliza McGallagher was ordered to be filed.

On motion of Mr. Bullock, it was

Resolved, That the building commission of the State Hospital for persons injured in the anthracite coal regions, be requested to furnish this Board with a detailed statement of all their receipts and expenditures to the present period, and that no further warrants be countersigned until this request is complied with.

On motion of Mr. Bullock, it was

Resolved, That the building commission of the South-eastern Hospital be requested to furnish a detailed statement of the entire amount of their receipts and expenditures in erecting the buildings, in order that this Board may be enabled to report the same to the next Legislature.

The President announced the death of the Hon. Amos C. Noyes, a member of this Board, whereupon Mr. Bullock offered the following preamble and resolution, which were unanimously adopted :

WHEREAS, Information has reached us of the sudden demise of our friend and colleague, Colonel Amos C. Noyes, of Clinton county, who, under the appointment of the Governor of the Commonwealth, has, for nearly eight years, faithfully discharged the duties of commissioner of State charities :

And whereas, This Board desire to place upon record their sense of the loss they have sustained, in the death of a worthy and useful member ; be it, therefore,

Resolved, That in the death of Colonel Amos C. Noyes, the State of Pennsylvania and the Board of Public Charities have lost the services of an experienced, honest, and faithful public servant, and the poor, distressed, and suffering of all classes, a warm and sympathizing friend, who was ever ready out of his abundance to relieve them, or aid them with his advice and counsel.

Resolved, That we tender to the family of deceased our sincere sympathy in their great affliction and irreparable bereavement.

Resolved, That a copy of these proceedings, signed by the officers of the Board, be forwarded to the family of the deceased.

Mr. Biddle offered the following resolution, which was adopted :

Resolved, That the officers of the Board be instructed to communicate with the president judges of the judicial districts, wherein the county jails are reported by the General Agent or the visiting committees of the counties, to need repairs, or requiring new buildings, and request said president judges to present the matter to the next grand inquest of the county, and direct them to examine and report the same during the term of service.

Mr. Peterson submitted the form of a petition to be presented to the court of common pleas of Allegheny county, asking that Harriet Walker, confined in the insane department of the Allegheny county alms-house, be examined by a committee to be appointed by the court, and if found to be sane, to be discharged from the institution. The form, as read, was ap-

proved, and the President and Secretary directed to sign the same, and forward it to the president judge of Allegheny county.

Mr. Biddle offered the following, which, after some discussion, was adopted :

Resolved, That the resolution adopted by the Board, March 2, 1880, on the subject of confining children in alms-houses, be so amended as to recommend the exclusion of all children over two years of age.

Doctor Luther, after some explanatory remarks, presented the accompanying resolutions, which were prepared with the view of submitting them to the convention of alms-house superintendents and directors of the poor, now sitting in Harrisburg, which, after discussion and some amendments, were approved, and Doctor Luther, as the representative of the Board, authorized to present the same to the convention, and urge their adoption :

Resolved, That the custody of the insane (the curable as well as the incurable) should be taken, with the qualifications hereafter mentioned, absolutely out of the hands of the poor-houses of the State and of township overseers ; that even the best county asylums afford insufficient safe-guards for this class, and that a present fair standard of care cannot be relied on, in view of the changes in economy and supervision liable to occur under different administrations.

Resolved, That so long as the provisions by the State, looking to this end, through a per capita allowance, and hospital accommodations continue to be insufficient as an economical inducement, the law becomes positively inoperative.

Resolved, That in view of the peculiar claims of this class for protection at the hands of the State, the arrangements for which are re-organized so liberally in the eastern and western, and some of the other States, either in a reduced per capita allowance of one third to one half, or by the entire assumption by the State of the care and support of the insane, irrespective of condition.

Resolved, That as several counties of the State are contemplating the care of their insane at home, and are withdrawing them from the State hospitals and placing them in asylums, which are being erected in connection with their alms-houses, by which change the value of the curative advantages of our State hospitals will, in a great measure, be lost, that prompt and decisive action should be taken to prevent this retrograde in the care and cure of the insane.

The General Agent's quarterly report of visitation and inspection of over fifty of the charitable, reformatory, training, industrial, and penal institutions of the city of Philadelphia and of the State, was read and placed on file. The result of the inspections thus made are embodied in the annual report of visitations made by the General Agent.

Messrs. Peterson and Chalfant were appointed members of the executive committee for the western district.

A stated meeting of the Board was held in the Capitol, December 7, 1880.

General W. W. H. Davis, of Bucks county, having been appointed a Commissioner, and duly qualified, was present at the meeting and participated in the transaction of business.

In response to a resolution of the Board, a final statement of the commission for the erection of the South-Eastern Insane Hospital was presented by the president thereof, and after being read, it was ordered that a synopsis of the same, with explanatory extracts, be printed in the annual report of this Board.

A financial statement of the commission for the erection of a Hospital for Injured Persons in the Anthracite Coal Region, was presented and laid on the table.

On motion, the Board adjourned to meet in Philadelphia, on the 14th instant, to consider applications from institutions for State aid.

An adjourned stated meeting of the Board was held December 14, 1880, at the office of the executive committee, No. 1224 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

The Honorable John W. Chalfant, of Allegheny county, recently appointed a Commissioner, being duly qualified, presented himself at this meeting and participated in its deliberations.

After considering numerous applications from various institutions for State aid, the Board adjourned to meet at this place on the 21st instant, at ten o'clock, A. M.

An adjourned stated meeting of the Board was held at the office, No. 1224 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, December 21, 1880, at nine o'clock, A. M.

The general subject of appropriations by the Legislature to the hospitals for the insane was discussed, and it was, on motion of Mr. Biddle,

Resolved, That, in the annual report, the suggestion be made that the Legislature should, in future, appropriate to each hospital a fixed sum per capita for indigent inmates, and that this rate shall be one dollar and fifty cents per week.

The commissioners of Mercer county submitted, for the approval of the Board, a plan and specifications for a new alms-house and hospital for said county, which, after examination, was approved.

The Board then proceeded to the consideration of applications for State aid. After acting upon a number, for the purpose of obtaining information, adjourned to meet at this office, on the 29th instant, at eleven o'clock, A. M.

An adjourned stated meeting of the Board was held this morning, December 29, 1880, at the office, 1224 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

The first and only business for consideration was the applications for State aid, not yet finally disposed of. Action was had thereon, the business finished, and the Secretary directed to have the proceedings relative to the appropriations printed in pamphlet form for the use of the Legislature.

The Expenses of the Board for the Year.

Salary of the General Agent and Secretary,	\$2,000 00
For the employment of necessary clerical aid,	2,600 00
For actual traveling and other necessary expenses of the Commissioners and General Agent,	500 00
For messenger, fuel, and cleaning office,	200 00
For postage, telegrams, express charges, and incidental expenses,	400 00
Total,	<u><u>\$5,700 00</u></u>

REPORT

OF

DILLER LUTHER, M. D., GENERAL AGENT AND SECRETARY,
FOR 1879 AND 1880.

To the Board of State Commissioners of Public Charities :

GENTLEMEN : The General Agent and Secretary, in compliance with the act of Assembly, respectfully submits the report for 1879-80.

Satisfactory progress in the work of the Board continues to be made. Human suffering, however varied, destitution as seen in county alms-houses and asylums, the blind and the deaf, those upon whose darkened minds the light of reason has ceased to dawn, as well as those who have wandered into forbidden paths and occupy penal abodes, wherever gathered in institutions established for their care and support, have been visited, and the result of the observations made in the discharge of this duty is again laid before you.

It is gratifying to know, in the review of what has been accomplished, that the earnest efforts of the Board have not been fruitless. Higher standards of care and treatment have been attained, abuses have been exposed and corrected, and whilst wasteful and extravagant expenditure has been checked, adequate provision for all reasonable wants has been encouraged and increased.

But the field of labor expands and the work to be performed enlarges in a ratio which can be appreciated only by those who devote their time and attention to the duties which are required of them. Time has made manifest the wisdom of the service, and for the necessity of continued care and attention under the State supervision which has been established.

The State Institutions.

The attention of the Legislature for the last three years has been given to the necessity of providing additional building accommodations for the criminal class.

1 B. P. CHAR.

An enlargement of the Eastern Penitentiary was authorized by which its cell accommodations have been increased from five hundred and eighty (580) to seven hundred and thirty-two (732) cells.

An act has also been passed and approved by the Governor providing for the building of a third penitentiary called the Middle Penitentiary, a site for which has been selected at Huntingdon, and for which building operations have been commenced.

By the authority of an act approved June 12, A. D. 1879, the inspectors of the Western Penitentiary have commenced to erect a new State prison on the property formerly owned by the Western Reform School, in the Ninth ward of Allegheny city, but now transferred to the Western Penitentiary, which is designed to have a capacity of twelve hundred and eighty cells.

When these additional penitentiaries shall be completed, sufficient accommodations will have been provided to afford a separate cell for at least twenty-two hundred convicts. The number of convicts in the Eastern and Western Penitentiaries, September 30, 1879, was eighteen hundred and sixty-one. For the year ending September 30, 1880, it was seventeen hundred and twenty-eight.

As new prisons have been built in some counties, and additions made to old ones in others, with a view to the retention of their long and short term convicts, the number of transfers to State prisons may probably rather diminish than increase.

State Hospitals for the Indigent Insane.

Hospitals for the care and treatment of this unfortunate class have been provided to a large extent. When the Warren and South-Eastern hospitals shall be fully ready for the reception of patients, sufficient accommodations will have been provided for thirty-two hundred and fifty (3250) patients. The present number maintained in the State asylums, including Dixmont, is about fifteen hundred. Six hundred of the inmates of the insane department of the Philadelphia alms-house will probably be transferred to State institutions, making the entire present insane population to be supported in the State hospitals twenty-one hundred, (2100,) and leaving unoccupied wards for eleven hundred and fifty of such as may be transferred from other alms-houses, and those retained by friends.

The provision for the indigent class of the insane by the State is, therefore, not only sufficient, but in excess of present wants.

The Defective Classes.

Institutions for the care and training of the deaf and dumb, the blind, and feeble-minded children, have been established by incorporated associations with aid from the State, and been in successful operation for many years.

The State pays a fixed per capita rate for the maintenance of a certain

number of the indigent of each class, and has made annual appropriations for the purpose.

Two hundred and seventy-eight pupils were maintained in the Deaf and Dumb Institution in Philadelphia, at \$260 each per annum, in 1879. In addition to these, one hundred receive care and training in the Western Institution, located near Pittsburgh. The aggregate number of this class, in the State, is about two thousand. Not over one fourth are maintained in institutions or by public authorities.

It is estimated that there are at least twenty-two hundred *blind persons* living in the State. The State grant to the institution for the blind in Philadelphia, in 1879, was \$43,500 for one hundred and forty-five pupils at \$300 each. An increase of fifteen has been made in the number of State pupils. About one sixth are provided for in institutions for the blind, alms-houses, or by township authorities.

The *number of feeble-minded children* maintained in the institute established at Media, Delaware county, has been increased to double the former number. The cost per capita for the lesser number was \$230 per annum. The present per capita cost is \$200.

The number of the idiotic class, in the State, according to reports made to this Board, is estimated at not less than twenty-five hundred.

Alms-Houses.

There are sixty alms-houses in the State, thirty-three of which are county, each providing accommodation for all the poor of a county, and twenty-seven local or district alms-houses, being for the indigent of a single borough, township, city, or for several boroughs or townships.

The whole number of inmates of all classes, in these institutions, (excluding the insane in the Philadelphia alms-house), was at the beginning of the year October 1, 1877, nine thousand nine hundred and ninety-seven; admitted during the year eleven thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, making a population of twenty-one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four. There were discharged during the year twelve thousand three hundred and six, leaving at the end of the year, September 30, 1878, resident in the alms-houses nine thousand four hundred and eighty-eight.

The admissions of eleven thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, as compared with the previous year, shows a decrease of three thousand and ninety-one, or 20.76 per cent. The number discharged, twelve thousand three hundred and six, was seventeen hundred and seventy-three, or 12.59 per cent. less than during the preceding year.

Of the eleven thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven admitted, sixty-two hundred and sixty-six were adult males, thirty-three hundred and fifteen were adult females, making a total of ninety-five hundred and eighty-one, or 81.21 per cent., therefore four fifths of the admissions were adults, and but twenty-two hundred and sixteen, or 18.79 per cent., were children.

The aggregate number resident in the sixty alms-houses, (excluding the

insane of Blockley Alms-house, Philadelphia,) on September 30, 1878, was ninety-four hundred and eighty-eight, being a decrease of five hundred and nine, or five per cent. at corresponding date of previous year.

The number of men, women, and children in the above classes, is as follows: Sane, seven thousand seven hundred and sixty; insane, thirteen hundred and seven; idiotic, one hundred and seventy-five; blind, one hundred and eighty-four; deaf, sixty-two.

The expenditures in connection with the poor for the year 1878, for indoor support, \$1,183,076 70; for outdoor relief, \$418,127 55. Total, \$1,601,204 25.

The condition of the county poor-houses throughout the State, is fully set forth in a subsequent part of this report, so that further details here concerning them are deemed unnecessary. It is considered important, however, to direct attention to some facts connected with their management, and also to refer to some changes or improvements which have been recommended for adoption.

In view of the fact that a large amount of the pauperism which seeks relief in alms-houses may be prevented by appropriate and timely measures, by which the evil may be reduced and its financial burdens lessened, we advise that the admissions to poor-houses be guarded by the most stringent rules and regulations. It is shown in the reports of this Board that over forty-two per cent. of the admissions into the alms-houses of the State, were able-bodied, children over sixteen years of age being included. This fact must excite surprise, and shows the necessity of observing greater care in this important matter. We owe no debt to fraud or idleness; neither policy, humanity, or christianity require us to harbor or succor this class. In each of our poor-houses will be found a proportion of the debased and idle who utterly refuse to work, and prey upon the community either by beggary or crime.

It is shown by the reports of this Board, also, that one sixth of the entire permanent population of our alms-houses are children. We advise that they be provided for by private agencies, with encouragement and co-operation from the counties and the State, in homes or asylums now in operation, or in others which may be established for the purpose. This class, if permitted to grow up in idleness, poverty, ignorance, and vice, fill our alms-houses and prisons, and depredate upon our agricultural districts in the form of that modern pest, the tramp.

There are numerous orphan asylums and homes for friendless children in different parts of the State. The value of these institutions as a part of our system of public benevolence, cannot well be over-estimated. "It should be added that in but few, if any, of these asylums, are the charges for the care and training of such children greater than the average cost of maintenance in the county poor-house." The work, wholly gratuitous, is usually performed by committees composed of ladies, and the prosecution of the trust involves a large amount of labor.

This Board urge upon the Legislature prompt and effective action to provide for the care and training of this neglected class.

Out-Door Relief.

As large numbers of persons naturally idle and improvident have been trained and educated for the poor-house by outdoor relief carelessly and prodigally administered, it should be guarded by stringent rules and regulations, in order that its beneficent objects may be constantly realized. It is not always easy to distinguish between worthy and unworthy applicants. Aid is often withheld when it should be granted, and it is frequently given when it should be withheld.

It is important, therefore, in reducing outdoor relief, that cruelty be guarded against. It is shown in the report of this Board for 1878, page 281, of the twenty-one thousand one hundred and ninety in receipt of outdoor relief for the quarter ending September 30, 1878, nine thousand four hundred and fifty-seven, or forty-four and sixty-three hundredths per cent., were children under sixteen years of age. All children over sixteen years of age are counted as adults in alms-house computations.

Outdoor relief, therefore, seems to be a necessary part of a pauper system. Support of some kind and to some extent outside of alms-houses, and at their homes, may be considered both wise and humane. The occasions for it may be briefly indicated in preference to a transfer to the alms-house.

1. To prevent the breaking up of families, and the increase of pauperism. The death of the father may leave the family destitute. Removal to an alms-house breaks up the home and its associations. Timely outdoor relief preserves these ties and the family together until the older children are able to earn money for the common support.

2. Sickness of the head of a family, want of work in a hard winter, or some other calamity, may create the same necessity and justify the same relief. The hardship of refusing public aid to an industrious family, stricken down by some sudden misfortune, other than in a part of a room in an alms-house, is felt by all.

Outdoor relief in the cases already referred to, as well as in some others, is commended, because it is calculated to keep pauperism temporary rather than make it permanent. On the other hand, outdoor relief, while nominally occasional and temporary, is apt to become, in a large proportion of cases, *permanent*. The tendency to abuse is confessed, but with proper precaution may be kept within bounds, or entirely defeated.

Vagrancy.

This evil continues to grow in magnitude. Until a recent period the alms-houses and jails were visited by these roving idlers in large numbers. The annual reports of county commissioners show that a large portion of the expenditures for these institutions were made of amounts paid for their keeping and maintenance. And but a small part of the annoyance and expense of vagrancy is represented in the reports of these establishments.

When not seeking relief in the one or undergoing confinement in the other, they are a pest to the general public;—their whole lives being spent in gaining a livelihood from organized institutions or private individuals, without being willing to render an equivalent in labor. The pressure of the evil has long been felt, and at various times has led to the adoption of various remedies for relief.

The act passed by the General Assembly, in 1876, authorizing the erection of work-houses in connection with alms-houses, in which labor might be enforced, it was hoped might be effective. It worked well in a few counties in which the law was vigorously enforced. In consequence of the time and expense required to make arrests and committals, the law was never enforced by citizens. It need not, therefore, be a matter of surprise that whilst the evil was somewhat diminished in alms-houses, it should have been greatly increased among quiet country homes. Where the law was enforced, the evil was partially remedied; it was increased where it was not enforced:

But what was defective in the act of 1876 has been remedied by the law of 1879. It provides for more summary arrests and longer terms of imprisonment. During the brief period in which it has been in operation, wherever it has been enforced it has done more to expel from within the borders of the State the whole army of these traveling vagabonds than had been effected by any measure previously devised.

Should any Class of the Insane be Retained in Alms-houses?

This question is one of great importance, and is receiving thorough investigation from those who have taken an interest in the efforts which have been made to provide suitable support and care, and of sufficient extent for the entire class.

It is affirmed that no insane person should be retained in any place where he cannot have adequate medical supervision and personal attendance; that as ample accommodations have now been provided, the State should assume at least one half of the per capita rate charged for their maintenance in State hospitals, in addition to the aid it has heretofore rendered, in order to induce the directors of alms-houses to transfer their insane to the State institutions, where all classes may receive the benefit of such arrangements and appliances as their condition requires. And that the only limit to this requirement should be that portion of the class whose disturbed condition is of such a character as to require ordinary asylum care only, and where such persons, whether in alms-houses or local asylums, receive the proper care and attention.

There may be no objection to the retention of such cases in establishments of this class, provided the State Board of Charities, under the authority of law, should have the right to decide whether the proper standard of care is exercised, and in case it was not, it should be authorized to institute the necessary proceedings for their transfer.

The views of the State Board of Charities upon this subject are embodied

in the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, at a meeting of the Board held on 7th September, 1880, at its office, in Harrisburg.

The resolutions were also considered by the convention of poor directors at its last annual meeting, and the suggestions expressed in them were adopted as the sentiments of the convention.

It is earnestly hoped that the attention of the Legislature will be given to the subject, and the appropriate legislative enactments may be adopted to ensure the success of the proposed measure.

Resolutions.

Resolved, That the custody of the insane (the curable as well as the incurable) should be taken, with the qualifications hereafter mentioned, absolutely out of the hands of the poor-houses of the State, and of township overseers; that even the best county asylums afford insufficient safeguards for this class, and that a present fair standard of care cannot be relied on in view of the changes in economy and supervision liable to occur under different administrations.

Resolved, That so long as the provisions by the State looking to this end, through a per capita allowance and hospital accommodations, continue to be insufficient as an economical inducement, the law becomes positively inoperative.

Resolved, That in view of the peculiar claims of this class for protection at the hands of the State, the arrangements for which are re-organized so liberally in the eastern and western and some of the other States, either in a reduced per capita allowance of one third to one half, or by the entire assumption by the State of their care.

That measures in this direction should be taken promptly, as the several counties are contemplating the support of their insane at home, and are withdrawing their cases from the State hospitals into asylums that are being erected in connection with the poor-houses, by which the value of the curative advantages of our State hospitals will, in great part, be lost.

Resolved, That the discrimination in favor of the acute class being sent to the hospitals cannot be relied on should the law limit their benefits to this class. But if imperative in requiring that all in poor-houses, curable and incurable, recent or chronic, shall be removed to the State hospitals, it would not preclude the retention of the poor-houses of that class of the chronic insane who are capable of self care and of rendering assistance in household and outdoor work. Careful investigation shows that quite a number of *these patients* may be made as comfortable in good poor-houses and be as well provided for at the same time and at less expense, as in the lunatic hospitals.

Neglected and Friendless Children.

No adequate remedy has yet been provided for the extent to which dependent children continue to be admitted into the alms-houses, and the increase of pauperism which results therefrom.

The practice of receiving parents with their children into these establishments has been a prolific source of evil, and should be strictly forbidden. At least 3,800 annually become temporary inmates, and fully 1,600 remain as permanent residents, and are exposed to the injury caused by association with adult paupers.

In view of the urgent necessity for prompt action, the following resolution was adopted by the Board at its last quarterly meeting, suggesting an immediate remedy, which has also been indorsed by the last convention of poor directors, with instructions to prepare a bill to be presented to the Legislature at its approaching session:

Resolved, That we recommend the passage of an act by the Legislature of the Commonwealth, prohibiting the commitment of children between two and sixteen years of age to any jail or poor-house, and make the violation of the act a misdemeanor, punishable with penalties.

THE STATE INSTITUTIONS.

These consist of the Eastern Penitentiary, the Western Penitentiary, the Middle Penitentiary, (now being built,) Lunatic Hospital at Harrisburg, Hospital for the Insane at Danville, Hospital for the Insane at Warren, State Hospital for the Insane of the South-eastern district, the Western Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane at Dixmont, (not strictly a State institution,) the Western Reform School at Morganza, and the Anthracite Hospital, for which a site has been selected. •

Eastern Penitentiary.

June 24, 1879, visited with Messrs. Dickinson, Bullock, Biddle.

The whole number of prisoners received into the Eastern State Penitentiary for the year 1879, was 487, viz: 420 white males, 5 white females, 59 colored males, 3 colored females.

The total population for 1879, was 1,574, and the average for the year was 1,075.

The whole number discharged during the year was 457, viz: 388 by commutation law, 20 by pardon, 14 died, 19 time out, 14 by order of court, 1 insolvent law, 1 suicide.

The number remaining in prison December 31, 1879, was 1,117, viz: 985 white males, 10 white females, 119 colored males, 3 colored females.

In the last annual report of this penitentiary we are favored with a statement of the individual characteristics of the prisoners, which to all engaged in prison management are of great practical importance.

"The object in their publication is to show who are convicted of crime, and sentenced to the institution; their individual characteristics; their physical, moral, and mental conditions; the training they have received; the circumstances and surroundings to which they have been subjected; their mental education and trade instruction; the parental government extended to them in their youth; with other causes and influences which tend to and are developed in offenses for which they are subjected to punishment. Among the most striking facts thus brought out, are those bearing upon the relations of education, industrial training, and previous reformatory or penal treatment to the ultimate crime condition. Of the 487 admissions in 1879, only 193 are rated as "illiterate," 390 had attended public schools while 82 had never attended any school. On the other hand, only 60 (of the 487 admissions) convicts have served an apprenticeship to any trade, 70 had served out terms in the county prison, 19 in the House of Refuge, and 19 in prisons in other counties of the State. Only four mechanics who had been fully taught their respective trades are to be found among these

nearly 500 convicts of 1879. These, and, indeed, the whole of this well-digested mass of statistics, afford much matter for thoughtful study, and are the best ground-work for intelligent work in future prison reform."

"The position assumed that the characters of convicts as described should be understood before they are subjected to crime punishment for the crime cause of the offenses they have severally committed, must be admitted to be correct, nor can it be seriously asserted that one method of punishment, one general application of a universal treatment of convicts during incarceration, is either philosophic or reasonable, if punishment is intended for the individual, and to be other than incarceration, at some labor selected for him as best suited to his apparent physical condition.

It is conceded that labor should be performed by prisoners under punishment. But labor is not always the only element in punishment. It is an important incident, but not the exclusive and only means of applying the penalty for crime. The laws of Pennsylvania actually require provision to be made for the labor of convicts, whether in the State penitentiaries or in the county prisons; and although the labor for which provision is made by the law is enforced labor, even that, whether with solitary or social confinement, is unspeakably better than sheer idleness, both for body and mind, for the morals and future prospects of the convicts.

It is not proposed, in this report, to enter upon the question, whether labor should be performed in cells or in common work-shops, in individual separation or in association. This might bring up the whole vexed question between the separate and congregate systems of penitentiary discipline; nor is it necessary, for reformatory labor can be appropriately combined with both.

Nor is this the proper place to consider the merits or demerits of the different methods of conducting convict labor, as they are maintained by the advocates of the different systems in the two State prisons at this time.

The argument against contract labor in the report before us, is presented in strong terms. Maintaining the cardinal doctrine that the convict himself is the prime object of attention, it is asserted that under the working of contract labor, the convict is the last to be considered, the first question (under the self-supporting theory) being the partnership in his labor between the State and the contractor, and the next, the contractor's management and control of his purchased labor. That congregate contract labor degrades the convict by his constant association with convicts under a discipline of mere force. That he works not as a punishment, but to pay a profit to the partners who own him, and that men thus worked come out of prison more at war with society than before, and ready to make society pay for what it has made out of them.

The advantages derived from the individual treatment system are urged, claiming that its value consists in the ability to apply it to each individual separately, and as it is discovered his case requires, whether corrective, remedial, punitive, or reformatory. Dealing, as it does, with individuals,

the appliance of the method is a personal act as between the custodian and the convict.

All the new corridors, three in number, have been completed, and the extension of the third block finished. One hundred and fifty-two additional cells have been thereby gained.

The light, water, soil, drainage, ventilation, and heating in these blocks, are believed to be in advance of those in any like institution in Europe, and certainly in the United States.

The size of the cells has been enlarged in the new buildings, being eight feet wide, twenty feet long, and fourteen feet high. Two sky-lights in the roof, (the new blocks being one story high only,) ventilating pipes, water-closet, fresh water, steam-heating, and gas pipes in every cell, give to the prisoner light and air, which, with the other conveniences, are made agents in preparing him for whatever reformatory influence his individual case needs.

The inspectors have paid earnest attention to improvements in cell structures, with a view that the moral character of the convict might be stimulated by cleanliness, order, abundant room, and light. The prisoner can work in these cells with entire satisfaction both to himself and his overseer.

Eastern Penitentiary.

November 4, 1880. Visited with Messrs. Dickinson and Biddle.

The system of management established for this prison continues to be faithfully pursued. Every law-breaker committed to his iron-bound abode is required to perform a prescribed task, which, in most instances, is finished in from six to seven hours. As an incentive to industrial habits, he is allowed one half of the over-work which he may be able to perform by working extra hours. Generally in the after-part of the day, from two to three P. M., the prisoner is permitted to continue his work, a privilege of which not a few avail themselves; others read, some rest, and indulge in various entertainments, including music, all of which are permitted, after the allotted task has been performed, till nine P. M., when the lights are extinguished.

Shoe-making by hand is the principal employment. Upwards of four hundred convicts are thus engaged, seventy work at weaving, one hundred and forty at stocking-weaving, over eighty caning chair seats, sixty-six cigar-making, forty-six wool picking, thirty-one at wood-work, five blacksmiths. The female convicts are all engaged in sewing on prison work. Several hundred are reported idle; among these are included the sick and disabled. The workmanship, and the benefits resulting from it are reported to be more than usually satisfactory.

The benefit of moral and religious instruction is regularly dispensed, and reading matter is freely supplied. The latter consists of books from a well-selected prison library, tracts, and newspapers. Some of the latter, which we noticed, might be considered of very questionable propriety, particularly for Sunday reading, for which they are largely used.

Whilst the convict is made to feel that he must suffer the penalty of the law for the offense which he has committed, care is at the same time observed to avoid the exercise of such undue rigor as might crush his manhood; seeking rather to elevate him in the scale of being by inspiring him with a proper self-respect, and such friendly counsel and encouragement as is calculated to save him from sinking to such a depth of moral depravity as to be beyond the hope of recovery.

The officers of our State prisons, under their several systems of prison discipline, are influenced by a desire to accomplish these important ends, and it is only when a compliance with prison rules and regulations is resisted and refused by the habitually disobedient and refractory, that a different principle of government has to be resorted to, which consists in the adoption of such measures as are calculated to subdue the will of the offender, and bring him into a proper state of subordination. The methods adopted for the purpose differ somewhat in different institutions. In this institution, however, strict confinement in a cell, a bread and water diet, the withholding of all ordinary privileges, such as reading matter, entertainment of any kind, mental or physical, prove to be sufficient.

A hospital department, with ample accommodations, has been constructed at the end of block three. It contains twenty different apartments, and is provided with the requisite conveniences. This was a pressing want.

For more minute detail reference may be made to the statistical tables.

The number of convicts on the day of visit was one thousand and thirteen; December 31, 1879, the number was one thousand one hundred and seventeen.

Western State Penitentiary.

October 20, 1879. Visited with Commissioners Dickinson, Bakewell, Biddle.

The number of convicts remaining in the State penitentiary for the western district, October 20, 1879, was 791. Two hundred and sixteen (216) of them have been removed to the building at Riverside, recently owned and occupied by the Western Reform School, and which, by the act of Assembly, passed 14 May, 1878, is made to be a constituent part of the Western Penitentiary.

In the second section of said act, the sum of one hundred thousand dollars was specifically appropriated to the Western Penitentiary, for the purpose of enabling the inspectors to construct suitable buildings for said prison, on the lands aforesaid. Formal possession of the reform school premises was taken on the 30th day of September, A. D. 1878.

An efficient force was soon put to work, tearing down decayed buildings and unsightly walls, thoroughly repairing obstructed and defective sewerage, and refitting, cleaning, and renovating apartments, cellars, and vaults, and improving the structures generally.

The first detachment of prisoners was sent to it the 27th of November,

1878. As the work of preparing the apartments in the old cell block progressed, additional sets were sent down, from time to time, till the whole number, at date of inspection, had reached 216.

After the alterations and repairs were completed, sufficient cell room was provided for 250 prisoners. Gas, water, and steam have been carried over all the premises. Gas is placed in every cell, to be used at night, to supplement the vigilance of the guards, by absolute knowledge of all under their charge. "We have every building," says Warden Wright, "needed for a temporary prison, and several excellent buildings for shops. Some machinery has been procured for the machine-shop, and a blacksmith-shop, with five fires run by blast, to manufacture iron work for the new prison. A building, 30×100 feet, has been altered into a workshop, for the manufacture of chains by contract.

One hundred and twenty-nine (129) men were on the pay-roll of this apartment, at 40 cents per diem each.

Nineteen men are employed in the link-shop. These are included in the 129. Thirteen men in another, upon work for the new prison. Twelve in a tin-shop, for a contractor.

A carpenter-shop has also been prepared, to make window-frames and other necessary work for the new buildings.

A school-room, a hospital department, and chapel, have also been arranged. Deputy Warden Hugh S. McKean has been selected to take charge of the new enterprise.

About \$20,000 of the first appropriation has been expended in fitting up the Riverside prison for the reception of prisoners, and putting in and adjusting machinery to employ the convicts.*

Both prisons are under one management, but in constant communication by the use of a telephone. Warden Wright remains at the old prison, where the largest number of prisoners and chief responsibility continue.

Mr. Nevin, the president, in his annual report to the board of inspectors, avows the principle that the prisoner must earn his living. "We have too much sympathy," he says, "with the honest mechanic outside, who has never transgressed the laws, to ask him to divide the hard-earned profits of his daily toil, to support in idleness his inconsiderate fellow-mortal, who, by the commission of crime, has forfeited his liberty and fallen into prison, and yet this prisoner must live. We may take his freedom, but we may not take his life. If he is to live, he must be fed and clothed. Who, then, is to provide this food and these clothes? They must come from the outside of the prison wall if they are not earned within." "Convicts," he adds, "must be producers as well as consumers; and why should they not? They have health, strength, sinew, and muscle, and all the faculties of sound men,

* Up to December 31, 1879, there was:

"Expended for alterations of cells and buildings to be used for temporary prison, additions to shops, new engine, tools, and fixtures of a permanent character, \$46,907 51.

and, more than all, are willing to work. And yet, there is no work they can do which does not come, directly or indirectly, more or less, in conflict with outside labor. But our country is large and elastic, and in this contrast, prison labor, all told, is scarcely felt in competition."

It is under such convictions firmly and honestly entertained, that a system of congregate labor has been established and conducted with pecuniary success. A statement of the operations of the penitentiary for 1878, shows, that after deducting the profits made by the labor of prisoners, the per diem charge for each man against the counties represented, was only four cents a day. A still more favorable result was expected for 1879, a statement of which has not yet appeared.

Riverside Building—New Penitentiary.

October 21, 1879. Visited with Commissioners Dickinson, Bakewell, Biddle, and Warden Wright.

The foregoing refers to the old penitentiary in Allegheny City, and what has been done at Riverside to alter and prepare the old buildings for temporary use for prison purposes. We must now notice the new building which has been commenced and is in progress.

The authority to erect a new penitentiary to take the place of the old one in Allegheny City, is derived from the act of the General Assembly, approved June 12, 1878. It is as follows:

"The inspectors of the same are hereby authorized and empowered to use the aforesaid buildings and grounds, or any part thereof, for keeping and employing any number or all the convicts that are now or that may be hereafter inmates of the Western State Penitentiary, with a view to the removal of all the present penitentiary buildings from the western park grounds in Allegheny, and their re-construction and occupancy by the Western State Penitentiary on the new premises in the Ninth ward in Allegheny City."

The prison building will have a frontage of 1,025 feet, facing the Ohio river, and will be subdivided as follows: The rotunda or guard-house 90×90 feet from out to out, octagonal in shape, located in the center with a wing or cell-house 62×46½ feet on each side of same. The administrative residences will be placed directly in front of the former.

There will be a wing 62×120 feet extending from rear guard-house, and at right angles with the wings aforesaid. At the rear of this wing will be placed another parallel with main prison, 50×150 feet. This will be used for kitchen, bakery, store and warerooms. It will be two stories high at each end. We forbear further details.

Each wing or cell-block will contain 540 cells 5×8×8½ feet high in the clear, and 100 cells 7×8×8½ feet high, making a total of 640 cells in each wing, or 1,280 in all. There will be five tiers of cells.

The foundations and cellar walls have been laid, and part of the heavy masonry has been built about six feet above the ground.

In the report already referred to, an exhibit is presented, which indicates the progress which has been effected in respect to the question of cost in the last five years. The amount paid by counties for the support of prisoners, in 1874, was 13½ cents per day, to 10 cents in 1875, 8 cents in 1876, 6 cents in 1877, and 4 cents in 1878.

If what is termed the "repair and labor squad," who cook, bake, sew, clean, wash, and mend, also run engines, attend boilers, manufacture the clothing used in the prison, &c., are included, it may be stated that the entire population outside of the hospital department are employed in various branches of useful industry.

The mode of conducting the labor of the prisoners continues the same in the respective penitentiaries of the State. In the Western the prisoners work in association in shops, on State account, and by contract labor. In the Eastern Penitentiary the labor and the product are exclusively on State account, and is performed in cells, except in special cases.

The convict in the Western Penitentiary is allowed the value of all the work he does above his allotted task. In the Eastern Penitentiary he receives onehalf of his overwork—the other half being credited to the respective counties from whence he was received.

The work in the contract shops is carried on under the supervision of overseers and instructors who are appointed by the contractor. Delinquencies or failures to perform the allotted tasks are reported to the prison officers, to whom alone belongs the right to designate and inflict the punishment.

The comparative merits of the two opposite systems of conducting convict labor in State prisons is undergoing much discussion and investigation. Whether the introduction of the contract system may not be influenced to an improper extent by a desire to realize a maximum of profit—giving rise to tasks that may be excessive, resulting in a multiplication of punishments and frequently some of unusual severity; or whether the object in establishing it should be reformatory and remunerative, or reformatory only, without regard to profit, are questions about which very different opinions are entertained. For further information relative to expenditures, industries, punishments, and other facts connected with the points above referred to, see statistical tables.

Visited October 13 and 15, 1880. With Commissioners Biddle, Peterson, and Chalfant.

The number of convicts in the penitentiary September 30, 1880, was 725, which is 20 per cent. less than the number at the same period last year.

The receipts from the industries carried on are less in amount, but the financial result is better than last year, when the deficiency charged against counties for maintenance of convicts was not over four cents per day.

Nearly all the convicts are employed in remunerative labor. Shoes, brooms, tinware, segars, chains, links, swingletrees, weaving, and blacksmith work are successfully carried on under the system which is established in this institution.

Two hundred and fifty-seven of the prisoners have been removed to the Riverside building, where temporary work-shops and house accommodations have been fitted up.

All the female prisoners, twelve in all, have been transferred to this department, where they engage in useful work. The kitchen, laundry, and bed-rooms were under the care of an energetic matron, and were found in excellent order.

A comfortable infirmary is also provided. All but four of the entire population were employed.

The industrial employments are pursued with great activity, the heavy work mentioned above being conducted here. The large room formerly used as a school-room has been converted into a general workshop.

Under the general repairs and changes which have been made in the reform school building, the drainage and ventilation so much complained of formerly, have been so improved as to be entirely satisfactory.

The New Prison.

The walls of the new building have been raised to the first floor. Under the plans which have been adopted, the cell blocks will be in the center and the corridors on the outer sides.

The half wing now building will have 640 cells. The design is to finish this first, and not commence the other wing for some time; the intention being to return 150 convicts in the old penitentiary and 120 in the upper wing of the old reform school. The south part of the wall inclosing the grounds will be taken down to make room for work-shops.

Middle Penitentiary.

October 8, 1879.

The bill approved June 12, 1879, appropriated one hundred thousand dollars for the purpose of purchasing a site and erecting thereon the penitentiary for the aforesaid district.

In pursuance thereof, a site was selected at Huntingdon. The grounds are located about a mile west of that borough, on the right hand side of the Juniata river, traveling eastward. They comprise thirty-three and a quarter acres, most of which front on the river bank. Only fourteen acres of the site were purchased, the balance having been contributed by the people of this section. The actual expense to the State for the site was \$6,624.

It is designed to locate the building a little distance back from the river, with the front towards the stream and the railroad. The grounds about the prison will comprise thirty acres.

The site of the reservoir which is to furnish water is located half a mile back of the prison site, and comprises three and a quarter acres. On the site are three springs, which send out a large volume of pure water. The reservoir is completed. It was built by W. W. Morrison, of Lock Haven, whose contract price was \$5,450. His contract included the excavation,

making the embankments, and laying three thousand three hundred feet of eight-inch pipe, which now conducts water to the prison site for the convenience of the stone masons at work there. The capacity of the basin is nine hundred and sixty thousand gallons, and the fall of water to the site is twenty-six feet.

Work has been commenced on the foundation for the walls to inclose the prison-yard. The foundations are to be ten feet in width, and varying in depth, according to the nature of the land—probably from six to fifteen feet.

The four sides will each be six hundred and eighty feet, eighteen feet high, and will be eight feet in width at the surface of the ground, and diminishing to two feet at the top. They will be built of squared sandstone, though the sides exposed to view will not be dressed.

The contractor for the foundations, Mr. John D. Kelly, of Renovo, has at this time a considerable number of men at work. His contract price is \$2 45 per cubic yard, and the total cost of his work will be about \$37,000. For this sum, he also builds a large sewer, from the grounds to the river, and builds the foundations for two offices for the prison.

A small part of the foundations for the yard wall has already been completed, but Mr. Kelly will not be able to finish his contract before the close of next summer.

The four corners of the walls will be surmounted by towers, standing eight feet above the walls, and twenty-six feet above the surface of the ground.

The Prison Proper.

“The commissioners have not yet decided upon a detailed plan for the prison proper, though they have determined that the structure shall contain two hundred and fifty cells, that the front shall be built of dressed sandstone, and that in the center there shall be a tower rising two hundred and forty feet above the ground. Within this tower will be built a reservoir, which will be kept constantly filled with water, for protection against fire. There is no necessity for haste in deciding upon the details of the structure, since the commission have not the money to rush the work through to completion. They calculate that the cost of the reservoir, foundation, sewers, and other preliminary work of that sort will reach \$60,000. The sum of \$100,000 was appropriated by the last Legislature, and with the balance of \$40,000, they expect to build one section of the yard walls next summer, and fix up odd ends. This they wish to do, in order that contractors may have a sample, showing them exactly what is wanted, when the time comes for letting the contracts to complete the work.”

As the following communication presents the progress which has been made in the erection of this prison, and the amount of the appropriation for which the commissioners will make application at the approaching session of the Legislature, I insert it as part of this report:

2 B. P. CHAR.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, MIDDLE PENITENTIARY DISTRICT,
HUNTINGDON, PA., *November 5, 1880.*

DILLER LUTHER, Esq., *Secretary and General Agent Department of Public Charities, 1224 Chestnut street, Philadelphia:*

DEAR SIR: In reply to your favor of the 27th ultimo, I would briefly state that the contracts awarded by this commission will all be completed in or about the close of the present month. These contracts include the main inclosing wall foundations and "tower," the building of a main "sewer," and "stone culvert."

The work of gradation and excavation for foundations were commenced about the 1st day of August, 1879, and on the 21st day of August the contractor commenced the stone-work. The wall when finished will inclose a square of six hundred and eighty feet, and for solidity and strength cannot be surpassed.

The dimensions of this wall are ten feet at the bottom and eight feet at top, or neat line, and about nine feet deep; the character of said work is rubble masonry of hard sandstone laid in cement mortar and thoroughly grouted, making almost a solid mass of stone, excepting the main "tower," which is built of solid blocks of stone, squared, jointed, and bedded, known as broken range work.

At the close of the season of 1879, the quantity of work and cost of the same on these contracts, were as follows:

Gradation of site, 10,822 cubic yards, at 20 cents,	\$2,164 40
Excavation of trenches, 9,651.83 cubic yards, at 25 cents,	2,412 96
Rubble masonry, 6,849 cubic yards, at \$2 45,	16,781 45
Re-filling trenches, 2,621.8 cubic yards, at 12 cents,	314 62

Season of 1879. Total,	<u>\$21,673 43</u>
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The total quantity and amount of work on these contracts up to October 20, 1880, including the season of 1879, are as follows:

Rubble masonry, 7,545.64 cubic yards, at \$2 45,	\$18,486 82
"Main tower," 195 cubic yards, at \$7,	1,365 00
Excavation of trenches, 14,786 cubic yards, 25 cents,	3,696 50
Gradation of site, 22,213 cubic yard, at 20 cents,	4,442 60
Re-filling trenches, 3,371.8 cubic yards, at 12 cents,	404 61
Brick sewer, 53,130, at \$9 90,	525 99

"Stone culvert,"	\$28,921 52
Rubble masonry,	3,282 72
Paving,	1,118 33
Excavation,	349 60

Total in contracts named,	<u>\$33,672 17</u>
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The commissioners have also built a "reservoir" for the supply of spring water to the penitentiary, a distance of about three thousand feet from the site. The capacity of reservoir is nine hundred and sixty thousand gallons, with a natural flow from the springs of one hundred and twenty-five thousand gallons per day. This reservoir was completed October 7, 1879, at a cost of \$10,439 36.

The commissioners acquired 36.89 acres of land for the use of the Commonwealth, and for the purpose required in erecting a middle penitentiary, under the provisions of the act of June 12, 1878, at the cost of \$2,036.

The Legislature appropriated \$100,000 to be applied in purchasing the site and the erection of said penitentiary. Of this amount there will remain *to the credit* of the commission, after the completion of the present contracts and the payment of all necessary expenses and for work done outside of contracts, under direction of the commission, some \$35,000.

The commission has agreed to request of your board, and in your report to the Legislature to recommend the appropriation of \$400,000 for two years, viz: 1881 and 1882 toward the erection of said penitentiary; the amount so appropriated to be paid in equal quarterly installments.

It is very essential that the amount asked for should be urged so that the work could be pushed rapidly to completion and relieve the crowded condition of our "penitentiaries" at an early date.

The future contracts will be large in amounts, and for this reason, also, it is necessary to have the appropriation before the contracts are made.

Very respectfully,

W. B. HART,
Secretary and Superintendent Middle Penitentiary.

State Lunatic Hospital, Harrisburg.

Visited July and September 2, 1879, with Commissioners Dickinson and Biddle.

During the last three years, extensive repairs and improvements have been made in this building, by which it has been greatly benefited. The changes in the wards, by which a largely increased supply of air and light is furnished, are shown to be of great value and importance. The dining-rooms are enlarged, brightened up, and present a comfortable appearance. Other apartments which had suffered from long-continued use have been re-arranged and are greatly improved. The floors, doors, window frames, and in some wards the old plastering, have been removed and have been replaced with new ones, and the walls covered with entirely new coats or coverings. New furniture has also been introduced into most of the wards, and many articles of comfort have been added, of a useful and home-like character, which impart a greatly improved appearance to the different apartments. The airing grounds, which have been improved by erecting pavilions in the centers in place of the side sheds, are now made attractive and afford pleasant shelter from heat and rain.

The improvements made in the wards during the year have been with the view of providing greater security in case of fire to those parts of the hospital which were considered most deficient in that particular; and for that purpose the iron stairway leading up to the wards in the male and female sides was extended up, so as to afford easy means of egress from the large rooms in the fourth story.

By this means every ward is now provided with abundant means of escape in case of fire.

The painting of the walls and wood-work has been continued in those wards which have not heretofore been painted, and also some other parts of the wards which needed that care to make them accord with the work heretofore done.

In the kitchen, where repairs and additional cooking conveniences were required, the old floors have been removed and a floor of slate tile, laid on brick arches resting on iron beams, has been substituted.

Large tea and coffee urns, made of copper and lined with block tin, have been placed in both kitchens, and also the latest improved cooking ranges, thus facilitating the labor of that department, and in a more satisfactory and economical manner.

A large copper boiler has been procured in which rice and articles of that kind can be cooked much better than heretofore.

In the center building, all the rooms in the fourth story have been renovated and re-arranged, by dividing the rooms to make them more convenient and give eight instead of six, and replastering and refitting them.

The main parlors, on each side of the front entrance, have also been re-arranged, and much improved.

The labors of the trustees and officers of this institution, by which so much has been accomplished to promote the comfort and welfare of those committed to their charge, cannot be too highly commended. Many other improvements, calculated to add to the comfort and pleasure of the patients, and promote the efficiency of other departments of the hospital, have been made, and others are in contemplation.

Evening entertainments continue to be provided, as in former years. Exhibitions of the magic-lantern are given regularly to the whole household.

Three evenings in each week are occupied with these exhibitions, with scenes in every part of the world, with descriptions to make them interesting.

For the other evenings, readings; lectures, with experiments; concerts, with such other amusements as could be had, were steadily given.

A room has been arranged in the basement for practicing scroll work in its various departments for female patients.

The number of patients admitted for the year ending September 30, 1879, was 147. The number discharged during the same period was 147, of whom 29 were restored; 31, improved; 58, stationary; and 27 died.

Average number in the hospital, 425.50. The number in the hospital September 30, 1879, was 426.

By reference to the account of the treasurer, it will be seen that the receipts from all sources for the ordinary expenses during the year have been \$99,678 68, and the payments on the same account have been \$89,672 49, making an average weekly cost per patient of \$3 71.

For the improvements contemplated in the institution, the receipts, including a balance on hand at the last year, were \$17,965 15; and the payments, \$5,259 32. For detailed financial statement, see Appendix.

Visited September 7, 1880. With Commissioners Dickinson, Biddle and Peterson.

The repairs and improvements which were made in this hospital during three years prior to 1880, were sufficiently described in my report for 1879. In 1880, the following additional improvements have been made, with a specification of their cost, viz:

Alterations, &c., on center building,	\$2,402 11
Two drying-houses,	1,488 32
Six summer-houses,	2,026 29
Furniture for center,	3,283 73
Nine vertical heaters for rooms in center,	260 32
Painting on outside walls of center,	175 65
	<hr/>
	\$9,636 42
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The hospital has been much improved by the extensive changes and renewals which have been made in all the wards and apartments, and presents an appearance of home-like comfort, of which it was much in need.

The average number of inmates during the year has been 418.50, who were maintained at an average weekly cost of \$4 49.

Seventy-eight patients having been transferred to the South-eastern Hospital, the present number of persons in the hospital does not exceed 330. The highest number during the year was 433, the lowest number 333. Whole number treated during the year was 547. Total discharged, of recovered, improved, unimproved, and died, 214. The admissions during the year, 121.

A considerable number have been employed on ordinary work about the hospital. Reading matter is supplied, and everything which can be brought to bear to interest and instruct, such as magic lanterns, pictures, lectures, readings, illustrated papers, indoor and outdoor concerts, &c., have been provided.

A change has been made in the official management of the institution. The female department has been placed in charge of two female physicians since September 1, 1880.

State Hospital for the Insane, Danville.

Visited July 20, 1879, with Commissioners Biddle and Beaver.

The female wing is fully completed, and six of the twelve wards are occupied by one hundred and eighty-seven patients.

Upon the completion of the additional wards, the patients were transferred from old into new ones, a practice which cannot always be pursued, but which is advisable whenever the accommodations will admit of it, as very decided sanitary benefits must be obtained from it.

On the male side, eight wards are occupied, averaging from thirty-one to thirty-two each, or two hundred and fifty-one in all.

The hospital having eight or ten vacant wards, the necessity for crowding them with cases of the most opposite character has not yet occurred, making such a classification of patients as is most desirable entirely practicable. A proper use has been made of these advantages, and such discriminations as experience and thorough knowledge of the best methods suggest receive careful attention.

Much judgment has been displayed in the provision which has been made in the structural arrangements of this building, for the wants and necessities of the disturbed class for whose benefit it is designed. The entire structure will compare favorably with others which have been erected within the last ten years, in this and other States. This remark applies especially to that part of the female wing which was finished in 1878; improvements to facilitate the household care of great value having been introduced.

The importance of exercise to the patients in the open grounds receives proper recognition. Some of the inmates engage in household and outdoor work, under the direction and care of attendants. For the more deteriorated classes, especially such as cannot be entrusted with full personal liberty without restraint of some kind, spacious airing grounds have been inclosed for the inmates of both wings, which are provided with seats and pavilions for shelter from heat and rain.

These improvements, including the extension of the female wing with the repairs which have been made, and additional furniture for the new wards, have been paid for out of the appropriation.

A new barn and farmer's residence, with all the necessary outbuildings, complete in every respect, have been built, and are also fully paid for.

A very satisfactory statement of the work of the year is exhibited.

At the beginning of the year the number of patients was 360. The admissions were 211; the discharges were 127, leaving the number under treatment on the 9th October, 1879, 444, or 84 more than at the beginning of the year. Of those discharged, 33 were considered restored, 24 improved, 44 stationary, and 26 died. The daily average was 398.26, or an increase of 58.21 over the previous year.

Of those in the hospital at the end of the year, 10.59 per cent. were supported by friends, and 89.41 per cent. by public authorities.

The receipts of the hospital, from all sources, were \$75,034 68. The expenditures were \$74,552 33. The average cost of each patient for maintenance, for the year, was \$187 20, or \$3 60 per week.

On building account the receipts from the State were \$21,250, and from other sources, \$160 10. Total, \$21,410 10, which has been expended.

The institution is under the care of a competent medical staff, and has the benefit of a faithful and attentive board of managers.

Visited May 23; with Commissioner Biddle, August 29, 1880.

In the practical management of this institution we find much to commend. In all the apartments evidences of the utmost care and attention are presented. The household condition is excellent. The patients receive the benefit of diligent care from attendants and physicians. Everything seems to have been done in the hospital and all its surroundings to interest and improve the condition of those who enjoy the benefit of its aid and treatment. All its affairs are conducted with economy and discretion, and with a considerate regard for the best interests of the inmates.

The number of inmates increased rapidly during the last year or two. In the beginning of the year it was 444. The number remaining at the end of the year was 384. The diminution is the result of the transfer to the Norristown hospital, near the end of August, of all the Philadelphia patients, ninety-two in number.

These patients were committed to the hospital by the courts, because accommodations could not be found nearer home. When the hospital for the South-Eastern district was opened, the courts which had committed them directed their removal to that institution. The whole number thus committed was 129.

The daily average for the year was 449.13, or 50.89 more than during the previous year. Thirteen per cent. of the inmates at the end of the year were supported by their friends, and 87 per cent. by the public authorities.

The receipts of the hospital from all sources, including \$10,000 from the State treasury, were \$89,273 86, and the expenditures \$89,339 43, making the average weekly cost per patient \$3 82. This includes everything—salaries, repairs, and insurance.

The outlay for building and furnishing was \$90,177 60, all from the State treasury, except \$177 60 received for stone and old lumber. Of this sum there have been expended \$5,333 33. The balance will be required to furnish the wards not yet occupied.

The appropriation asked for for maintenance and insurance is, for 1881, \$21,000; for 1882, \$21,000.

State Hospital for the Insane, Warren, Pa.

Visited with Commissioners Dickinson and Biddle.

In consequence of the inability of the Treasury Department to furnish the means needed to pay for the material required and the wages of the men, the commissioners were not able to commence work early in the spring. This has caused some delay in the early completion of the building, which it was hoped might be accomplished.

The extreme wing on each side, and the rooms in the rear center, have all

received the first coat of plaster. The boilers for heating the hospital were placed in position early in the season ; but owing to the delay in delivering the main pipe and various fittings required, steam could not be generated, so as to warm those parts of the wards, under which some of the radiators had been placed. The desire of the commissioners has been that a large number of radiators might be delivered at an early day, so that sufficient heat might be obtained for the extreme wings on each side and the rear center, and for other parts of the hospital, so as to prevent injury from the cold.

The large fans for the ventilation of the hospital, and the engines to drive the fans, have been placed in position.

The brick arches, between the iron beams, have been placed in the greater part of the building.

The gas pipe has also been placed in all parts of the building. It is earnestly desired, say the commissioners, that the radiators and heating fixtures may be promptly delivered, so that by heating it certain kinds of work may be carried forward during the winter.

The laundry department has been prepared for the machinery, which, it is hoped, can be placed in it early in the spring.

The kitchen is ready for the ranges and all the other fixtures which are needed for that department.

The fixtures of the bake-house are also on hand, to be put in place at the proper time.

All the doors for the rooms of the rear, center, and the extreme wards, on each side, are made and ready to be hung.

The reservoirs, for the supply of water to the hospital, have been built and properly finished.

The gas-works will be arranged in the same building with the water-works.

All the drain-pipe, from every part of the building, has been put in, and connected with the main sewer, and all the pipe for the conveyance of water to different parts of the hospital has also been placed where required.

It was the hope of the commissioners to have had the hospital ready for the reception of patients in the month of October ; but, owing to the delays mentioned, it has been impossible for them to carry out their plans, but they now hope the means will be provided, so that they may have it in readiness for the reception of patients early in the coming summer.

The superintendent of construction, under date of February 3, 1880, writes as follows :

“ In consequence of the State not furnishing the funds, the progress of the work has been much retarded. From January 1, 1879, to July 8, 1879, no money was received. From that date to February, 1880, we have received \$77,200 for wages and materials, much of which was for material purchased previously. We have paid bills and pay-rolls to the amount of \$78,282 15, and at this date there are two months' wages due the men, and about \$25,000 for material, and a balance due the Phœnix Iron Company

for years. From this, you can perceive that the opening of this institution will not take place as early as was expected, nor will be finished for the amount of money that it should have been built for. I have to pay four times the cost of material that I paid six months since on some articles, and nearly all material. At this season I should know what I could do the next, but cannot rely on getting the funds.

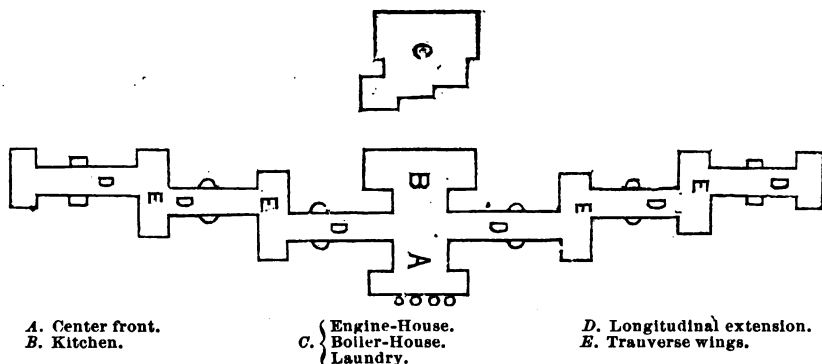
At this time the work cannot go on. Some of the best men are leaving, as they cannot afford to work without their pay. We have about thirty-five men employed, and are in a condition to employ one hundred and fifty.

(Signed)

JOHN SUNDERLAND,
Superintendent."

To M. H. DICKINSON,

President Board of Public Charities.



October 7, 1880. Visited with Commissioner Peterson.

The new State Hospital for the Insane is located between two and three miles north of the city of Warren, near North Warren station. The grounds on which it is located comprise a farm of 374 acres, on the border of the Conewango creek, which forms its eastern boundary. The hospital faces the creek, and its longitudinal direction is nearly north and south. The diagram of the ground plan published herewith will give a better idea of the general proportions of the structure than can be conveyed by words. The center front of the building (A) faces the east, a fine avenue of maples leading from the entrance down to the Conewango creek. This portion of the building will be occupied by the physician's department, offices, etc. In the upper story is the concert hall, where the dedication exercises were held, and which will be used for entertainments for the patients. In the rear center (B) is the kitchen, provided with the best modern apparatus on an extensive scale. In the third and fourth stories of the center, to the west of the main stairway, which occupy the very center, is the chapel, full as large as an ordinary church. From the center extend the longitudinal extensions (D) and the transverse wings (E.) The longitudinal extensions are each 40 feet wide, upwards of 150 feet in length, and three stories in height. The transverse wings are 40×130 feet each and four

stories high. Through the center of the whole series of sections and wings run spacious hallways, the cells and rooms for patients being located on either side. The windows are large and numerous, and the building is so proportioned that every part of it is excellently lighted. The detached building (C) was at first designated the laundry, but the appellation is a misnomer, for it serves a dozen purposes beside that of a laundry. Here are located superintendent's offices, store-rooms, machine and workshops, lodging-rooms for outside employes, and in the basement the magnificent system of boilers and engines by which steam, air, and water are forced into every part of the buildings, the steam capacity amounting to 350 horse power.

The whole series of buildings are of gray sandstone quarried in the vicinity, the foundations up to the water-table being constructed of stone taken from the land of the hospital. The architecture is of the composite order, exceedingly plain, but forming an attractive and harmonious whole, which appears as though built for all time. The main building is 1,185 feet 2 inches from end to end. The distance around the whole structure following the water-table is four yards over one mile. In its construction 43,000 perch of stone have been used, and nearly 16,000,000 brick have been used for the interior walls and arches. The building is perfectly fireproof, having iron floor joists and brick arches. The interior is still incomplete, only a small portion being ready for occupancy. The interior walls are hard finished, the floors are of Florida pine, and the rest of the wood-work cherry, ash, and black walnut. When entirely completed, the hospital will accommodate 780 patients. There will be twenty-two wards, each complete with its dining-rooms, bath-rooms, etc. The building will be ready to receive patients to the number of about 250 by the 1st of December. Altogether, the institution will be the most perfect of its kind.

The amount already expended is \$795,000, but the sum used on the erection of the building so far had only been \$715,000, and it is stated that when the hospital was furnished complete, the whole cost would not exceed \$925,000. It is expected to be ready for 150 patients by the 30th of December, 1880.

State Hospital for the Insane South-eastern District of Pennsylvania, at Norristown.

July 22, 1879. Revisited with Commissioners Dickinson, Bullock, and Biddle.

This hospital district is composed of the city and county of Philadelphia, and the counties of Bucks, Montgomery, Delaware, Chester, Northampton, and Lehigh.

An act approved May 5, A. D. 1876, authorized the Governor to appoint ten commissioners to select a site and build a hospital for the care and treatment of the insane of the aforesaid district.

Section two provides that said commissioners shall adopt such plan for said hospital as shall involve an expenditure, exclusive of the land, not over eight hundred dollars per inmate, when completed and ready for occupancy.

Section five of the act referred to further authorizes the commissioners, with the advice and consent of the Governor and Board of Public Charities, to fix salary of superintendent of construction, and of such other persons as they may think it necessary to employ; and also provides "that the total expense of said buildings and grounds shall not exceed six hundred thousand dollars."

Section six—to purchase the land and make necessary preparations for the erection of the buildings, the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars were appropriated.

An act approved April 20, A. D. 1877, provides for an appropriation of five hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars (\$575,000) for the purchase of land, construction of buildings, and the payment of the necessary expenses incurred in carrying out the provisions of the act to select a site, and the erection of the buildings, as cited in the first named act.

An act approved June 11, A. D. 1879, appropriates \$33,000 to furnish, equip, and insure the State Hospital for the South-eastern District, and the further sum of \$20,000 for maintenance for the year 1880.

The original plan provided for an administrative building, eight ward buildings, and two workshops. Failing to obtain an additional appropriation at the last session of the Legislature, some changes and omissions have been made in it. Apprehending that the improvements could not be completed according to the plan which had been adopted, for the amount which was fixed in the act as the limit of cost, it was intended to finish the eight ward buildings and the work-shops, and omit the central administrative building to some future time; but upon further consideration it was deemed best to dispense with ward building No. 1, for violent cases, and the two work-shops, and to construct the administrative building without expensive architectural adornments, or unduly large or costly administrative accommodations.

In order that no inconvenience may result from the omission to provide work-shops, it is designed to convert some of the spacious apartments in the basements, of which there are many, into use for that purpose. These are largely above ground, and are sufficiently lighted to perform work of almost any kind.

The omission of ward No. 1, for active cases, is a matter of more serious importance, but is probably remedied by increasing the number of dormitories for the mild cases, so that a larger number of single rooms may be reserved for active or violent patients. The progress made in the erection of the different buildings at the time of the present inspection was as follows:

Ward No. 1—For active cases—omitted.

Ward No. 2—Finished.

Ward No. 3—Far advanced towards completion.

Ward No. 4—Completed.

Ward No. 5—Under roof.

Ward No. 6—Under roof, and floors laid.

Ward No. 7—Under roof; will be finished by September 1, 1879.

Ward No. 8—Two thirds up; will be under roof soon.

The engine and boiler-house has been completed. The laundry and receiving-room, for clothes, which are large and well arranged, are also completed.

An elevator for conveying clothes from the laundry on the first floor to the drying-room on the second, is finished. The distributing-room, adjoining the drying-room, is finished.

The ironing-room, well planned and arranged, is far advanced towards completion. Under the laundry, a work-shop for the engineer has been completed.

The stack, 92 feet high, is considered well constructed.

The arrangement for forced ventilation, as proposed in the plan which was adopted, is not to be carried out at present, which must also be considered an omission, though the ducts within the buildings have been completed. It will therefore, be necessary to depend very largely upon natural means for ventilation.

The kitchen contains a bakery of large capacity. Store-rooms for vegetables and provisions are fitted up adjoining it. A dining-room is fitted up in this part of the lower floor for employés. In the second story over the kitchen, apartments are arranged for sleeping-rooms for the employés.

The basements in the ward buildings will be arranged for offices for the steward, attendants, and store ware-rooms.

A chapel, fifty-five by eighty-five feet, is also provided. The wards will be arranged with reception-rooms, offices, and for such other purposes as are usual in buildings of this kind.

The attics in all the ward buildings are unfinished. They are neither floored nor plastered, and are to remain in this state till they be needed.

The covered ways connecting the basements of the ward buildings are of brick, and remain in their rough state. It is intended to whitewash them, but the work is to be left for patients.

The stair-cases at both ends of the ward buildings are fire-proof.

The floors, doors, and window-frames are made of good yellow pine, and present a very fair appearance. The windows will have iron bars on the outside. Large transoms are placed over the doors; small moldings instead of wash-boards on the floors. The heat registers are placed near the ceiling, the ventilating registers near the floor. Open spaces at bottom of doors are left to assist ventilation—a very simple and economical arrangement, but one that may contribute somewhat to effect the object.

There are four large dormitories and fourteen single rooms in each ward. The dormitories are twenty-five by forty feet. Single rooms are eight by eleven feet. Ceilings twelve feet.

Transverse sections are nineteen by twenty-five feet. The transverse halls, with stairs for convenient access for officers at the center. There are

stair-cases at both ends for the inmates, which are four feet wide, and are fire-proof.

The basements are from three to four feet under ground. The floors are cemented.

The foundation walls of the administration building were commenced, and nearly completed.

The foregoing is a statement of the plan in which the hospital buildings are being erected, and the progress which has been made towards their completion, as they appeared to the members of the State Board, on the 22d of July, 1879, the time of their inspection.

In a communication addressed to the president of this Board, by H. M. Howe, treasurer, and W. H. Miller, chairman, of the building committee, they report as follows:

"The seven ward buildings are nearly completed, there remaining to be done only some finishing up in carpenter work, oiling, slate finish, and general jobbing and cleaning up.

"The administration building is under roof, plastered with two coats throughout, and nearly half of the white coat on.

"In the supply buildings three boilers are set, and the others partly so. The machinery is being put in place, there remaining to be done only some carpenter work, oiling, and finishing touches.

"It is now simply a question of a few weeks getting the buildings completed."

(Signed,)

H. M. HOWE,
Treasurer.

W. H. MILLER,
Chairman Building Committee.

January, 1880.

The total amount of expenditures to January 15, 1880, was \$475,062 25. In addition to this sum, owing to the difficulty arising from the failure of prompt payments by the State, the commissioners issued obligations for \$50,988 84, to insure an early completion of the buildings, the said obligations to be paid from first moneys received from warrants issued by the State Treasurer.

(For detailed financial statement, see Appendix.)

Visited July 22 and September 28, 1880, with Messrs. Dickinson, Bullock, and Biddle.

The hospital, upon being visited on the first-named day, was found to be so far completed and furnished as to admit of the reception of four hundred patients. The medical staff had been appointed and taken their places. It consists of a male and female resident physician, with an assistant for each. Dr. H. W. Chase, of the National Insane Asylum of the District of Columbia, and Dr. Alice Bennet, a graduate of the Female Medical College, and a practitioner of medicine in the city of Philadelphia, were selected to fill the first-named positions. A sufficient number of attendants

and other officers had also been appointed, and were ready to discharge their duties.

The central, or administrative, building and nearly all the sections, or ward buildings, were sufficiently equipped to be occupied.

Transferring the Insane—The Official Measures taken by the Board of Public Charities.

A meeting of the Board was called by Mr. M. H. Dickinson, president, for the purpose of making the necessary application to court for the transfer of 250 of the insane patients of the Blockley Alms-house to the State Hospital at Norristown, a petition, accompanied by an affidavit, setting forth and declaring "whenever the Board of Public Charities shall be satisfied, or have good reason to believe that any insane person in any county or district poor-house, or in the case of any person under the direction of the poor directors of any district, cannot there receive proper treatment and care, or is probably curable, said Board, or their representatives in the proper county, *shall* make application to the president judge of the proper county in term time, or at chambers, setting forth that such insane person cannot receive proper care and treatment, or is probably curable, and said judge shall, if the statements alleged are sustained by affidavit of petitioners, make decree that the officers in charge of such person, transfer him or her to one of the hospitals for the insane receiving aid from the State, where such person shall be received and maintained in the manner provided by law, at the expense of the district from which such person is transferred; such expense to be recovered by such district from such persons as may be liable by existing laws for the support of such insane persons."

A schedule containing the names of 250 of the insane patients having been furnished by Dr. Richardson, the physician in chief, application was made to the Honorable Joseph B. Allison, president judge of the court of common pleas No. 1, of the First judicial district of Pennsylvania, for a decree directing the guardians of the poor of the city of Philadelphia, to transfer, without unnecessary delay, the above named number of patients to the State Hospital of the South-eastern District of Pennsylvania at Norristown, whereupon the judge made the following order:

"And now to wit, July 29, 1880, the court grants the order prayed in the petition, and directs that the transfer therein prayed for of the persons therein named to the State Hospital for the Insane at Norristown, South-eastern District of Pennsylvania, be made by the Board of Guardians of the Poor of the city of Philadelphia."

An arrangement having been made with the Pennsylvania and Reading Railroad Companies for their transportation, the removal was made on the 4th of August without difficulty or accident, and the patients were soon placed in the comfortable wards of the recently opened institution.

As additional wards were got ready, accessions continued to be received. Ninety-two insane persons committed by the courts to the State Hospital

at Danville; seventy-eight patients belonging to different counties in the Harrisburg Hospital; sixteen private patients, and eighty-eight from almshouses, which, with the additional number sent from Philadelphia, make the present insane population in the South-eastern Hospital five hundred and eighty-two, who, within a very short period, have become occupants of the institution.

The wards in the different sections that are occupied present a comfortable appearance, and are kept in good order.

The ventilation, about which some concern has been expressed, thus far has been satisfactory.

The drainage, though by no means adequate when the sections shall be fully occupied, up to the present time, has been free from trouble; but some complaint, it is alleged, has been made by residents along the creek into which the drainage is conducted.

The water supply is sufficient. The bath and water closet-apartments are well arranged and give satisfaction. Hose fixtures are placed in the different sections; but the hose has not been supplied.

Additional improvements will have to be made before the hospital will be prepared to receive its full complement of patients. It is the intention of the board of managers to supply these as the necessary means may be obtained. The section for violent cases is to be built, all the wards must be furnished, the farm buildings, in consequence of their proximity, will have to be removed to a more suitable site, and at a greater distance from the main edifice.

The culinary, laundry, heating, and water supply arrangements are very complete and adequate for all the apartments when occupied to their largest capacity. The smaller wants, which necessarily must be numerous in so large an establishment, and which it is impossible to foresee in their entire extent before the necessity for providing for them occurs, will have to be supplied from time to time, and will involve additional expense, for the payment of which further appropriations will be required.

Western Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane, Dixmont, Allegheny County.

Visited June 14, 1879. Also, October 19 and 20, 1879, with Commissioners Dickinson and Biddle.

The wards of this institution are crowded beyond any former period. Six hundred and twenty patients are provided for at this time. The unusual number is to be ascribed to the fact that the Pittsburgh Home has found it necessary to transfer nearly all their insane during the period required for the new building, which is in course of erection at that place. When completed, the hospital will be relieved to the extent of one hundred and twenty-eight patients, many of whom will be transferred to the above-named home.

To provide the additional accommodations required, it has been found necessary to convert sitting-rooms into dormitories, and rooms, hitherto having but one bed, to have two and three.

Notwithstanding this disturbance of the system of management usually pursued at this establishment, no marked change in the general order and condition throughout the various apartments was perceptible. A high standard of care continues to be maintained. By means of a well-devised system of management, faithfully and diligently observed, and enforced by officers appointed to the several divisions, a successful administration, which is so difficult of attainment in institutions of this class, is rendered comparatively easy.

The patients receive the usual care and attention, as is indicated by their appearance. Comfortably clad, cleanly in person and apparel, with every desirable comfort and convenience in the corridors and sleeping apartments, a large personal liberty in the wards and exercise grounds, a plentiful diet, and the constant presence and care of intelligent and well-trained attendants, which never fail to be productive of the best results.

The diet list is unusually liberal, both in meat, vegetables, and fruit. The meats are varied. Strawberries, raised upon the grounds, were seen upon their tables, with sugar and milk. Milk and tea are daily supplied.

The medical care and treatment continues to be faithfully and diligently pursued. An additional medical assistant has been employed, a necessity which arises from the largely increased number of inmates.

The revenues derived from the large number of inmates during the past year have been more than sufficient to pay the current expenses, so that no special inconvenience will be suffered from the loss of the appropriation for 1879-80.

* By a statement of the treasurer, the receipts and expenditures are given as follows:

To Balance, October 15, 1878,	\$15,966 67
Earnings of Hospital during the year,	107,442 48
Balance due the treasurer,	2,624 55
	<hr/>
	<u>\$126,033 70</u>

CR.

By warrants drawn by Executive Committee on Treasurer, for salaries and wages,	\$30,938 22
General expenses,	75,449 04
Permanent improvements, labor on grounds, grading, exca- vating, etc.,	19,590 60
Outstanding warrants of last year, paid,	55 84
	<hr/>
	<u>\$126,033 70</u>

No portion of the State appropriation approved May 16, 1878, has been paid during the fiscal year.

* For detailed statement, see Appendix.

It should be known that the money for a large portion of the expenditures on the various improvements which were made, was derived from other sources than appropriations from the State. The State appropriated \$30,000 for salaries, wages, and support of the hospital, and \$1,000 for insurance; total appropriation for 1878. The revenue derived from pay patients, and for the indigent class paid by counties, amounted to \$107,442 48.

The improvements made to some extent, during the year, must have been with money received from these sources. The improvements consisted of the following :

A boiler-house, begun in the previous, completed in this year.

The laundry altered and improved.

Machinery furnished for the laundry.

Trenches deep and extensive, to drain the disturbed ground, a road through the adjacent farms towards the city, ditching, filling, water-pipes, culverts, foundations, &c., \$19,590 60.

Admissions and Discharges.

ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES, 1878.	Male.	Female	Total.
Number in house, September 30, 1878,	332	267	599
Admitted from September 30, 1878, to September 30, 1879, .	139	120	259
Total number under treatment,	471	387	858
Average number during the year,	344	265	609
Highest number during the year,	355	277	632
Lowest number during the year,	328	250	578
Total admission since 1856,	2,173	1,738	3,911
Discharged since 1856,			3,302
Total number in hospital at end of hospital year,			609

Visited June 27, 1880, by the General Agent; by Commissioners Biddle and Peterson October 9, 1880.

This institution continues to be very fully occupied. The total number of patients at the end of September being six hundred.

The twenty-two wards occupied by the insane and all the other parts of the building were visited and examined. Good order was every where observed. No effort is spared to insure the utmost comfort for all classes of patients, and nothing is omitted that can be done for their relief and improvement. The provision made for their proper care and treatment is in all respects very complete, whilst the efficiency and success with which it is conducted, may be referred to as a model, worthy of imitation for all similar institutions.

Notwithstanding nearly all of the 128 cases transferred to this hospital from the Pittsburgh City Farm had been returned, the number of insane

3 B. P. CHAR.

persons now under care and treatment is within eleven of the former number.

The average number of patients is 575, which is larger than usual. The insane population has at times been over 600, of whom only 113 were private or pay patients. The weekly cost was \$4 39. More than fifty patients are employed daily on the farm, in the gardens, laundry, kitchen, sewing, and other light work.

Improved machinery has been introduced into the laundry, including a hydraulic washer, a mangle stretcher, as well as gas stoves for heating irons.

Number of attendants, 57; employes, 55. Aggregate paid to attendants, \$12,121 84; to employes, \$12,451 09.

Receipts during the year from counties or municipalities,	\$79,045 32
From individuals, for private patients,	26,208 44
Cash received from appropriation for 1877,	15,000 00
Unexpended appropriation from 1878,	10,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$130,253 76
Loans,	30,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$160,253 76
	<hr/>
Expenditures for salaries and wages,	\$32,446 93
Paid labor,	6,994 73
Provisions and supplies,	42,493 60
Clothing, furniture, bedding, repairs,	41,602 99
	<hr/>
	\$123,438 25
	<hr/>

The admissions during the year were 238, the discharges were 249. Total number of inmates, October 9, 1880, 598.

• Hospital for Injured Persons of the Anthracite Coal Region.

The counties included in this hospital district are Schuylkill, Carbon, Dauphin, Northumberland, and Columbia.

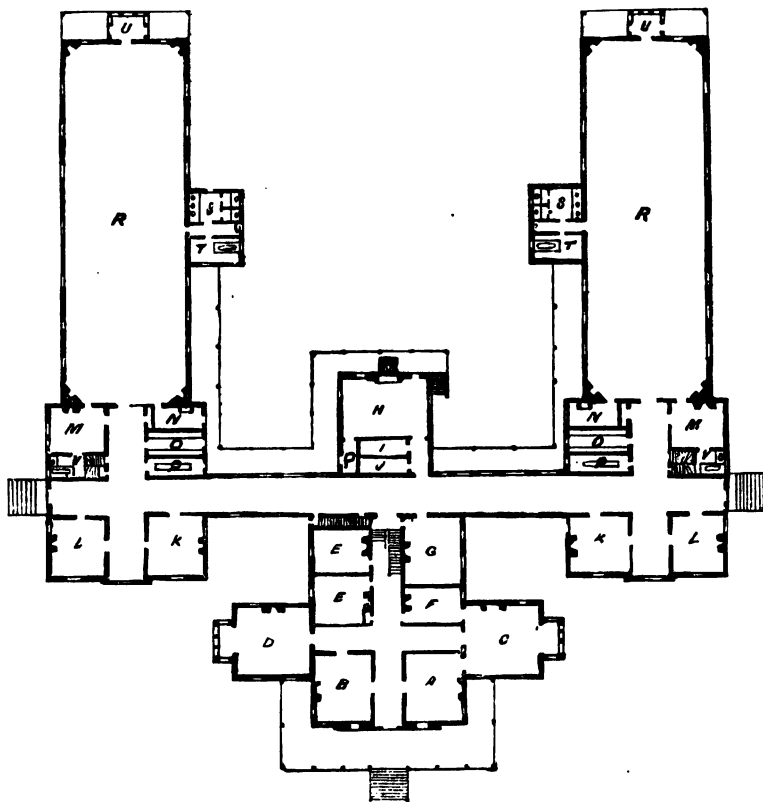
An act approved June 11, 1879, requires the Governor to appoint six commissioners to select a site and build a hospital for injured persons, to be located in the anthracite coal region embracing the counties above named.

Section four of said act provides that the commissioners shall adopt such plan for said hospital as shall involve an expenditure, exclusive of the land, of not over sixty thousand dollars when completed: *Provided*, That the plan of the building shall be approved by the Board of Public Charities: *And provided further*, That the land before provided for shall be donated.

Section nine provides that the hospital shall be specially devoted to the reception, care, and treatment of injured persons, and that, in the order of admission, the indigent class shall have precedence over paying patients.

After a thorough examination of numerous localities in the counties

GROUND PLAN OF STATE HOSPITAL FOR INJURED PERSONS OF ANTHRACITE COAL REGIONS.



GROUND PLAN

Scale: 40 ft. = One Inch

HEBERT J. J.
Architect

- A Office—16x16.3.
- B Reception Room—16x16.3.
- C Operating Room—16x18.10.
- D Parlor—16x18.10.
- EE Special Wards—12.6x16.
- F Laboratory—10.6x16.
- G Dining Room—16x17.
- H Kitchen—20x15.
- I Pantry—8x5.1.
- J China Closet—8x5.9.
- Q Store Room—6x11.4.

- KK Special Wards—14x16.
- LL Reading Rooms—14x16.
- MM Nurses' Rooms—18x12.
- NN Diet Kitchens—11x8.
- OO Clothes Rooms—20x15.
- PP Linen Rooms—14x5.6.
- RR Main Wards—30x94.
- SS Lavatories, etc.—6.4x12.4.
- TT Bath Rooms—6.4x12.6.
- UU Sun Rooms—8x10.
- VV Nurses' Dress Rooms—8.6x8.

composing the hospital district, the commissioners selected a site near Ashland, in Schuylkill county, an ample quantity of land having been donated for the purpose. An architect has been appointed for the purpose of preparing the drawings of a plan for the building, with a view to an early commencement of the work.

The following is a description of the building, which has been furnished by H. Alricks, junior, the architect, in compliance with a request of the Board.

The appropriation for the erection of the hospital was made payable in two years, commencing June 1st, 1880. One half of the amount has been paid by the Treasury Department. Additional payments will be deferred until the fiscal year 1881.

ASHLAND, *November 23, 1880.*

DILLER LUTHER, M. D. :

MY DEAR SIR: The following is a description of the hospital, as per your request of Mr. Alricks. The plan will be sent you in a few days.

The main or administration building is 87 feet 4 inches front, and two stories and a basement high, with gable in roof, surmounted by tower and spire, the top of which will be 107 feet from the ground. This main building, which is the shape of a Greek cross, with the top as the front, has a corridor running out each way from what would seem the foot of the cross, parallel to the arms or wings, for a distance of 28 feet, where it intercepts ward or pavilion buildings, running at right angles to the corridor. These buildings are one story high, with basement, and are 42 feet wide by 142 feet long. The ends flank the main building and have the appearance of wings to it. The first floor of main building, which is 14 feet high, contains surgeon's office, laboratory, operating-room, two private rooms for patients, reception-room, parlor, and dining-room.

On the second floor are eight apartments, bath-room, &c.

On the attic will be sleeping-rooms for help, &c. The kitchen, store-room, and pantry are immediately in the rear of main building, in the court between the two wards, but entirely cut off by the large corridor that leads to the wards.

Each of the two ward buildings contain a reading-room, a private ward-room, nurses' room, with bath, &c., attached, linen-room, clothes-room, and diet kitchen, and a large ward-room 30 feet wide by 94 feet long, with arched ceiling 20 feet high in center, capable of containing twenty-eight patients.

At the south end of each ward is a sun-room, and at the side, about the center of the length, is a small building, attached to the ward, containing bath-room, laboratory, water-closets, slop-hopper, &c.

The heating will be by steam, indirect radiation. The apparatus will be in the cellar under the kitchen. The ventilation will be as near natural ventilation as possible, according to the latest and most approved methods,

by ridge openings, hinged transoms over windows, flues in wall, &c. Openings will be in ventilating flues at floor and ceiling, so that either heavy gases or light vapors can be carried off. The whole building will accommodate over sixty patients. The total front, as viewed from the turnpike, will show 187 feet 4 inches, and the depth, from extreme front to rear ends of wards, will be 192 feet.

There will be a covered porch in front of the main building, and porches for the patients in court between the two ward buildings.

The walls of the structure are mountain stone, in coursed or broken-range rock work. The window caps, trimmings, &c., of Hummelstown brown-stone.

The design is of the Queen Anne style of architecture, which now prevails. The walls, both inside and outside, of all the buildings are up, with the exception of the east ward, part of the foundation of which is also up. The main building, corridor, office building of east ward, and kitchen are under cover. The work is well done, and as rapidly as possible.

Yours, &c.,

JNO. T. SHOENER,
Secretary.

INSTITUTIONS NOT UNDER STATE CONTROL.

For the support and care of the defective and delinquent classes. State aid extended to the indigent class.

These consist of the institutions for the blind, deaf and dumb, feeble-minded children, and the House of Refuge at Philadelphia.

House of Refuge, Philadelphia.

June 26, 1879. Visited with Commissioners Dickinson and Biddle.

The population of this reformatory at the time of the inspection was 264 boys and 86 girls in the white, and 138 boys and 60 girls in the colored department; a total of 548, which is a decrease of ten on the previous inspection.

The industries of the House of Refuge, which are largely relied on for the success of the reformatory work, are being actively pursued. Two hundred and forty-eight boys were employed in the brush, hosiery, wicker-work, chair seats, and pocket-book shops. As an incentive to industry, ten cents on every dollar is allowed. The labor of the boys is let to a contractor at twenty cents a day. For the boys in the pocket-book department the contractor pays thirteen cents a day.

The smaller boys sleep in open dormitories. Iron bedsteads, with comfortable beds, are provided. The larger boys are lodged in cell blocks. The block contains sixty cells in the two tiers. The doors to these cells are not locked, which is a change on what was the usage formerly. They are under the care of a watchman at night. Another cell block for older boys contains four tiers, and has sixty-nine cells. The doors in this section are locked at night.

The business departments receive much attention, and have been much improved. A reduction in the cost of clothing has been effected from \$5,000 to \$2,500. A suit is given to each boy when he is discharged.

A perfect system for conducting the store, containing supplies of all kinds, in the basement is established, which gives entire satisfaction to the managers.

A similar system is observed in the girls' department—open dormitories for the younger girls, cell blocks for the larger ones. These apartments are comfortably furnished.

The girls assist in making the clothing for the institution, and in housework. A large number are engaged in knitting stockings.

The colored department is also admirably organized, and successfully conducted.

The labor of the boys is also let to a contractor—some by the piece, and

some at seventeen cents a day. The girls are engaged in household work, and in the sewing-room, with the sewing-machine, on tailor-work. Little difficulty is experienced in getting places for girls.

The household condition is kept up to an excellent standard, and the management generally is commendable.

A comfortable infirmary is provided. Well-arranged school-rooms are found in both departments.

The chapel is well-furnished and arranged. Services are conducted regularly every Sabbath.

Libraries, with a good supply of books, are provided. Evening entertainments are frequently given.

The officers of this institution are harmoniously at work in every good endeavor to promote the physical, mental, and moral welfare of the children committed to their care.

November 5, 1880. Visited with Commissioners Dickinson and Biddle.

The difficult work of this reformatory continues to be well performed.

To deal with children as offenders, to strike at the root of crime, and to stem the tide of ignorance and vice, too often the consequences of poverty and neglect, that by so doing the work of prevention and reform may be commenced, is a service that can be discharged only by those who are able intelligently and conscientiously to grasp its importance, and give proper consideration to its far reaching requirements.

No radical changes have occurred in the system of conducting this institution having in view a transformation of its present plan into one based upon what is alleged to be the correct fundamental theory for juvenile government—"a refuge surrounded more and more with the atmosphere and influences of home." "It is claimed that if we remove a child from parents who have virtually orphaned him by their inadequacy, neglect, or cruel usage, and from a home unnatural and hateful, and bring him into the adoption of a wiser and better parentage, and into the more natural home of comfort and benevolence, then we are not going contrary to, but in unison with natural principles," a system that is totally at variance to the genius and methods of the common and penal institutions.

The practice of this institution is to lodge the smaller boys and girls in open dormitories, while cell dormitories are reserved for those who are larger, and especially for such as are unruly.

Of the means and methods of care made use of in this refuge, kindly influences are largely relied on.

Employment at trades constitutes an effective agency in the reformatory work.

While strict discipline is enforced, there is continual effort for the entertainment, and improvement, intellectual and moral, for the inmates, the benefits of which are very perceptible.

Indenturing discharged inmates is another valuable measure from which many advantages in promoting their comfort and well-being are derived.

The appointment of a visiting agent, charged with the oversight of the bound out girls and boys, cannot fail to be productive of much good.

Incentives to industry are not overlooked. Although the work is conducted under the contract system, ten cents on every dollar earned is allowed to the boys. The labor of the boys is let to a contractor at twenty cents a day.

Punishments are well guarded. They consist in stopping the usual play hours, a lower diet, and, for higher offenses, confinement in the punishment cells for two to three days; a full meal is given every other day. The punishment cells have been made lighter by removing the perforated iron plates at the windows, and substituting iron lattice frames.

The white and colored departments have been placed under the direction of one head. James H. Laverty has been selected for the position. He is favorably known for the efficient and successful manner in which he conducted the colored department.

Population for the year, 895; remaining at the end of the year, September 30, 1880, 497. For further particulars see statistical tables.

Western Reform School, Morganza.

October 22, 1879, with Commissioners Dickinson, Bakewell, and Biddle.

A brief sketch of the later history of this institution, its aims and methods of management, seems to be required at this time. The object in the institution is to arrest youth in the commencement of their criminal course. The juvenile offender is taken away from the sphere where he moves only to corrupt and be corrupted, and placed where he will be subjected to different treatment and training, where demoralization is more carefully guarded against and where such principles and habits are sought to be established as will tend to make him an honest and valuable member of society. Its aims are noble and worthy of support from all good men.

After the removal of the school to its present location, a change in the system of care and treatment was commenced. It was supposed that the object and intent of the work could be more successfully prosecuted by establishing separate family homes for the children committed to their care; that a thorough classification might be more faithfully created and perfected, and the management, discipline, and education of the inmates conducted more in accordance with domestic home training. In pursuance of this plan, the children were to be divided into families of fifty each. The families are to occupy a separate house with separate officers. Every family building is to have a separate dormitory, school-room, dining-room, and play-ground. Buildings have accordingly been erected and properly arranged, and have been occupied since the removal. There are four family buildings for boys and one for girls, and one central administrative building.

The change from cell separation to open dormitories, from seclusion after the hours of labor, and the meals, (which were taken in a common dining

room,) to association in the dormitory and school-room, dining-room, and play-ground, was very great, and the result of the experiment was anxiously looked for.

With this brief outline of its origin, it becomes important that the result of the experiment, so far as it has been made, should be accurately known. The institution conducted upon this plan at Lancaster, Ohio, from what we can learn of it, is entirely successful; the only difference in the plans of the two schools being that boys only are admitted in the Ohio school.

A strong and abiding confidence in the correctness of the system is entertained by the gentlemen connected with the management of the Morganza school, and little or no doubt is felt that it can be successfully conducted.

It is not to be denied, however, that the plan of the organization in several respects is defective, and some errors which may readily be corrected, interfere with efficient care and management. One of these consists in the attempt to include both sexes in the benefit of its reformatory work. So far, the necessary sexual separateness under this plan has been found to be not only difficult but impracticable, and the remedy for this is not to admit both, but, if the act of Assembly requires it, to receive females in a building to be rented for the purpose in some other locality, distant from Morganza.

The large building now occupied by the girls, about forty-one in number, (which is the uniform annual proportion,) with its dormitories having a capacity for one hundred beds, kitchen, laundry, store and ware-houses, and corps of teachers, may be converted into a home for boys, and the girls may then be cared for in a rented house, at much less expense and with much better prospects for successful training.

Nor have the benefits derived from a regular system of employment been realized. Much of the work of the farm is not adapted to half grown boys. Roads and ornamental work on the lawns is the work at which they have been mostly engaged. The heavy work of the farm is performed by hired men. Five are engaged for the purpose.

Nor have any satisfactory evidences been presented that reformatory measures and influences have as yet resulted in any marked benefits. The necessary safeguards to prevent the evil consequences which are so apt to occur from congregating fifty vicious and corrupt boys in open dormitories, have not, it is to be apprehended, been provided, and little or no success in this direction, from what we can learn, has been attained.

Difficulties of this kind may occur from the want of supervision, and possibly from a defective system of management. The former must not only be vigilant, but be accompanied with the strength imparted by authority to act, and with adequate police arrangements.

I have no wish to reflect injuriously upon the enterprise now under notice, and am by no means prepared to subscribe to the opinion which is frequently expressed, that the only benefit which has been realized from it, is the school instruction, and that beyond that, no such advantages are to be

expected from it as to justify the large expenditures which have been made to establish it. On the other hand, I am inclined to believe that much of the disappointment experienced thus far, may be attributed to causes already glanced at, and to the injury which never fails to occur from association in *utter idleness* at all hours of the day and night. The remedies for these are both simple and practicable—a well-regulated system of remunerative labor and proper limits and guardianship over the association indulged in by the boys in the buildings and in the grounds.

The tailor and shoe shops might be enlarged with small expense, so that instead of only eight or ten boys being employed at those trades, there might be many thus engaged, so that all the shoes and clothing for the inmates might be made by them.

It is too late to regret that an institution that requires so much supervision as this, should be located in a neighborhood so distant from the city of Pittsburgh, where a majority of the managers reside. The site is, in all respects, an admirable one, but the school may suffer from the want of careful supervision on the part of those who are appointed to act as its guardians, in consequence of its remoteness from the larger centers of population.

The number of inmates September 30, 1879, was 312; or 271 boys, 41 girls; 41 were colored.

The following is a statement of assets and liabilities as reported to this Board:

PENNSYLVANIA REFORM SCHOOL,
PITTSBURGH, *September 30, 1879.*

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

Real estate at Morganza, 503 acres, cost	\$88,621 20
Buildings and improvements,	434,439 32
Balance of State appropriation uncollected,	252,664 72
Accounts due the school,	7,317 78
Western State Penitentiary,	19,000 00
Cash in hand of treasurer,	5,934 27
	<hr/>
	<u>\$807,977 29</u>

LIABILITIES.

Mortgage debt, falls due July 1, 1880,	\$60,000 00
Bonded debt, due August 1, 1878,	30,000 00
Bonded debt, due February 1, 1879,	26,000 00
Bonded debt, due August 1, 1879,	10,000 00
Bonded debt, falls due February 1, 1880,	9,000 00
Bonded debt, falls due May 1, 1885,	45,000 00
Accounts payable,	4,110 03
Bills payable, (time accounts,)	92,000 00
Balance of assets or liabilities,	531,467 26
	<hr/>
	<u>\$807,577 29</u>

October 14, 1880. Visited with Commissioners Biddle, Peterson, and Chalfant.

The difficulties consequent upon the change made in the system for conducting this institution are gradually being overcome. Evidences of decided progress are to be observed in all the departments of the work. The reformatory branch is more successfully pursued. Employment of various kinds is being provided. About thirteen of the larger boys engage in farm work; others are employed in the gardens and the grounds surrounding the buildings, which have been much improved. A large shop for trade work is approaching completion, which will afford useful labor for a still larger number, especially during the winter months. An offer of twenty-five cents a day has been received by a contractor for boys to work on shoes. Seven of the boys are now engaged in making and mending shoes. The farm is becoming productive. All the vegetables needed for the inmates have been raised from the estate.

The benefit of better household care is very apparent. The bedding is clean and comfortable, and the dormitories, with the exception of being too crowded, are kept in good order. In order to guard against disorderly conduct, the presence of one of the assistant officers in the dormitories, or in the rooms in immediate communication with them, was advised. It is true that a watchman visits the dormitories every hour during the night, which is well; but can hardly be deemed sufficient to maintain such perfect order as is desirable in apartments occupied by from forty to fifty unruly boys.

The arrangements for procuring a good sanitary condition are very complete. Water is well supplied in all parts of the building, large pools with hot and cold water for bathing are constructed in the basements. The dining and school-rooms are spacious, well-lighted, and furnished.

Religious services are conducted regularly on the Sabbath day in the beautiful chapel in the central building, the boys occupying the first floor and the girls the gallery. A Sunday school is conducted by the officers.

The infirmary accommodations are justly complained of by Dr. Alexander, the intelligent physician, as being insufficient. Larger rooms, admitting of better ventilation, and with better conveniences are required, and will doubtless be supplied. Few or no beds were occupied in these apartments at the date of our visit, the best evidence that can be afforded of a good sanitary condition.

Without entering into further details, it is sufficient to state that the work of this reformatory is increasing in magnitude, and that the prospects for extensive usefulness have never been so encouraging.

To the question, is your institution self-supporting? the answer is returned, no; neither can it ever become so, and remain true to the original design of its founders. It is a school for intellectual culture and moral reformation, legally established as such, with provision in its charter requiring the State or county, as the case may be, to assume the cost of mainte-

nance of every child committed to its care. The cost of maintenance during the last two years has been brought to a minimum, considered in its relation to the higher objects and aims of the Institution. The *per capita* expense has been reduced about six cents per diem, or some twenty-one dollars and ninety cents for each inmate, which, taking our population as a basis, aggregates a relative reduction in the cost of subsistence of about \$5,600."

PERMANENT IMPROVEMENTS.

Much work has been done during the last two years. A bridge and railway station have been removed under the direction of the building committee. A permanent supply of pure water has been obtained. A large basin, heavily walled with stone, and filled to its depth with approved material for filtering purposes, has been finished. In connection with this, a receiving well has been sunk, having a capacity of fifteen hundred barrels, walled with brick, thoroughly grouted and cemented, and covered for protection from the weather with a substantial roof.

A new Eclipse pumping engine, with a capacity of three hundred barrels per hour, with double-flue boilers, with buildings for the same, complete the arrangements for the purpose named. An ice-house, a green-house, as well as other improvements, have been made, but need no further specification.

EMPLOYMENT.

The farm is regarded as the best and largest means for the labor of the inmates. Thus far it has been found sufficient to furnish healthful employment for the greater number, even under the increased population. This may not long continue, under the present ratio of increase, as there must be a limit to the number who can be suitably employed in the various kinds of out-door labor. In such an emergency it will become necessary to provide the necessary shops and machinery, adequate provision having already been made by the Legislature for the purpose.

About fifty boys, averaging about fifteen years of age, have been engaged in various kinds of agricultural labor. Others have been engaged upon roadways, which have been graded and macadamized, walks extended and covered with finely-broken stone; drains have been constructed, and sewer pipes laid.

The shoe and tailoring shops are in active operation, in which a sufficient number of boys are employed, under competent instructors, to make and repair all the shoes required for home use, and nearly all the clothing for use of inmates in the male department.

It is the intention to transfer these industries to the new building which is now nearly completed.

The present number of pupils is 386, which is an increase of 74 over the number at the same time in 1879.

Some changes have been made in the officers. Colonel Shellenbarger re-

signed as Superintendent, and Mr. Joseph A. Quay, who shows himself to be an efficient officer, was elected in his place. The board of managers hold monthly meetings at the school, and committees meet weekly.

The conditions and operations of the institution will appear more clearly by presenting some extracts from the Superintendent's report for 1879.

The number of inmates received into the institution since its opening, in 1854 : Males, 2,595 ; females, 964 ; total, 3,559.

The branches taught are reading, writing, spelling and defining, arithmetic—written and mental, geography, history, composition, &c., together with oral instructions, at stated intervals, on a variety of practical subjects. The course of study differs but little from that practiced in our common schools of similar grade, more rudimentary, perhaps, but sufficiently thorough, to prepare the average pupil for the ordinary and social business relations of life.

The entire population for the year was 504, or 336 white boys, 72 girls ; 54 colored boys, and 12 girls.

Institute for Feeble-Minded Children, Media.

July 22, 1879. Visited with Commissioners Dickinson, Bullock, and Biddle.

The valuable service in behalf of a very severely afflicted class, rendered at this institute, grows larger, and with the benefits derived from experience in the use of its methods for their care and instruction, its usefulness becomes more and more apparent.

The system of care is especially kind and considerate. Benefits and improvement of a very marked kind are realized. The constant presence and unremitting attention of intelligent and well-trained lady attendants contribute largely towards a successful administration.

Much has been done in this country, as well as in Europe, to improve the condition of this class of unfortunates. To what extent the means which have been made use of to correct deformities by overcoming irregularities in the action of the muscular system, how undue action in the one is checked by exciting the antagonizing power of another, and how dormant mental faculties may be developed by appropriate modes of teaching, how articulation and utterance are improved, how unbroken gloom and wretchedness are dispelled for comparative content and happiness, can only be properly appreciated by personal observation.

Some additional improvements have been made, with a view to better care of the children and still greater success in the training of the habits of the pupils.

The intention to provide accommodations for asylum cases has been postponed, on account of the refusal of the last Legislature to grant twenty-five thousand dollars towards a building for the purpose.

It is feared that the benevolence which dictates this measure is not fully understood. It may be sufficiently explained by stating briefly that it is

designed for a class of feeble-minded, whose condition is of so low a grade as to admit of no improvement, and who, after the expiration of the terms for which they have been received, must be returned to friends or guardians. It frequently happens, on account of removals by death or otherwise, that there are no friends or guardians to whose care they can be committed, and must therefore be transferred to the overseers of the poor districts of which they are residents. No adequate provision is made for them in the county alms-houses. Almost universally they deteriorate rapidly and sink into the lowest forms of mere animal life. This is a wrong and a hardship which demand prompt attention. No stronger claim upon private or public benevolence can be presented.

Visited August 19, 1880, accompanied by Commissioners M. H. Dickinson and James S. Biddle.

This institution is steadily developing a line of usefulness, which needs but to be examined by the thoughtful to convince any one that it occupies not only a place of great importance among the charities of this Commonwealth, but a first position for the study of results from the appliance of a true philosophy of education, and the discovery of those laws of life which govern generation, and which neglected, induce defects and disease. Hence its work may be very properly examined in three different relations: First, that of a benevolent asylum for feeble-minded children; second, that of a special educational system; third, that of scientific inquiry into the causation of racial and family decline.

The first two objects have been steadily and wisely advanced by the officers of this charity, and the last and not the least important, has received much attention during the past year, in the tabulation of cases, a synopsis of which will be furnished in the statistical part of the report of this Board. These with a monograph published from the institution during the year, on "The Enumeration, Classification, and Causation of Idiocy," and the publication annually of the proceedings of the association of officers of American institutions, indicate that the men interested in these institutions for the idiotic and feeble-minded class are fully aware of the scientific results which may proceed from an honest study of the vital subject they have in hand.

The Pennsylvania Training School or Institution for Feeble-Minded Children in Delaware county, has now 323 children in charge. Their ages are from infancy to 52 years. This wide range of age is very undesirable within the same organization, and could not be allowed continuance but from circumstances under which it would be inhumanity to do otherwise. This wide range as to age, and the extreme diversity of mental and physical conditions found among the imbecile class, have urged upon the attention of this Board the importance of very considerable additions to the building accommodations, and they have unanimously indorsed and advocated the petitions of the directors of this institution in this direction.

The Board of Public Charities has given its official examination and sanc-

tion to the plans for the erection of two of six buildings, each 56×150 feet for the asylum department of this institution, and would repeat the petition of the last two years, that State aid be given to this laudable and greatly-needed purpose, to the amount of \$60,000. We are assured that this sum will increase the capacity at least 160 beds, without further demand on the State Treasury.

The existing buildings are very well appointed. They are all heated by steam, well ventilated, and are lighted with gas made on the premises. The sewage, amounting to about 30,000 gallons per day, is conveyed by a special sewer pipe of 8" diameter, to a safe distance from the buildings, where it is distributed over the meadows, greatly to the increased fertility of the hillsides. There is a farm in a fair state of cultivation of 130 acres.

The school department has in it 7 teachers and 164 children, arranged in 1 training, 2 Kindergarten, and 4 common school classes. The progress made in the school-rooms is very remarkable in many cases, when it is considered how unpromising many of them were on admission.

As an interesting item of the school department, we notice the organization of a brass band among the older boys and attendants, the music of which is very creditable.

The industrial, or manual, department embraces 86 of the inmates. These are variously distributed. There is a farm and garden class of ten boys, a laundry class of ten girls and six boys; fifteen are engaged in domestic services in the kitchens and dormitories, one in the carpenter shop, three in the shoe shop, eight or ten in the mattress or broom shop. By the utilization of the labor of the many who are able to do light work, the expense of their maintenance is much reduced, while the value of manual occupation, in the development of intelligence, is conceded to be paramount to all other influences.

The custodial, or asylum, department embraces under its protection 73 cases; 39 are boys and 34 are girls. The architectural arrangement of the present buildings permits a very thorough isolation of these children from the school and industrial departments, but the space they occupy is to the disadvantage of the latter, and it is plainly apparent the time has come to put up the buildings referred to. These are plain, substantial houses, in which the inmates will be grouped according to their conditions, under the supervision, in each home, of an experienced matron. The plans contemplate that the inmates shall perform a share of the daily industrial work connected with their living.

We cannot too urgently invoke the attention of the Legislature to this last expressed wish in regard to this worthy institution.

For financial statement, and a valuable table carefully compiled from records relating to *one hundred feeble-minded children* from one hundred families of differing social relations, and illustrating the history of causation in what (to the author, Dr. J. N. Kerlin, the Superintendent of the Institute for Feeble-minded Children,) seemed an intelligent method, viz: an

exhibit of the concurrent or accessory causes of idiocy, as presented in the hundred given cases, see statistical part of this report.

Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, Philadelphia.

Visited by Messrs. Dickinson, Biddle, and Luther, December 17, 1879, and by Messrs. Dickinson and Biddle, January 23, 1880.

This institution was found in very good order, and in one respect has undergone a great improvement since last year. The whole building is now heated by steam, and in place of forty-four fires there are but three in the house. The apparatus thus far has worked successfully, and in the laundry alone has made a saving of \$750 a year in wages.

There are 176 male and 143 female pupils, 3 of whom are colored; male teachers, 12, female teachers 7. Of these, one male and two female teachers are deaf mutes. The literary branches are the same as in former years, the classes being arranged so as to number about twenty each. A large discretion seems to be allowed to the teachers in the adoption of different methods of instruction. These, however, it is presumed, are all subject to the approval of the principal. Articulation continues to receive increased attention, as many as seventy pupils being now under instruction. The Commissioners were much interested in the teaching of a class in this branch by Miss Garrett.

Thirty-two boys are engaged in shoe-making, and supply all the boys' shoes required by the institution. The same number of boys are taught tailoring. It is deemed one of the principles of the system adopted here that the teaching of trades is entirely a secondary and subsidiary consideration, and that the intellectual training is the chief aim of the institution. The reason given for this is that deaf mutes may readily acquire trades in the ordinary way after leaving the school, since they are not (like the blind, for instance,) disqualified from entering the various workshops; but may be there instructed like other young people.

A class in lithography promises remarkably well, one or two of the pupils exhibiting decided ability.

There is no punishment by confinement in cells; but flogging is allowed to be inflicted by the principal or by his order.

The dormitories are in good condition and fairly ventilated. The openings for this purpose are not, however, kept in good working order, and their use, perhaps, is not fully understood. In the class-rooms the windows were generally open for ventilation. This in mid-winter indicates some error in the system or some misunderstanding of it.

The wash-room of the boys is susceptible of considerable improvement, and the water-closet, or rather the privy, of the boys, needs an entire re-arrangement.

During the last year it was discovered that in the two new extensions of the building the roofs have, in some way, been improperly framed, or improperly connected with the walls. These last, in consequence, had begun

to spread outwards, threatening serious disaster to the building and danger to the inmates. An arrangement of iron braces and clamps has been applied to obviate this defect, and it is hoped that it may prove effective.

By an unfortunate error of some kind, the act of Assembly making an appropriation for this institution for the two years ending March 1, 1881, was not perfected. This has caused serious embarrassment to the finances, and has necessitated the borrowing of money to carry on the school. In fact, the managers have deemed it necessary to solicit funds from the benevolent by a circular appeal.

It is a serious reflection upon our Commonwealth that for two years it is expected that the pupils of the State shall be educated without one dollar of contribution from her treasury. It cannot be doubted, however, that at as early a day as possible the proper appropriation will be made, and the loss of interest be restored by the Legislature.

November 19, 1880. Visited with Messrs. Dickinson and Biddle.

The number of pupils at the present time is 320. The capacity of the building being estimated at 350.

About 280 are of the indigent class who receive support from the State. Small contributions are made by a few of this class, the sum varying from twenty-five dollars to fifty, and in some instances one hundred dollars per annum. The whole amount thus paid not exceeding \$5,000.

The adaptation of this building to the condition and wants of the unfortunate class for whose benefit it is designed, have been so frequently noticed in these reports as to make further description unnecessary. It combines in its arrangements every necessary comfort and convenience, and is always found in thorough order and condition. The imperfect wash-room arrangement and the water-closets for the boys have been altered and improved.

No changes have occurred in the management. Careful attention is paid to the health, comfort, and improvement of the pupils. Their studies are pursued with assiduity and success, and the officers discharge their duties with zeal and ability.

Much inquiry has been awakened regarding the best methods of deaf-mute education. It is in vain to expect that any one system would be adapted to all kinds of cases. Instruction in articulation may be taught to various classes. There are—

A. Those who lost their hearing at three years of age and upwards, after they have acquired some language which they retain.

B. Those congenitally deaf who have good mental ability, and a capacity for learning to speak.

C. Those who are semi-deaf and can distinguish articulate sounds, but not readily enough to attend the common school with profit.

After an experience of fifteen years in the articulating method, it is not found to command such confidence as to displace the use of "the French system of manuel signs and finger language." This continues to be the system which, in a very large degree, is preferred in the institution under

notice, but by no means to the exclusion of the later modes. Two full classes, one by Miss Garrett, the other by Mr. ———, have been giving instructions according to the German system of teaching by articulation, with very decided success. This method is also used to some extent in other classes.

Mr. Thomas Burnside pursues a system of instruction, with a class of twenty boys, which in effect is very similar to object teaching, which he advocates as possessing advantages over other methods. It consists in the use of what he terms grammatical indications, illustrated by the use of symbols.

Whatever may be the results attained, of the comparative merits of the different systems, after they have been fully tested, it is now generally understood that loss of hearing is not necessarily accompanied by loss of speech, and this has led to efforts to retain and improve it. Experiments continue to be made by the advocates of the different systems, which it is hoped will result in further developments and improvements.

By a rule of the institution deaf and dumb children are not received under ten years of age.

The annual charge is \$280, for which sum everything necessary is provided, including the usual clothing of the institution, boarding, lodging, washing, tuition, stationery, and medical attendance.

No deduction is made for vacation. Fractional parts of any year will be charged at the rate of twenty-eight dollars per month.

The schools are closed on the last Wednesday of June, and are re-opened on the first Wednesday of September.

The charge for State pupils (the indigent class) is \$260 per annum.

Great inconvenience has been suffered in consequence of the bill making provision for the education of the indigent deaf-mute children of the State, having failed to become a law. The directors were placed in a very embarrassing situation. To dismiss the State pupils with their education unfinished would be to them a dire calamity, and to the Commonwealth a serious injury, but to keep them until the government could make an appropriation for them, was to incur a grave responsibility. Relying with entire confidence on the Legislature to make such appropriation, the directors have assumed that responsibility, and have appealed to their fellow-citizens for aid, which has not been responded to as they hoped. They are making all efforts in their power to sustain this noble charity.

This is the language of Hon. George Sharswood, President of the Board of Directors, which he used in the annual report of the board for 1880, in referring to this subject. •

The Legislature, it is earnestly hoped, will take prompt action to provide the necessary relief.

Western Pennsylvania Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb.

Visited October 25, 1879, with Commissioners Dickinson and Biddle.
4 B. P. CHAR.

The buildings now occupied for this school are located at Turtle creek station, on the Pennsylvania railroad, about twelve miles east of Pittsburgh.

The property, which has been rented for one year, with the privilege of five, consists of thirty-seven acres of land, and two ordinary dwelling-houses immediately adjoining each other; one is a two-story brick, and the other a two-story frame. These buildings are supposed to have accommodations for one hundred pupils.

A careful examination of the reports of the institution shows a large increase in the attendance. During the year ending July 1, 1878, seventy-seven children were received; forty-five boys and thirty-two girls. There was an average attendance of sixty eight pupils, being an increase of seventy *per centum* over the preceding year. The children were from thirteen different counties. For the current year, there has been an enrollment of ninety-seven pupils, eighty-four of whom represent fifteen different counties. At the date of our official visit, the number who had applied for admission was one hundred and five, including those then present. Of these, about ninety-five were expected to become annual pupils.

The administration of the affairs of the institution are under the immediate supervision of the executive committee of the board. John H. Logan, the acting principal, and Mrs. Logan, the matron, reside in the brick dwelling, and, with the assistant matron and instructors, are active and earnest in the duties of instruction and the general care over everything connected with the comfort and welfare of the inmates.

John G. Brown, D. D., is the president of the institution. From the very beginning he has taken a deep interest in the school and its work. It is to his steady and persistent efforts that this good work is very largely indebted for its success. He has labored on for years amidst discouragements and trials, asking and receiving no compensation.

Thus far, the institution has been conducted under very serious disadvantages. The building accommodations are by no means what they should be. To provide for the wants of the constantly increasing number of applicants, it has become necessary that measures be taken for the erection of suitable buildings. A first step for this purpose has been taken. Mr. James Kelly, of Wilkins township, generously donated ten acres of valuable land, and subscriptions to the amount of \$21,800 have been obtained towards the erection of buildings. It is hoped that efforts to obtain additional contributions will be made, so that the highest standard of efficiency and usefulness may be attained.

The State appropriates a certain *per capita* rate for the tuition and maintenance of indigent pupils.

At present, there are six classes, having an average of fourteen pupils to each. The actual number in each class ranges from ten to sixteen. Owing to the great amount of individual attention required by the deaf and dumb, it is undesirable, says the principal, to have more than ten to twelve in any one class. Much better results are secured with small classes than with large.

The working of the institution is satisfactory. The instruction of the pupils has been thorough, and their industry and progress commendable.

The ordinary methods are employed. Some of the pupils have been taught in vocal utterance with encouraging results.

Institution for the Instruction of the Blind, Philadelphia.

Visited December 11, 1879, with Commissioners Dickinson and Biddle.

The general condition of the house at the time of our visit was, in the main, satisfactory. The corridors of the new addition on the male side were, however, very untidy, nor was it possible, except at the cost of much time, to examine all the rooms of this wing, for the reason that they seemed closed to the principal himself. The grounds attached to the institution used for exercise by the pupils were in an entirely neglected and unsightly condition.

The method of instruction, and the branches taught, are the same as those given in former reports. We must again emphasize the importance of a subject referred to last year, namely, the disadvantage of employing too large a number of blind persons as teachers of the blind. It would seem that the employment of blind persons as monitors is even more objectionable. It cannot be doubted that the pupils here are not sufficiently under the observation of seeing teachers and monitors. It is impossible that discipline and good order can be properly maintained by officers who lack the sense of sight.

The reports of the institution are defective, so far as the proper exhibit of the number of *pupils* is concerned. The custom is to report in tabular form the number of *inmates*, including those engaged in teaching. From a report to this Board we find it stated that on October 1, 1878, there were supported by the "institution and services rendered as instructors," thirty-nine blind persons. The number on September 30, 1879, is given as twenty-seven. Perhaps the form of statement used was meant to include those supported in the "Home" department.

An examination, however, of the last printed report shows that (28) twenty-eight blind teachers and monitors were employed, *exclusive* of the home inmates; and in point of fact it may be said that there are *no seeing monitors, male or female*, in an institution where both sexes of pupils are under one roof, and ought to be constantly under supervision.

The delay in the payment of the State appropriation has caused great inconvenience to the institution, and has involved the necessity of using more than \$20,000 of invested funds, which must eventually be replaced.

A proper exhibit is lacking from this institution of the expenditure of the special appropriation of \$6,000 by the act of Assembly of May 13, 1876, for fire escapes, gymnasium, and some increase of teaching appliances. It is made the duty of this Board to make inquiry as to the expenditure of such appropriations. We are informed by the principal, verbally,

that \$800 or \$900 of this fund is still in hand, no gymnasium having been built. We have, however, no reply to our written request for information from the board of managers.

November 6, 1880. Visited with commissioners Dickinson and Biddle.

During the past year there have been considerable improvements made in the building, such as laying of new floors in the two large school-rooms, painting the walls, &c. Iron bridges have been constructed from the upper stories of the main building to the two newer additions running northward from it. In each of these additions there are two fire-proof stairways. In no public institution is there so great necessity, as in those inhabited by the blind, for the most ample means of escape in case of fire. In this respect there has been great improvement, but the condition cannot be deemed entirely satisfactory until the wooden stairways of the main building are re-placed by fire-proof stairs.

The general condition of the ventilation is satisfactory. The branches of instruction are the same as have been mentioned in former reports. We note, especially, increased success in the teaching of piano tuning and repairing. The pianos and organs used here are all tuned and repaired by the pupils, under the supervision of their instructor. Under proper encouragement, there is no reason why the business of piano tuning in the city of Philadelphia may not be, as in Paris, chiefly in the hands of the blind.

Under a recent act of Congress, a grant of \$250,000 in four per cent. United States bonds was made in aid of the "American Printing House," at Louisville, Kentucky, which is engaged in preparing text and other books for the use of the blind. These bonds are deposited with the United States Treasurer, and the interest (\$10,000) is paid semi-annually, to provide for printing books for the various institutions of the country. The annual allowance to our institution is, at present, \$700 worth of books. By this aid a valuable library is growing up, which will soon be a very important factor in the education of the pupils.

A new and very commodious gymnasium has been erected for the use of the male pupils, and it is intended to build a similar one for the girls.

The work-shop of the institution was in a condition which demands immediate attention. Built very many years ago, they have always presented the appearance of mere temporary structures, and are a discredit to the institution. They are low, dark, and damp, and not such as would now be built for any class of manufacture. They occupy, too, room which if vacated, would not only improve the appearance of the other buildings, but afford more room for recreation ground than need be taken up elsewhere for new shops.

The recommendation made by us last year that seeing monitors should be employed has not been acted upon. The grounds used by the boys for recreation are kept in a forlorn condition, in striking contrast to the grass plats and floweres which adorn the front of the building.

Pennsylvania Working Home for Blind Men, No. 3518 Lancaster Avenue, West Philadelphia.

Visited April 17, 1880, with Commissioners Dickinson and Biddle.

The object of this corporation is the organization of workshops and a home for homeless blind mechanics after they have left the Institution for the Instruction of the Blind, teaching useful trades to blind men, giving employment to those blind men who have homes, and the selling of the manufactures of the corporation for its benefit and advantage.

It is a most praiseworthy enterprise. The blind, by unaided efforts, seldom become capable, under any circumstances, of entire self-support. The seeing mechanic finds access to every workshop; not so with the blind. Every workshop is closed against him. They ask employment rather than alms. They beseech you not to consign them, on account of a great providential affliction, to a life of pauperism and neglect; they look with a just horror to a long life of dreary idleness and dependence. The Saviour, while on earth, "took the blind man by the hand." His spirit is stirring his followers "to lead the blind in a way that they know not of," and the Father of all mercies will bless the benevolent work.

This home presents one of the means of meeting the whole case. Here is an association to give a home to a limited number of blind mechanics, and to a much larger extent employment at their own homes. It is not to be supposed that such an establishment can be self-sustaining.

The resident working men are instructed in the various branches of broom and brush-making, cane-seating, carpet-weaving, and mattress-making, and pay the sum of \$3 per week out of their earnings for board and washing. At the time of visit, the institution contained 32 inmates, and 16 others are employed who reside at their own homes. The deficiency in the receipts to provide for the expenses during the last year, amounted to \$4,700.

This is one of the institutions which is believed to have a just claim upon the benevolence of the State.

The Pennsylvania Industrial Home for Blind Women, 3921 Locust Street, West Philadelphia.

Visited April 7, 1880, with Commissioners Dickinson and Biddle.

The full capacity of the institution is about 30 beds. It has been in operation about 12 years, and provides valuable relief for peculiarly helpless women. The inmates are comfortably lodged and kindly cared for. They are employed in various industrial pursuits, including basket-making, cane-seating, knitting, sewing, and other needle work. Everything is done that kindness and sympathy can suggest to promote the mental and moral welfare of the inmates.

The home was found in good order and condition. It is in charge of a female superintendent and assistant, with several other employés. The property belongs to the institution, and is out of debt.

It is supported almost entirely by donations from benevolent citizens. It contained 33 inmates, 17 of whom were employed in the working-room.

CHARITABLE AND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS ORGANIZED BY ASSOCIATIONS OR INDIVIDUALS.

Supported mainly by Income from Endowments and Contributions from Charitable Citizens, but occasionally receive State Aid.

Generally these institutions are incorporated. A vast amount of benevolent work is performed by them. Both time and money are largely contributed, whereby the Commonwealth is relieved of heavy burdens.

They have been established in every section and quarter of the large cities, and, to a limited extent, in boroughs and towns, throughout the State. Provision has been made for the relief of every form of privation and suffering. No nobler monuments could have been reared to the intelligence and christian liberality of those who engage in this praiseworthy service. We commend the notices made of them to the careful attention of the reader.

Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia.

Visited by Commissioners Biddle and Dickinson, March 8, 1880.

This institution occupies the entire square, bounded by Spruce and Pine streets, and Eighth and Ninth streets.

Accompanied by Doctor Morton, one of the attending physicians, and Mr. Richards, an officer of the house, the commissioners made a thorough inspection of all parts of the building.

The number of patients under treatment at the time of visitation, was one hundred and forty-nine, (149,) one hundred of them males, and forty-nine females, most of them being treated free of cost. When they are able to pay, and charges are made, the rate is one dollar per diem, except for alcohol patients, who are required to pay from two dollars to two dollars and fifty cents per diem.

As this institution has been so thoroughly described in our former reports, it seems unnecessary to say more, than that we found it in all its parts, in the best possible condition, the officers, nurses, and attendants apparently well qualified to discharge the duties of their respective positions.

The ventilation of the hospital by fan is successful, though, in the two end rooms of women's lower surgical ward, there seemed to be some obstruction, which rendered the air quite impure.

On the female side of the hospital, there are seven nurses from the training school of the Women's Hospital, including Miss Bunting, the head nurse.

So far as we could learn, they have given perfect satisfaction in the performance of their duties, and are duly subordinate to the medical officers.

It is highly to the credit of this venerable institution, that it has been the first in the city to give a helping hand to those efforts which are being made to educate women perfectly for the duties of nurse, on the intelligent performance of which so much of the success of all hospital treatment depends.

Connected with the hospital is a miscellaneous library, containing 15,000 volumes, which the patients are privileged to use. Religious service is held weekly in the meeting room, where, if they so desire, the patients who are able to walk may attend.

Attached to the hospital, on Spruce street below Ninth, the managers have erected a building, which is used as a dispensary, where a large number of indigent persons, who are not patients in the hospital, daily receive medical advice free of cost. This is a new feature here, and but recently established.

Insane Department of the Pennsylvania Hospital.

September 29, 1880. Visited with Commissioners Dickinson and Biddle.

Among the numerous institutions which have been established in this country for the care and treatment of the insane, the one now under notice is justly regarded as having claims to a high standard of merit.

All the advantages to be secured to patients, by arrangements adapted to their disturbed condition, are provided. Separate buildings for male and female patients, sufficiently distant from each other to render unnecessary the restraints upon personal liberty usually imposed, and admitting of the benefit for exercise, both in the buildings and in the pleasure-grounds, to an unlimited extent, form part of the means employed as a curative agency, from which decided benefits must be derived.

The departments are furnished and equipped in the best manner. The water supply, drainage, and ventilating arrangements are modern and effective.

The hospital presents a comfortable and quiet aspect, not always observed in similar institutions, which is to be ascribed, in some degree, perhaps, to the entire freedom from all physical restraint, the numerous judicious appliances for the amusement, exercise, and general improvement of the patients, and last, but not least, to the constant presence of a sufficient number of kind and faithful attendants.

The two departments, so far as the interior management is concerned, are under separate medical and supervisory staffs of officers.

With these and other advantages which might be named, a high average of successful treatment has been reached.

On the day of our visit there were 170 male and 200 female patients.

The entire population of this institution, during the entire year 1879, was 619; the average, 413. Ninety-one (91) were restored, which is 10.65 per cent. on population, or 22.03 per cent. on the average number of inmates. It is the largest number of restored, to either the whole or average number of patients treated, as compared with other hospitals in the State.

The hospital is supported by receipts from patients and contributions from individuals.

Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania, Thirty-fourth and Spruce streets, Philadelphia.

April 8, 1880. Visited with Commissioners Dickinson and Biddle.

This hospital is in all respects fully up to the highest standard of architecture and arrangement. The best methods have been adopted to secure good sanitary conditions, for light, temperature, ventilation, water conveniences, and drainage.

The operating and pathological rooms, the lifts or elevators to transfer injured patients on their beds from one story to another, are perfect in plan and effect.

Every advantage and convenience calculated to insure the maximum of success in medical and surgical treatment have been introduced, and may be realized in this hospital. When fully completed and equipped, it may safely challenge comparison with other similar institutions in this and other countries.

The hospital has one pavilion three stories high, with one ward on each floor. There are also three small wards in the main building, which are occasionally occupied, and ten commodious rooms for private patients. Thirty-two beds were occupied. The capacity of the center and its one wing is 130 beds.

The dispensary service has attained great magnitude, and is sub-divided among the principal medical and surgical specialties, each in charge of competent physicians.

Jefferson Medical College Hospital, Sansom street, above Tenth, Philadelphia.

Visited, March 11, 1880, by Commissioners Biddle and Dickinson, who were accompanied by the superintendent, Major West Funk.

The basement is occupied as kitchen, dining-room for employés, wash-room and laundry, store-room for domestic supplies, boiler-room, pump and engine-rooms, and is also used for storage of fuel and other things necessary for the institution.

The first floor contains offices, reception or waiting-rooms, sitting, smoking, and reading-rooms for the house patients, clinic lecture room, which will seat seven hundred persons. (This is considered one of the largest and best arranged lecture-rooms in this country.) There are also an operating-room and two or three small rooms for the apothecary and janitor.

The other stories are used for sick wards, and have all the offices, kitchens for diet, and conveniences necessary for well appointed hospitals. The house is amply protected from fire by pipes from the water-tank, which is located in the loft of the building, and contains 3,300 gallons of water. Hose is attached to all the water-plugs in each story, and is always ready for instant use.

The building has fire escapes attached to the outside walls, which are easy of access from the interior, and, in case of fire, the patients can all

be taken out without injury. The arrangement for escape in case of fire impressed the commissioners as one of a very perfect character, worthy of imitation by other institutions. The warming and ventilation are thorough, and as complete as can be had, unless by forced ventilation, which, with the present arrangement, can easily be added.

This hospital has made arrangements with the United States Mercantile Marine Service to receive all patients sent by them to the institution, for eighty-five cents per diem. The United States Government has a resident physician, who attends to all patients sent by its direction to the hospital.

Patients who pay, are charged from ten to twenty dollars per week board, according to their circumstances or their attendance. A few of the patients, for special reason, are treated in small wards, which have but three or four beds in them.

This hospital having been fully described in our report of 1878, it is unnecessary to repeat what was then said. Inspection proved that, throughout the entire hospital, great attention to cleanliness, on the part of the attendants, has been observed, and the patients made comfortable.

Hospital of the Protestant Episcopal Church, Front street and Lehigh avenue, Philadelphia.

Visited April 9, 1880, with Commissioners Dickinson and Biddle.

The objects of the hospital are declared in its constitution to be :

1. To provide medical and surgical aid and nursing for the sick and disabled, either in the wards of the hospital or at their homes.
2. To instruct and train suitable persons in the duties of nursing and attending upon the sick.
3. To provide the instructions and consolations of religion according to the principles of the Protestant Episcopal Church, for those who are under the care of the institution.
4. Such other purposes incidental and kindred to those above-mentioned as the board of managers may prescribe.

This hospital is entitled to be ranked among the noblest of the numerous charities in which the city of Philadelphia abounds. The buildings are well-constructed and conveniently arranged for the purposes to which they have been dedicated. Its provisions for the comfort and relief of the sick are made in the light of the most advanced science of the day.

Much benefit is derived from the third parallel wing, which was completed in 1878. It has been arranged and fitted up in the best manner for women's medical and surgical wards. Both are in complete order, and look like homes provided with every comfort, and made attractive by adornment in good style and discernment.

The wards are wide and spacious, with windows extending well up towards the ceilings, which have latticed inside shutters. The walls are painted in pleasing colors, by which a cheerful aspect is presented, "making sickness less wearisome, and pain less difficult to bear."

The beds have wire-wove bottoms, and are supplied with two hair mat-

tresses, one above and one below. The furniture in other respects is made to correspond.

The ventilating and heating arrangements are of the most approved modern plans. Fire-plugs and elevators are placed in every wing.

In close communication with the wards, administrative apartments are provided. A room for nurses, a diet kitchen, physician's office, bath, and laboratories, &c.—all these are suitably arranged.

The organization to perform the duties connected with the service is large and efficient. A corps of distinguished surgeons and physicians devote themselves with great assiduity to their gratuitous work.

The patients receive the benefit of diligent care from thoroughly trained nurses. Religious services and pastoral duties to the sick are faithfully and acceptably attended to.

The details of the work are fully presented in the annual report of the hospital. This report would be incomplete without referring to it.

The number of patients in the wards on the first of the year (January, 1879,) was 101. Since then 1,100 new cases have been admitted, of whom 558 were medical and 542 were surgical cases. Total number treated in the course of the year, 1,201. Of the whole, 886 were males, and 315 females. The average duration of treatment or stay in the house was about 41 days. The daily average of non-paying patients has been 102, and of paying patients only 62. Showing how large is the proportion of wholly gratuitous relief.

The dispensary service at this hospital is also very large, and the arrangements to conduct it efficiently, more than usually complete. The whole number of new dispensary patients was 12,439, of whom 3,417 were surgical, and 9,022 medical; 789 were eye and ear cases. The daily average of old and new cases was about 85, of all kinds. The dispensary patients are all treated, and receive their medicines gratuitously.

Admission is granted without regard to creed or nativity, as is shown by the following tables.

<i>Nativity of Patients Admitted during 1879.</i>		<i>Denomination of Patients Admitted during 1879.</i>	
United States,	547	Episcopalians,	276
England,	103	Romanists,	318
Ireland,	227	Presbyterians,	77
Scotland,	17	Methodists,	80
Germany,	112	Baptists,	43
Sweden and Norway,	47	Lutherans,	133
Other countries,	47	Unrecorded,	174
1,100		1,100	

The cost of conducting this admirable charity during the year December 31, 1879, was \$49,613 47.

It is supported by interest on endowments, free bed accounts, contributions, collections from churches, and board of patients.

The Jewish Hospital Association of Philadelphia.

Visited April 28, 1880, with Commissioners Dickinson and Biddle.

This hospital is open at all times for the relief of the sick and wounded, without distinction of creed, color, or nativity.

The association has also under its charge a home for aged and infirm Israelites.

The center building is divided into two parts. The westernmost part is used for a home where the aged and infirm are comfortably provided for. The opposite wing is devoted to hospital purposes. Without repeating what has been stated respecting the completeness of this institution in every conceivable particular, it will suffice to state that it is provided with all the comforts and conveniences that modern medical skill and science have devised for the successful treatment of accidents and disease.

Within the last two years a separate building, admirable in arrangement and of beautiful architectural design, has been erected for the dispensary service which is growing in magnitude, and forms an important part of the benevolent work in which the association is engaged.

The benefits of this charity is in no sense limited. The home is for the benefit of the Israelites exclusively, but in that respect does not differ from others, all being denominational, but is exceptional from other similar asylums only in that the managers charge no entrance fee whatever to such of their co-religionists as are impelled by poverty, age, or infirmity to seek its shelter.

The population at the time of the visit was 22 in the hospital, and 26 in the home.

The hospital was found in thorough order and condition. Its capacity is 40 beds.

German Hospital, Corner of Corinthian Avenue and Girard Avenue, Philadelphia.

Visited April 2, 1880, with Commissioners Dickinson and Biddle.

This hospital was found in its usual good condition. Its present capacity may be estimated to be 125 beds. It contained 33 patients. During the year 320 patients were admitted, 98 were non-paying, and remained 2,916 days; 76 were kept at half price, and remained 1,056 days; 21 were subscribers, and remained 658 days; 125 paid a full rate, and remained 4,670 days. This summary shows the extent of the benevolent work, and how largely it must depend for support upon contributions and donations from friends.

The dispensary service also continues to grow larger, and makes demands upon the resources of the institution. Medicine and advice were given free of charge to over 1,356 patients, who made 2,779 calls at the dispensary.

In order to check the abuse which has become very prevalent of patients able to pay, the practice is now carried out in this and all other hospitals in the city, of making a small charge. But the revenue derived from it is very small.

This establishment is provided with every modern convenience, and is

made specially inviting by the pleasant, by the cheerful interior and exterior surroundings.

A mortgage of \$45,000 on the property of the corporation, which had been a hinderance on its usefulness, has been paid by the sale of the old hospital lot at the corner of Twentieth and Norris streets, for which \$55,000 was obtained, which was sufficient to satisfy the mortgages upon the two properties, Twentieth and Norris streets, and on the present hospital at Corinthian and Girard avenues. The hospital has thus been relieved of interest and taxes, and been prepared for the demands which may be made for its legitimate work.

Presbyterian Hospital, Thirty-ninth street and Powelton avenue, Philadelphia.

Visited April 7, 1880, with Commissioners Dickinson and Biddle.

This institution has been in active and successful operation since it received its charter in 1871.

Its object is to provide medical and surgical aid, and nursing for the sick and disabled, either in the wards of the hospital or at their homes.

Second. To provide the instructions and consolations of religion according to the doctrines and forms of the Presbyterian church, for those who are under the care of the institution.

Third. Such other purposes, incidental and kindred to those above mentioned, as the Board of Trustees may from time to time prescribe.

The provision which is common in all similar charities, with reference to the admission of patients, that none shall be excluded from the benefits of the institution by reason of creed, country, or color, is faithfully observed.

At the date of visit sixty-two patients were under care and treatment in the wards of the hospital, and were provided for, as follows; Ten in the male and twelve in the female ward of the original building; twenty in the men's pavilion, and twenty-one in the female pavilion.

The new surgical ward for women has been occupied since June, 1878. In many respects it is a great improvement upon the pavilion for males, which was built a few years previously. The building is ninety feet long, and has a capacity for forty beds. In its construction more regard than has hitherto been observed in the erection of this description of hospitals, has been paid to strength and durability. It is very complete in its workmanship and in all its arrangements. Immediately in front is a reception-room with library, at the rear end, on the opposite sides, a dining-room for officers and attendants, a consultation-room, an operating-room, a diet-kitchen with the usual apartments for lavatory, bath, and water-closet conveniences. The ventilating arrangement differs from that in the men's ward, and is more efficient. A downward ventilation is procured without the use of the fan, by means of communicating pipes from the lower registers, with ducts in the cellar, which are connected with the flues, the air in which is kept in a rarefied state by the application of heat from the steam pipes.

The ward is finished and furnished in the best manner. Open grate fires, in addition to the steam heat, are placed in each of the four corners of the

ward. The bedsteads are made of two inch iron pipes, which are placed upon rollers, and are fitted up with wire-wove bottoms, which admit of being tightened when they become loose, a lower mattress of straw or corn husks, and one of hair above. The walls are painted in bright colors.

The enterprise of supplying the female surgical ward was undertaken by the ladies. Its cost, furniture, and entire furnishing, was the result of their untiring and praiseworthy efforts.

It may be stated, in connection with the notice of this very admirable structure, that in all instances in which a central administrative building is provided for the general infirmary purposes, such as cooking, laundry work, store-rooms for provisions, quarters for employes, &c., that the one-story pavilion plan for medical and surgical wards, affords advantages that cannot be realized in buildings arranged after the old methods.

The question of cost is entitled to consideration, and is often too much overlooked. In this instance we have a building, finished in the best manner, containing hospital accommodations of the highest standard, for \$20,000, including the heating and ventilating apparatus, which cost \$8,000, whereas buildings upon the old plan, with no greater capacity, are known to have cost from fifty to one hundred thousand dollars.

The dispensary service of this hospital continues to form a large and valuable part of its benevolence.

The hospital is under the management of a board, composed of gentlemen well known for their intelligence and earnest zeal in behalf of every good work. The physicians and surgeons rank high for their eminent usefulness, and are justly commended for the manner in which they perform their responsible duties.

Philadelphia Orthopedic Hospital and Infirmary for Nervous Diseases, Corner Seventeenth and Summer streets, for Nervous Diseases, the Treatment of Bodily Deformities, and Diseases of the Nervous System.

Visited with Commissioners Dickinson and Biddle.

This hospital is the only one in the State of Pennsylvania in which the treatment of deformities and diseases of the nervous system is made a special field of service; the only one in which the poor thus afflicted are supplied with all the expensive appliances which usually the rich alone can afford. Sufferers from these diseases have a peculiar claim upon our active sympathies, being, in many instances, deprived of all power to support themselves. It was organized in 1867, and proposes to provide care and treatment for the various deformities and deficiencies of the human body, gratuitously, by experienced and skillful surgeons, with all the indispensable modern mechanical appliances, supplied by a competent machinist.

An appropriation of \$10,000 was made to it by the Legislature at its session of 1873, but it is supported principally by private contributions and the revenue derived from pay patients.

The present building does not afford sufficient accommodations. It is a subject of regret that the capacity of the house does not admit of a still

wider field of usefulness. It has a capacity for 30 beds, and had 17 patients when visited.

The benefits of the institution are free to the poor. Rooms are provided for those who are able to pay.

The Woman's Hospital of Philadelphia, College avenue and Twenty-second street.

April 2, 1880. Visited with Commissioners Dickinson and Biddle.

This hospital is established for the treatment of diseases of women and children, and for obstetrical cases, furnishing at the same time facilities for clinical instruction to women engaged in the study of medicine, and for the *practical training of nurses*, the chief resident physician to be a woman.

The hospital is under the supervision of a board of twenty-four lady managers.

The work of this institution continues to be prosecuted with success. The "maternity wing" has been completed so far as to admit of the first and second floors being occupied. For the want of a sufficient appropriation, the third story remains unfinished. With that exception, it is finished and fully equipped for the special service for which it is so well arranged. Fifteen rooms are prepared in the lying-in department. Each patient is cared for in a separate room, "an arrangement which is not only most conducive to the healthfulness of the maternity, but gives the isolation and privacy so grateful to all such persons." The rooms are not intended for pay patients only, but the poorest of those received as free patients, who constituted the large majority. All the wards are furnished with open fireplaces, besides the steam-heaters which warm the building.

In the original building, now used exclusively for medical and surgical cases, changes have been made in all the wards, which give three beds to each of the large wards, thus avoiding the over-crowding which is so unfavorable to the preservation of a good sanitary condition. Accommodations in that department are afforded, by means of these changes, for twenty-three patients, besides three private rooms for pay patients.

The dispensary and clinic of this hospital has a large attendance. The training of nurses constitutes an important part of the hospital work. Other institutions in the city are supplied with a class of nurses which fills a want that had not been supplied from any other source. Nine nurses have graduated from the school during the year. The Pennsylvania Hospital has been supplied with six, and the Orthopedic Hospital with four nurses.

The capacity of the institution, including the maternity, has been increased from thirty-two to seventy-two beds.

The extent of the service performed at this hospital may be learned from the following statement taken from the report of the board of managers for the year ending December 31, 1879 :

Number of patients received in hospital,	236
Number of patients attended at their homes,	998
Number of patients treated in the dispensary,	3,987
Number of visits made by dispensary patients,	11,160
Number of prescriptions for dispensary patients,	<u>12,164</u>

OBSTETRICAL DEPARTMENT.

Number of patients admitted during 1879,	102
Number of patients retained from last year,	3
	<u>105</u>
Number of women delivered,	99
Number of women left before delivery,	4
Remaining,	<u>103</u>

The managers and officers of the institution are untiring in their efforts to attain the highest standard of success in the care and treatment of the various classes who resort to it for medical and surgical relief.

Good household care and order were observed in all the apartments. But the grounds in the rear of the main edifice can claim no such notice. They admit of much improvement.

St. Mary's Hospital, Frankford avenue and Palmer street, Philadelphia.

April 14, 1880. Visited with Commissioners Dickinson and Biddle.

This hospital is under the charge of eighteen of the Sisters of St. Francis, no hired help being employed. The buildings which are occupied for the hospital service, were originally two private dwellings.

The admissions into this institution since January, 1880, were 163. It contained 79 patients at the time of the inspection. Its capacity is considered to be 85. It is among the few hospitals in Philadelphia that is always fully occupied. Its charity is not confined within its narrow limits. Of the 79 patients, all but 7 were free. The hospital was in excellent condition. An examination of the different wards, departments of work, revealed a very satisfactory state of order and cleanliness, and the patients evidently received thorough attention and care.

The dispensary service connected with it is more than usually large. Twenty-one hundred and fifty-five out-door patients were treated during the year. Medicines are not supplied, except for the very destitute, in the dispensary service.

Of the large number of cases in this department of service, 1,000 were visited.

St. Joseph's Hospital, Philadelphia, Seventeenth and Girard avenue.

April 3, 1880. Visited with Commissioners Dickinson and Biddle.

A large and valuable service continues to be rendered at this institution. It is justly entitled to be ranked among the best of this class of our chari-

ties. An inspection commencing in the basement, and extending to all the wards on the different floors, afforded abundant evidence that everything apparently possible to do is being done by those who conduct it, for the comfort and benefit of the inmates. It is under the care of fifteen of the Sisters of St. Joseph, who have charge of the different departments of work, including the dispensing of medicines, with the aid of a small hired force. Patients of all creeds and climes are admitted, unless affected with contagious diseases.

In addition to the public wards, it is provided with a number of well-furnished rooms which, at various prices, can be obtained for the accommodation of pay patients, who have the privilege of selecting their medical attendant. Physicians and surgeons who have patients at hotels, boarding-houses, or private houses, are allowed to send them to this hospital, where they are carefully and tenderly nursed. The average resident population of patients is about 70. The completion of the east wing gives it a capacity of 200 beds.

Wilkes-Barre Hospital.

September 19, 1879. Visited with Doctor Mayer and Mr. Biddle.

A large amount of valuable service is performed. The medical and surgical wards are spacious and well arranged, and have a capacity for a considerable number of patients. The furniture, appliances, instruments, and general equipment are of the most approved kind. The number of patients treated in the institution is increasing, whilst the dispensary service forms a large and constantly augmenting part of the benevolent work in which the citizens connected with its management are engaged. First male ward, with fourteen beds, had eleven occupied. The female ward on the opposite side not in use at present time. A female ward on the second story, with nine beds, some of which were occupied. There are twenty-six patients in all at this time. The dispensary service amounts to from forty to fifty per month. Medical service and medicine are supplied gratuitously. The central ward for men had three cases of typhoid fever under treatment. A lying-in ward and children's ward were on the second floor.

The demands upon the institution have been steadily on the increase, as the following statement will show :

Patients admitted from October, 1872, to January 1, 1873,	25
Patients for the year 1873,	73
Patients for the year 1874,	103
Patients for the year 1875,	116
Patients for the year 1876,	175
Patients for the year 1877, (no report,)	—

The annual expenditures for the support of the hospital are about \$6,300. Nearly one half of this sum has been received from private contributors, pay patients; and the remainder from State appropriations.

The State has always manifested its appreciation of its service by granting it liberal aid. In 1874 it appropriated \$5,000; in 1876, \$25,000, to aid in the erection of a building; \$10,000 in 1878, and \$10,000 in 1879.

May 27 and August 25, 1880. Visited with Commissioner Biddle.

The number of patients under treatment is larger than usual. Six beds were occupied in the first surgical ward, four in the next; nearly all were cases of severe injury; one of them a fracture of the spine, which was receiving the benefit of excellent medical treatment and of the best of modern appliances. Six beds were occupied in the medical and surgical ward, on the second story. On the 27th of May, 35 cases were under medical care and treatment.

A new one-story frame building, with basement above ground for typhoid cases, has been erected. The different parts of the building are kept in good repair, and the officers and board of managers are faithful in their duties.

Lackawanna Hospital, Scranton.

September 14, 1879.

This hospital was established in 1872. A large amount of service has been rendered through its agency for the benefit of those who required assistance and support.

Its benevolent work, as appears from the records of the institution, is steadily growing in extent and efficiency. A comparative statement of its operations from 1875 to 1878 shows the following:

In patients—Surgical cases in 1875,	43
Medical cases in 1875,	42
Out patients—Medical cases in 1875,	480
Total,	<u>565</u>
In patients—Surgical cases in 1876,	77
Medical cases in 1876,	34
Out patients—In 1876,	535
Total,	<u>646</u>
In patients—Surgical cases in 1877,	42
Medical cases in 1877,	47
Out patients—Medical cases in 1877,	621
Total,	<u>710</u>
In patients—Surgical, 1878,	62
Out patients—Medical,	82
Dispensary patients treated and furnished with medicines free of charge during the year,	2,185
Total,	<u>2,329</u>

Patients remaining in hospital April 1, 1878,	12	
Patients admitted during year ending April 1, 1878, . . .	138	
		<hr/>
Patients treated during the year,	150	
		<hr/>
Patients discharged during the year,	144	
Patients remaining April 1, 1878,	6	
		<hr/>
	150	
		<hr/>

A synopsis of the treasurer's report shows that the current expenses amount to about \$6,000 per annum. About one half of this sum has been received from poor districts for pay patients, sundry pay patients, private contributors, and the other half from the State.

Liberal appropriations have been made by the Legislature for its aid and support, having granted \$10,000 for 1873, 1874, 1876, 1878, each year.

Visited May 27, 1880.

Much valuable service has been rendered during the year. All the patients have been discharged but ten, who continue under treatment. The dispensary service connected with this hospital is large, and many cases of severe injury, so liable to occur in the mining operations, receive care and treatment. At times it is largely occupied. Its capacity is from 40 to 50 beds. The usual hospital conveniences are provided.

An old frame building has been converted into a mortuary.

Harrisburg Hospital.

September 2, 1879, visited with Commissioners Dickinson and Biddle.

Valuable service continues to be rendered at this institution. Its benefits extend to all classes of unfortunates. Its operations are in no sense local. Its doors are open for all who need assistance, without regard to race, creed, or nativity.

Since August 5, 1873, to February 9, 1879, seven hundred and eighty-one patients (781) were submitted to treatment on regular applications, of which, to the last named date, 773 were discharged, leaving eight patients in the hospital.

Of the localities from which these patients came, only 115 were from Dauphin county, 257 were from twenty-eight other counties in the State, 158 from other States, from foreign countries 248, three unknown nativity. It is obvious that the benefits of this charity are more general and widespread than is usual. It is founded on a basis of broad humanity and is conducted in a spirit of liberality that will compare favorably with others.

Its service is increasing and though the house accommodations are of considerable extent, some enlargement is needed to be able to provide for the relief of all who apply for admission. The number of medical and surgical cases in so central a point, intersected by so many railroads, must, of course, be numerous.

It receives support from directors of the poor, under a contract, from

pay patients, beds maintained by several corporations, but principally from private contributors.

It is an enterprise that deserves support.

Visited August, 1880.

The extent of the service rendered by this worthy charity is large and increasing. The total number of cases, medical and dispensary, treated from August, 1874, to April 1, 1879, was 14,899, in a period of less than seven years.

The hospital receives careful and faithful attention from its officers and board of managers, and is conducted in the best manner. The necessity for an enlargement of the accommodations has become urgent.

The receipts from all sources, including balances from May 5,

1879, to May 3, 1880, were	\$5,557 06
The expenses for the same period,	5,060 98

Balance on hand May 3, 1880,	<u>\$496 08</u>
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The hospital depends entirely upon voluntary contributions for its support.

Twelfth Ward Hospital or the General Hospital in Pittsburgh.

October 21, 1879, visited with Commissioners Dickinson and Biddle.

The records of this charity show that a large service in behalf of the sick, injured, and helpless has been rendered during the year ending September 30, 1879.

Patients in the hospital September 30, 1878, 106; since admitted, 636, making the number under treatment during the year 742. Of these, 637 were discharged. Remaining in the hospital September 30, 1879, 105.

This hospital is arranged in the best manner, and is thoroughly furnished and equipped. All the wards, medical and surgical; the bath; and closet apartments, all are in good order and condition. The heating, ventilating, and water supply arrangements are of the best kind.

The arrangement of the building is exceedingly well-adapted to the purpose to which it is applied.

It is well conducted, and is kept in excellent order.

It has the benefit of an endowment of \$200,383 71. The earnings of the hospital for the year from pay patients was \$3,445 98. The income from its investments must be about \$14,000. The State appropriation of \$15,000, made by the session of 1877, for repairs, has been fully paid.

October 12, 1880. Visited with Commissioners Biddle and Peterson.

The hospital is very largely occupied. Thirty-seven (37) beds are occupied by persons who were severely injured by the railroad accident which occurred a few days ago. Fifteen deaths of those brought into the hospital had taken place up to that period. The doors of the hospital were opened to all, which with the other patients then under care, caused it to be somewhat crowded.

Some of the rooms are reserved for private patients. One medical ward is set apart for sick and injured soldiers, who receive care and treatment without remuneration. Its work is largely charitable and benevolent, and is increasing in magnitude to such an extent as to make some building extension necessary. It is under excellent management, both medical and ordinary, and is in every respect a very valuable institution.

York Hospital.

Visited October 10, 1880.

This ancient and populous city has been entirely without hospital accommodations for the large class of dependent persons who are unable to procure the benefit of medical and surgical care and treatment when overtaken by sickness or injury.

A number of the benevolent and enterprising citizens of the place have been associated under an act of incorporation, for the purpose of establishing an institution to provide for this want.

A spacious double three-story building, eligibly located, with a large lot of ground, has been purchased and suitably arranged into wards and smaller apartments for the proposed praiseworthy enterprise.

Water, with the heating, cooking, laundry, and other necessary conveniences, has been introduced and fitted up. Sufficient furniture and the usual hospital equipment are all that is yet required to make it ready for the reception of patients.

Wills' Hospital, Eighteenth and Race streets, Philadelphia.

Visited April 19, 1880, by Commissioners Biddle and Dickinson.

This institution is for the treatment of the eye, and is supported by the income of an endowment fund, left for the purpose some years ago by James Wills, Esq., a resident of this city, and by voluntary contributions.

The hospital will accommodate seventy-six in-door patients. At the time of our visit there were sixty-five house patients receiving treatment.

The main building is in a dilapidated condition. In some places the plastering has fallen from the walls and ceiling, especially in the reception rooms, which present a very shabby appearance, and demand immediate attention.

The mode of warming and ventilating the main building is by the old fashioned furnace, which is expensive, unsatisfactory, and dangerous, on account of liability to set fire to the building.

The managers of the trust should be asked to introduce the improved steam-heating and ventilating apparatus.

We would also recommend that the interior walls and ceilings be painted in lieu of the present whitewash, which is so objectionable in hospital wards.

The commissioners on inspecting the older part of the hospital, were satisfied that the steward should not be censured for the untidy and un-

cleanly condition that things generally presented, as the building is so much out of repair that it would be almost impossible to keep it up to the standard of all well-arranged and well-kept hospitals.

As this institution is under the care of the city, the Commissioners regret that they are compelled to speak thus of a great public charity, but the condition of Wills' hospital is such that it reflects disgrace upon those who are charged with its care and management.

Homœopathic Hospital of Philadelphia, Nos. 1116 and 1118 Cuthbert street.

Visited and inspected April 19, 1880, by Commissioners Biddle and Dickinson.

This hospital has two large wards, (one for men, the other for women,) completely equipped for the treatment of twenty patients in each. There are also three private wards, or separate apartments, in which patients can secure all the advantages of hospital treatment, as in the privacy of their own rooms, with separate attendance.

This hospital has been improved since the last visit of the Board of Charities, and much done to add to the comfort and convenience of the patients.

The managers are obliged to depend almost entirely upon voluntary contributions, and the yearly subscriptions of members and friends for support, as the greater number of the patients admitted are unable to pay any portion of the expense of their treatment. Where the patient is able to pay, the charge is six dollars per week for board and nursing. At the time of our visit, there were 18 patients under treatment, and all spoke in the highest terms of the kind and careful attention given them by the physicians and nurses.

The hospital building, which is rudely constructed, was intended, when first erected, to accommodate the patients only until one more complete could be provided, but want of means has delayed the work, which now seems to be on the eve of being commenced.

The necessity for completing this building is great, as there is no other general hospital in the city, where persons preferring the homœopathic treatment can receive it.

There are daily clinics in connection with the college, which is under the same management as the hospital. The new cases of out-door treatment amount to eight or ten daily, exclusive of eye and ear complaints.

Germantown Hospital.

Visited February 26, 1880, by Commissioners Biddle and Dickinson.

This institution is located on Shoemaker's lane, near Chew street, Germantown, in the city of Philadelphia, and consists of a center building and wing, each one-story in height. It is the intention of the managers to add an additional story to the center, during the present year, and thereby secure an additional ward for the use of female patients.

The resident officers, are a physician, (Dr. Casselbury,) a matron, two nurses, and four servants.

The wing, or principal ward, has space enough for twenty beds, but at this time contains only sixteen, which are occupied by male patients.

The ward, or rooms, in the center, are occupied by women. There is also a special ward for men, containing three beds, also an operating-room, a diet kitchen, and bath-room in the wing devoted to the use of males.

The beds were clean, and in most excellent condition. The bath-rooms and water-closets bore evidence of good care and attention.

The supply of water was ample, the drainage well arranged and perfect.

The whole establishment is warmed and ventilated by means of improved arrangements constructed in the basement of the hospital, and connected with the "ridge" ventilation in the roof of the building.

At the time of our visit and inspection, there were but nineteen patients in the hospital, viz: twelve men, five women, and two children. There is accommodation for thirty patients, and the empty spaces are in the men's ward. The rooms in the center, assigned to women, are full, and, in consequence thereof, three female patients who have applied for admission have not been received.

This difficulty will be obviated by the contemplated additional story on the center building.

The commissioners noticed that cement had been substituted for the wooden wash-boards and skirting formerly used, which secures immunity from bugs and other vermin, which so often infest institutions of this kind. This is an example which should be followed by those having charge of buildings where there is danger of annoyance from these pests.

Attached to this hospital is a small library, containing books and magazines, for the use of the patients.

The dining-rooms and the general and diet kitchens were inspected and found to be in creditable condition.

The entire establishment bears evidence of good care and attention, and reflects credit upon the management.

Howard Hospital and Infirmary for Incurables, No. 1518 and 1520 Lombard Street, Philadelphia.

April 23, 1880. Visited with Commissioners Dickinson and Biddle.

Owing to a lack of funds, the department for incurables has never been opened. The hospital is, therefore, devoted exclusively to a dispensary service, which is very extensive. It has been in operation for twenty-five years.

Since the commencement of its work, it has dispensed its charity to nearly 130,000 persons, and the number of patients receiving treatment average from 6,000 to 7,000 annually, showing the great need for such a work in the neighborhood in which it is located. It is unsectarian and dependent for its support on the voluntary contributions of the benevolent.

St. Christopher Hospital for Children, No. 132 Diamond Street, Philadelphia.

April 14, 1880, with Messrs. Dickinson and Biddle.

This is a hospital for sick children. A small two-story house is rented for the work which is here undertaken. Nine beds were occupied at the time of the visit. During the summer months the work is performed at Atlantic City, at the Sea Shore house, an admirable sanitarium for children, and makes admirable provision for them. A dispensary service is connected with the institution.

The hospital is kept in good condition, and renders a very valuable service.

State Hospital for Women and Infants, No. 734 South Tenth Street, Philadelphia.

April 22, 1880. Visited with Commissioners Dickinson and Biddle.

This institution was established in 1873. Its object, as set forth in its charter, is "the care, nurture, and maintenance of destitute women, married or single, during childbirth, or whilst suffering from diseases peculiar to their sex; of children born of their bodies, either whilst in the care of the corporation or surrendered to it after birth; the providing for the temporal and spiritual welfare of such women and children either within or outside of the institution, as well as the care and boarding of women and children for compensation."

In the report of the managers, it is stated that the object, so far as it related to unmarried women, seemed to be the most pressing in its demands, and, consequently, was the first to secure attention. In this respect the institution has proved a success, and has been the means of saving from greater folly and suffering many of the unfortunates who sought its shelter.

Up to the present time, there have been 372 cared for during confinement. The subsequent lives of many of them are known to the management, and have been such as to justify all that has been claimed as results.

The hospital is managed by a board of intelligent and humane gentlemen. Its purposes are pure and humane, and has undoubtedly accomplished its desired ends in the cases of many young women, who have been saved from the fatal consequences of a first mis-step by its merciful intervention. There were 11 patients in the hospital at the time of the visit.

The Children's Hospital of Philadelphia, Twenty-second, below Walnut street.

Visited April 21, 1880, with Commissioners Dickinson and Biddle.

This institution is supported by voluntary contributions, by legacies, and, to a small extent, by board of patients. Children under twelve years of age, suffering from non-contagious diseases, or from accidental injuries, are admitted on application to the attending physicians and surgeons who visit the hospital daily at eleven, A. M. Children between two and twelve years of age, if seriously injured by accident, are always admitted, if brought to the hospital immediately thereafter. Other cases may be admitted by applying to the physician and surgeons, who attend at the hospital daily, (Sunday excepted,) at twelve o'clock. Out-patients are prescribed for daily, (Sunday excepted,) at ten, A. M., and four, P. M.

Since its opening, in November, 1855, 2,376 in-door cases have been admitted into the wards, and 58,917 out-patients prescribed for at the dispensary.

The hospital regulations do not encourage the admission of chronic cases. The institution, at present, has no organized accommodation for such cases. The statistics of admission for some years past show that there has been no material increase in the number of in-door patients. The average number under treatment at any one time varying but little from forty-five, and the term in each case being over *three* months, facts showing, as is stated in the last annual report, how large a proportion of chronic cases are received. But many of the children suffering from inveterate forms of disease remain under treatment for months, and even years, until they are finally pronounced incurable. Most of them are then removed by their relatives, only to end their days in lingering pain and wretchedness, amid the discomfort and neglect of their miserable homes, and a few are unwillingly received in the alms-house; but the want of a proper refuge elsewhere for these cases has led, not unfrequently, to others being retained in the wards of this hospital for indefinite periods.

It is deeply to be deplored that no organized accommodations are provided for this class of cases. "Humanity forbids that these friendless and deserted sufferers should be sent away from under the kindly shelter and careful nursing of this admirable charity, to die among strange faces and unsympathizing hearts." It is correctly stated, "the question is, indeed, a most important one, whether the time has not arrived for a strenuous effort to make some *permanent provision* for not only these cases, but also for some of the many others which are constantly appealing for help—an asylum where they can end their days in comparative comfort."

The spacious mansion in which the work of this charity is conducted, affords very desirable accommodations for the purpose. The wards are spacious, airy, and light. The household condition and care are excellent. Too much praise cannot be awarded for the increasing care and attention of the medical staff, to the ladies visiting committee, and the matron, for their efficient management of both the patients and of the household.

The Children's Homœopathic Hospital, Philadelphia, N. E. corner Eighth and Poplar Streets.

Visited April 15, 1880, with Commissioner Dickinson.

This is an institution for the care and cure of sick children, especially those of the poorer classes, a sea side sanitarium, to which the children may be taken during the summer months, and a dispensary for the treatment of general diseases, in all of which the medical treatment is to be according to the homœopathic method.

A spacious private residence is rented for the purpose, which is provided with suitable conveniences, and has a capacity for 23 beds.

The work of the hospital is increasing in extent, and is conducted with very satisfactory success. The dispensary service has grown exceedingly.

During the year prescriptions were given to 3,108 patients, and 289 out visits were made during the year 1879.

It is supported by voluntary contributions and donations, by annual and life subscriptions, by legacies, and by payments for board and treatment to be made by patients who may be able to afford it, or by parents or guardians. Present number of inmates 12.

Pennsylvania Homoeopathic Hospital for Children, S. W., corner Oregon and Forty-second streets.

April 22, 1880. Visited with Commissioner Dickinson.

This hospital was established in 1877. A former private mansion has been well-arranged for its present use. It has a capacity for 25 beds. It has a surgical ward with six beds, and a medical ward with six beds on the first floor; also a medical ward with six beds on the second floor.

Infants are received. The hospital is in charge of a resident physician and three nurses. The various painful diseases to which children are subject, and which require, for their proper treatment, such attention and appliances as are not found in homes of the poor, receive the benefit of kind and faithful medical and ordinary care. It contained 18 patients. A dispensary service is connected with the hospital.

Home for Consumptives, 411 Spruce street, Philadelphia.

Visited April 23, 1880, with Commissioners Dickinson and Biddle.

It is located in the "House of Mercy," No. 411 Spruce street, and is designed for the accommodation of the destitute and homeless afflicted with that terrible and fatal malady.

Work among the poor consumptives was commenced in 1876, and during the first year 103 patients were adopted as beneficiaries by the Philadelphia Protestant Episcopal Mission. These were visited by the Reverend W. S. Heaton, the missionary, who was appointed to the special work.

The nature of the service which is rendered may be learned from the following circular addressed to its patrons:

"No fee is charged for the admission of patients to this institution, and no discrimination is made by reason of nationality, creed, or color. They are provided with medicines and medical attendance, clothing, bedding, food, fuel, and shelter. Since a large majority of them prefer remaining at their own homes, where, in many instances, they receive the affectionate care and kind offices of the members of their own households, so much more grateful than even the most careful nursing of paid attendants, by far the greater number of them are provided for and treated in accordance with their wishes.

"Their rent is paid, either partially or wholly, and delicate and nutritious food is supplied to them from that valuable adjunct to the Home for Consumptives, the sick-diet kitchen.

"The Home is, therefore, not so much a hospital, confining its beneficence to the inmates actually within its walls, as a central ministering

agency, from which, through this system of out-door relief, the poor consumptives in all parts of this city may be properly cared for.

"The sphere of this good work is thus capable of indefinite expansion, with no limit save of the funds provided it.

"Rev. SAMUEL DURBOROW,

"*Superintendent, 411 Spruce street.*"

At date of visit 47 cases were under the charge of the Home, nine of whom were in the Home, and 38 at their own homes. When the patients have no homes, boarding is paid for them at their boarding places, or pay relatives, if their means do not admit of their keeping them. Medical care is provided, and a suitable diet is supplied from the diet-kitchen.

The Old Man's Home, Thirty-ninth street and Powelton avenue, Philadelphia.

Visited April 7, 1880. With Commissioners Dickinson and Biddle.

The third story of this fine mansion not having been fully finished in the beginning, has been prepared for occupation, by which the accommodations have been increased for about twenty additional inmates. The building has a capacity now for seventy-five persons. The present number of occupants is sixty-four.

It is eligibly located, and has pleasant surroundings, with ample space for air and exercise. The house is well arranged for the purpose for which it is used. The corridors are wide. The apartments are comfortably furnished. The parlors and sittings are home-like and attractive.

An elevator for the aged and infirm is provided. Generally, the rooms are single; a few are double. The room on the second story is fitted up as an infirmary. Lavatories, bath, and water-closet conveniences are conveniently located.

The spiritual wants of its inmates are also carefully provided for. Regular Sunday services, with Bible instructions, are conducted.

The conditions of admission are \$500 for persons under sixty-five; for persons between sixty-five and seventy, \$250; for persons of the age of seventy and upwards, \$150. It is not denominational, nor are its benefits confined to residents of the city. It is controlled by a board of lady managers, assisted by a board of council composed of gentlemen.

The efficiency of the matron in the performance of the onerous duties incident to her position, must also be acknowledged. Good order, cleanliness, and neatness are well maintained throughout the establishment. Two apartments might be better, viz: the dining-room and table furniture do not appear to be in harmony with the general condition in other particulars, and the other is the smoking apartment. Why is this solace of the aged to be enjoyed only in a dark subterranean corner, instead of some upper floor, or, what would be better, a small, cozy, separate building?

It is supported by interest from endowments, admission fees, annual subscriptions, and donations.

Baptist Home, Seventeenth and Norris Streets, Philadelphia.

Visited April 16, 1880. With Commissioners Dickinson and Biddle.

This institution was incorporated September 20, 1869.

The object of the association is to provide a place of residence for members of Baptist churches, who, by reason of age, infirmities, or poverty, become incapable of supporting themselves and their families, and, also, to afford such persons other relief, in such way, as the trustees may deem prudent and advisable.

Widows and single women of sixty years of age are admitted. The price to be paid is \$200 for persons of sixty, and \$250 for those of seventy years of age.

The building has a capacity for eighty inmates. Fifty-three are maintained at the present time.

The present building was completed February 27, 1875. It is a large, commodious, and delightful home, furnished in the best manner, and contains every appliance necessary to the comfort or the happiness of the family. Few homes in the State can claim better accommodations or better privileges to the aged Christian.

Old Ladies' Home of Philadelphia, Frankford Avenue and Clearfield Streets.

Visited April 13, 1880. With Commissioners Dickinson and Biddle.

The capacity of this home is 35. At the present time there are 40 occupants, and it is, therefore, uncomfortably crowded.

Applicants for admission must be sixty-five years of age, or over. The home is non-sectarian—open to all suitable persons. They are required to pay \$200 and furnish a room. A building, used formerly as a residence, was purchased for the use of the home. It is pleasantly situated, and affords very comfortable accommodations for a limited number of inmates. There are seven single rooms. The floors are carpeted throughout, have curtains for the windows, and all necessary chamber furniture. The house is home-like in appearance, and is evidently conducted in the best manner.

It is supported by voluntary contributions and by fees for admission.

Penn Asylum of Philadelphia, for Indigent Widows and Single Women, Belgrade above Otis, Eighteenth Ward.

April 14, 1880. With Commissioners Dickinson and Biddle.

No sectarian preferences are recognized in this charity. The requisites for participation of its benefits, are advanced age, destitution, and meritorious character. No one is admitted who has not passed the limit of sixty years, and whose character and habits are entirely without reproach. To all whom it receives, it supplies a home during life, abundant food, comfortable clothing, and kind attendance.

It is under the exclusive charge of ladies annually chosen for that purpose, who visit the institution, carefully inspecting its condition, and providing for its wants.

The capacity of the building is 52 beds, the present number of inmates

is 51. It is always fully occupied. There are no single rooms. In order to provide for the demands for admission, it has been found necessary to place two, three, and in the larger rooms, four and five beds, otherwise these apartments are comfortable.

The house is not arranged in a desirable manner for so many inmates, but it is well-conducted, and every reasonable comfort is provided for the inmates.

Home of the Little Sisters of the Poor.

Visited April 16, 1880. With Commissioners Dickinson and Biddle.

This institution is located on Eighteenth street above Jefferson. It was incorporated in 1872 by the Legislature. It is intended as a home for the aged of both sexes, without reference to their religious belief.

It is under the direction of "The Little Sisters of the Poor," an order which was founded in France, in 1840. Since that time, 120 houses have been established by this association, seven of which have been founded in the United States. It is supported by charity.

Two hundred and sixty-two aged people, consisting of the sexes in equal numbers, are maintained at this time in this excellent charity.

The buildings, with all the improvements, are fully paid. It is conducted with a degree of success, that commends it to most favorable notice. Thorough neatness, cleanliness, and order are to be observed in all departments. It is under the direction of the Lady Superior. With 16 sisters, all the household work of the large establishments is performed.

This home is doing a very good work, and is in a very prosperous condition. Cheerfulness and contentment are universally prevalent, and bear testimony to the efficiency of the management. •

Presbyterian Home for Widows and Single Women, in the State of Pennsylvania, Fifty-eighth street and Darby Road, Philadelphia.

Visited April 8, 1880. With Commissioners Dickinson and Biddle.

A home for aged and infirm members of the Presbyterian church in all its branches, residing in the State of Pennsylvania. It is under the supervision of a board of managers, elected from the various Presbyterian churches in Philadelphia and adjacent counties. A memorial foundation, designated by name of donor, may be constituted by the gift or bequest of \$3,000; the income from the endowment, so made, being appropriated to the perpetual maintenance of an inmate in the home; the person or corporation so contributing being entitled to the privilege of nominating the inmate for admission, in conformity with the rules of the institution.

It is under the care of a board of advisers. The officers and managers consist of ladies exclusively.

Applicants for admission must be residents of the State of Pennsylvania; have been members of the Presbyterian church for three years, and except in cases of special infirmity, must have reached the age of 65 years.

The admission fee shall be regulated by the age of the applicant, but shall in no case be less than \$150.

By the completion of the new wing to the building, accommodations have been provided for 31 additional inmates. The present number is 91, leaving room for four more.

A visitor to this home cannot fail to be much gratified with what has been done for the comfort and welfare of those who are admitted.

The house is a handsome stone structure, arranged in the best manner, and contains all the appointments that are essential to insure the highest standard of household care and comfort. The rooms are uniformly and comfortably furnished, the means having been provided by the various Presbyterian congregations in and near Philadelphia, the name of each donor being placed upon the door of the room furnished.

Sabbath and weekly services are regularly held. Nothing calculated to contribute to the happiness and well-being of those who have received its comforts and benefits, seems to have been omitted.

Ladies United Aid Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

This home was visited with Commissioners Dickinson and Biddle, April 16, 1880.

It is located at Thirteenth and Lehigh avenue. Its object is to provide a comfortable home, with clothing, employment, medical aid, and other necessary attendance and religious privileges, for the aged and infirm members of both sexes of the Methodist Episcopal church.

The property upon which this home has been erected, consists of six and a half acres of land. An old mansion stood upon the lot to which the institution was removed in 1868. The present substantial stone building has been erected since, into which the inmates were removed in January, 1872. The entire building is completely furnished, and presents such an aspect of homelike comfort as to leave scarcely anything to be desired.

Any worthy member of the church is admitted who is destitute, whether from sickness or age. The price charged for admission as a permanent inmate, is \$150. No one under sixty years of age is received.

The old mansion is kept as a boarding-house for the poor of the church, at \$1 50 to \$2 50 per week, which is sufficient to pay the current expenses of conducting it. The board for inmates whose means are insufficient is paid by churches. It frequently happens, that these beneficiaries when the designated age is attained, are transferred to the home. The churches having applicants for the home for whom there is no vacancy, find this a good, cheap, and comfortable shelter for them, until such vacancy occurs. The inmates of this establishment were transferred to the home during the year 1879. It is thus made to be an important part of the benevolent work of the society. It had fifteen inmates.

On the day of our visit, the home contained one hundred persons. It is supported from private charity, obtained principally from members of the churches individually, donations, proceeds of lectures, &c., conducted under their auspices.

Union Home for Old Ladies, Forty-eighth street and Lancaster avenue, Philadelphia.

April 22, 1880. Visited with Mr. Dickinson.

This Home supplies an institution non-sectarian in its character, where old women of all denominations may find a comfortable home and kind, attentive friends.

The accommodations are by no means sufficient to meet the demands which are made for admission to its benefits. A larger building is, therefore, in contemplation.

The Home presents a most favorable appearance, and is evidently conducted in a spirit of kindness and sympathy, diffusing content and happiness to all.

The present number of inmates is thirty-seven. The charge for admission is \$400 for single room, and \$200 for a bed in a double one.

Home for Aged and Infirm Colored Persons, South-west corner Girard and Belmont avenues, Philadelphia.

April 22, 1880. Visited with Commissioner Dickinson.

It is designed for the relief of that worthy class of colored persons who have endeavored, through life, to maintain themselves, but, from various causes, are finally dependent upon the charity of others. The admission fee is \$100. Applicants under sixty years of age are not admitted. Males and females are received. The house contains accommodations for 98 persons. The number of occupants at date of inspection was 94.

A large and commodious building, with spacious grounds, is provided for the wants of this charity.

The ground was donated by Stephen Smith, besides giving ground-rents valued at \$28,000. The ground and ground-rents donated by Stephen Smith and other benefactors, in 1869-70-71, were used for the location and construction of the building. The institution has the benefit of a considerable endowment fund.

The Home is a substantial and handsome edifice, and is suitably arranged for the purpose, but needs repairs and renewals.

Fire-proof stairways have been introduced, and it is designed to change the mode of heating the building. Steam heat will be introduced.

It affords comfortable shelter and maintenance for a large number of the aged and infirm.

The Orphans' Home and Asylum for the Aged and Infirm of the Evangelical Lutheran Church.

Visited April 14, 1880. With Commissioners Dickinson and Biddle.

This institution is situated at 5582 Germantown avenue, Germantown. The object for which it was established is to afford a home and support to destitute orphan children, without distinction of creed or country, and to adult members of the Lutheran church in want, through old age, accident, or disease; educating the said orphan children, and obtaining for them some useful employment; and instructing all the inmates of the home es-

tablished by the corporation, in the precepts and doctrines of the Evangelical Lutheran Church.

The lot upon which the buildings are erected contains seven acres of land. The buildings for the Orphans' Home is a stone structure, forty-five by fifty-five feet, three stories high, besides the basement. The house is well arranged for the purpose, and is provided with the necessary conveniences. On the day of inspection the home contained 81 children. They were seen in their class-rooms, and were under the care of teachers and attendants who seemed to be earnest and faithful in their duties.

The general condition of the home, so far as household order and neatness are concerned, does not present so favorable an appearance as it admits of, and it might be much improved.

The aged and infirm occupy the old frame mansion. Nineteen men and three women were inmates at this time. They are well cared for, and seemed happy in their home.

For the latter class of beneficiaries a new building has been erected, which is, in all respects, better adapted to this special service. It is built of brick, 140×40 feet, with two wings, one at each end, 60 feet long. It will have a capacity for 65 beds. Nearly all the rooms are single, an arrangement that is desirable for this class of asylums, and should be adopted in all instances.

A comfortable and attractive chapel is fitted up at the west end of the main corridor. Verandas for the use of the inmates are provided on each story, which are accessible from the corridors.

The asylum is supported principally by private charity. It received the benefit of two State appropriations, one of \$2,000 in 1864, and the same amount in 1865. A considerable endowment fund has been received within the last few years. It is part of the same institution, and is under the control of the same board of managers.

It is a meritorious institution, and deserves to be fostered by the liberal-minded philanthropist and christian.

Foster Home Association, South-west Corner Poplar and Twenty-fourth Streets, Philadelphia.

Visited April 15, 1880. With Commissioner Dickinson.

Its object is to extend aid to respectable widowed parents, who, from adversity, are obliged to part with their children for a time, but desire to have them finally restored to their care.

The Foster Home is designed to be a temporary home for half-orphaned children, whose parents or guardians are expected to pay a nominal sum for their board. Many, however, depend entirely upon the charity of the institution. No child under three and no boy over six is admitted. All who are old enough are taught in the school-rooms.

The visitor cannot fail to be most favorably impressed with the evidences of good care and management which present themselves in all departments of the work.

The building has a capacity for 100. Present number of inmates, 91. The charge is one dollar a week. Girls are maintained until they are fourteen or sixteen years of age, boys till eleven or twelve. Parents are expected to find places for their children. If they neglect to do so, the association endeavors to discharge that duty.

Soldiers' orphans are placed in the Educational Home. Others are supported by charity.

The household care and general condition were found to be of the best kind. All the necessary conveniences to preserve a good sanitary condition are provided.

Southern Home for Destitute Children, South-east Corner Twelfth and Fitzwater Streets, Philadelphia.

April 22, 1880. Visited with Commissioners Dickinson and Biddle.

This institution was the first of its kind in Philadelphia. It was organized in 1849. Its object is to provide a home, food, clothing, and schooling for destitute orphan children, and for such other children as may be neglected or deserted by their parents.

The managers of this Home have devoted themselves to the work of the society with a degree of earnestness that cannot be too highly commended. Their labor has not been without its reward. Over 3,000 children have been fed, clothed, and taught within its walls; while hundreds have been placed in comfortable homes, to be trained to habits of industry and usefulness. At the time of the inspection it contained 104 pupils.

The Home is a plain, but substantial, structure. It is reasonably well arranged, and is supplied with everything that is needed to insure comfort and cleanliness. The different departments were found in good order. The benefits of thorough attentiveness are visible, not only in the appearance of the Home, but, also, in that of the little occupants who are favored with its care.

The institution is supported by income derived from legacies, board derived from a small number of pupils, and voluntary contributions. Its affairs are faithfully and economically administered.

Home for Infants, Westminster Avenue and Markoe Street, Philadelphia.

Visited April 22, 1880. With Mr. Dickinson.

Its object is to provide a home for infant children, who may, by reason of any cause, be placed there for protection, and to provide for their care and sustenance. No other institution provides exclusively for homeless babies. Fathers whose children are left motherless, and who cannot afford to hire nurse or housekeeper, can here find a comfortable boarding home for the baby; and mothers who are dependent upon their own exertions for support, can here board their little ones at a nominal sum.

The benevolent work of this association was commenced in a dwelling, located at Forty-fifth and Market streets, which was rented for the purpose. A lot having been donated by a gentleman, who felt a deep interest in the success of the good work which was undertaken, a new house has been

built during the past year, and is now occupied. The Home is of brick; it is neat and substantial in appearance, and is suitably arranged for the special purpose.

Children are taken from the earliest period, and are kept until they are old enough to be received into other Homes; and with the consent of relatives, given to persons for adoption. The capacity of the present house is 60. Present number of children, 38. Fifty children were admitted during the year, and thirteen deaths occurred, and eight of the little ones have been adopted.

This charity is open to all. The little outcast is just as welcome as any other child. Mothers dependent upon their own exertions for support, can, by the payment of a moderate sum, board their babies there. Fathers bring their motherless little ones to be sheltered. Its doors are not limited by creed or birth—in some cases they have been but a few hours old.

The children are received at any time between their birth and third year. The excellence of the object of this charity needs no comment. The care and protection of infant life are primary evidence and tests of civilization. It is under the care of devoted and faithful christian ladies, who act as its officers and managers.

The Home for Destitute Colored Children, Darby Road near Forty-sixth Street.

April 8, 1880. Visited with Commissioners Dickinson and Biddle.

The object of this institution is to afford a home for destitute colored children of Philadelphia and neighboring counties, giving them the rudiments of a simple education, and training them to habits of order and industry. At a suitable age they are indentured to respectable families; in the country, if possible.

The children of those who are earning their living at domestic service are also sometimes admitted at a moderate weekly charge.

The lot contains two acres, upon which stand the buildings capable of accommodating 50 inmates. It is a substantial structure, with ample grounds. Besides this property, the society owns other real estate estimated to be worth \$15,000, making the value of their real estate altogether, worth \$20,000.

It is supported, in part, by the rents derived from a portion of their real estate, but principally from voluntary contributions. They have also received appropriations from the State amounting to \$400.

The average number of inmates since its organization, in 1856, is about 40. The number at date of visit, was 32. The institution is under the immediate care of a superintendent, a matron, who is the wife of the superintendent, and their three daughters, under whose care and management it is kept in good order.

The Home is under the direction of a board of lady managers, who devote themselves earnestly to their work. It has also a board of trustees, composed of sixteen gentlemen, among whom are some of the most benevolent citizens of Philadelphia.

Union Temporary Home for Children, Northeast corner Sixteenth and Poplar streets, Philadelphia.

Visited April 15, 1880. With Commissioner Dickinson.

The object of the Union Temporary Home is to provide, for a limited time, a home for the children of the poor.

It is not the design to supersede parental duties, but to lighten their burden and promote the comfort and general welfare of the children. Such parents and guardians as, in the judgment of the managers, may be able, are required to pay a small weekly charge toward their maintenance while they remain in the Home. This charge does not exceed \$1 25.

Children under three years of age are not admitted, nor any boy over eight, or girls over twelve. But under pressing circumstances, children of all ages may receive temporary shelter.

The past year in the work of the Home is reported to be one of satisfactory results. There have been many changes in the numbers of the inmates. In the beginning of the year there were 64 inmates. The total number dismissed during the year was 71; admitted, 64; and remaining at the close of the year, 57—47 boys and 10 girls. The number at date of visit is 52.

The large proportion of boys in the Home is accounted for by the fact that girls are more useful in their own homes, and can more readily secure places while young.

It is shown, in the annual report of this Home, that three fourths of the revenue was derived from the children's board. The charge being \$1 50 per week, for which the children are boarded, clothed, and educated.

Very comfortable accommodations are afforded, and a work of great merit is successfully conducted.

The Franklin Reformatory Home for Inebriates, Nos. 911, 913, and 915 Locust street, Philadelphia.

Visited April 28, 1880. With Commissioner Biddle.

The object of this Home is the thorough and permanent reformation of inebriates. There are combined in this institution church privileges and home comforts. All that can be effected by the best medical treatment, careful nursing, and motherly affection, is here assured to fallen man. In fact, nothing is left undone that can be devised to rescue and permanently save the inebriate from self-destruction.

The means used for recovery are medical care, rest, a cheerful home, a good diet, baths, and such amusements and intellectual pursuits as will interest the patient. Besides these, the power of association in maintaining a regular mode of life; the influence of being united in a single purpose to accomplish the same reformation; the unconscious abstraction of thought from old companionship whilst in the presence of new surroundings; the moral effect of realizing that he is in the right path; forming a correct mode of thought and habit of living; all these together awaken the old manhood, and call back his self-respect and will-power, by which he is

enabled to carry out and practice, amidst the temptations of every life, the principles and resolutions formed whilst remaining an inmate in the Home.

The result of the system of management, as is outlined in the foregoing, may be learned from the report of the executive committee for the year ending March 31, 1879.

During the seven years in which it has been in actual operation, 493 have been reformed, 142 benefited, 326 doubtful of permanent reformation, 53 unknown. Total number of patients during seven years, 1,014.

Average time of stay in the Home, from 7 to 9½ weeks. Average period of drinking, 16½ years; average time of excessive drinking, 6½ years; average daily quantity during time of excess, 1½ pints.

Occasional drinkers reformed, 295; constant drinkers reformed, 198. Three hundred and eighty-nine (389) were free inmates; 429 were pay inmates; 196, part pay, part free.

This Home is comfortably furnished, and is provided with needful conveniences. Evening lectures, and other entertainments are provided. A library, with the daily papers, afford the means of profitable entertainment. Religious services are regularly conducted.

The ratio of success in reforming the lives of those who become members of this Home is reported to be still increasing.

Industrial Home for Girls, No. 762 South Tenth Street, Philadelphia.

April 22, 1880. Visited with Commissioners Dickinson and Biddle.

The design of this institution is to afford a home, provide clothing, and furnish schooling and instruction in the arts of house-wifery and sewing for poor orphan girls, or such girls as may be neglected or deserted by their parents. The said children having, in all cases, attained the age of twelve years before admission; unless where it may be desirable in the discretion of the managers, to receive girls at a younger age in order to avoid separation children of the same family.

No servants are employed in this institution. The inmates do all the work, and thereby obtain a practical knowledge of housework. It is supported by voluntary contributions.

It contains 27 young girls, from twelve to sixteen years of age. They are kept till they are eighteen years of age, or until places are obtained for them.

The Home is suitably arranged, and is kept in thorough order. A school is conducted for the younger girls every afternoon, except Thursday, which is employed in sewing.

Little or no difficulty is experienced in getting places for the girls who have received the benefit of the training of this Home.

The Northern Home for Friendless Children, and Associated Institute for Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans, Twenty-third and Brown Streets, Philadelphia.

Visited April 6, 1880. With Commissioners Dickinson and Biddle.

The institution, as will be observed from the title, is divided into two

branches, the Home for Friendless Children, and the Associated Institute for Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans. A fair average of the comparative numbers of these classes may be obtained from the statement, showing what it was for the year ending May 1, 1879. It was as follows :

Number in the Northern Home for Friendless Children,	124
Number in the Soldiers Orphans' Institute,	280
Total number present,	<u>404</u>

The pupils are taught in reading, writing, spelling, geography, both physical and political, physiology, natural philosophy, history of the United States, algebra, written and mental arithmetic, and book-keeping. In addition to these branches, botany, and the smaller ones show proficiency in developing forms as taught in the kindergarten ; nor is a knowledge in the important duties of housekeeping overlooked ; sewing and repairing rooms are set apart for the purpose, and practical lessons in cooking are taken by the girls, who are detailed for the purpose to this department. In the wash-room there are all the modern appliances of a laundry. Instructions are also given to the girls in the work of this department.

In addition to the instruction given in the different branches of education, referred to in the foregoing, in the boys Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans department, a military drill is taught, in which they attain a degree of proficiency which never fails to be admired by all who have an opportunity of witnessing it.

Religious instruction receives faithful care and attention. A glance at the annual report of the board of managers cannot fail to impress any one who desires to be informed, with the magnitude of the benevolent work, performed by the officers and managers of this meritorious institution.

Home for Friendless Children and Destitute Aged Females, Williamsport.

Visited May 22, 1880.

The building used for the purpose is modern, and is reasonably well arranged. It contains numerous sleeping apartments, and is provided with such other conveniences as are necessary to insure the comfort of the inmates, and a good household condition. Water and heating arrangements, closets for storage purposes, the bath and the household appliances, have been supplied.

The visit to the institution was made at an early hour in the morning, and was not seen under favorable circumstances. The matron was absent, and there seemed to be but few occupants. Three children occupied rooms on the third story. Aged females of whom there were three, were accommodated on the second story.

Although the different apartments by no means presented a favorable appearance, probably for the reason already assigned, having a capacity for fifty inmates, and being reasonably well-furnished, it can be made, with

efficient management, to afford comfortable accommodations for the different classes of inmates for whose care and support it has been established.

The duties of the Home are performed by a matron, a teacher, and a nurse.

Orphans' Home, Leysville, Perry county.

Visited August 12, 1880.

This Home was established some years ago. A large and commodious building, with twenty acres of fertile land, were donated by a benevolent citizen for the care and training of poor orphan children. It is under the care of the Reverend Mr. Willard and his lady, who devote themselves to this department of work with a degree of earnestness and fidelity that is worthy of imitation for all similar institutions. The Home is conducted in the best manner, and the orphans receive the benefit of excellent moral, religious, and industrial training. The household and farming operations are managed with decided success. Both were in excellent order. One hundred and twenty (120) pupils were maintained at the date of the inspection, of whom 68 were soldiers' orphans.

The Howard Institution, Philadelphia, under the care of an Association of Women Friends, No. 1612 Poplar street.

Visited April 15, 1880. With Commissioner Dickinson.

Its object is the care and reformation of discharged female prisoners who, after a term of imprisonment, manifest a disposition to reform, or others who, on account of their evil habits, need christian counsel, moral restraint, and domestic training.

A Home is provided where such females may be sheltered from evil associations, and where they may be surrounded with religious influences, where good principles, and habits of neatness and industry may be taught, and after a term of probation, to obtain for them situations in respectable families in the town or country.

It is supported by contributions from the benevolent. It commends itself to the humane and charitable. In order to provide sufficient employment, sewing is taken in, from which the sum of \$200, the earnings of the inmates, has been obtained.

Two fine adjoining residences, with ample grounds, are occupied for the purposes of the institution.

Twenty-eight women have been inmates of the Home during the past year, and have remained for various periods, varying from one week to over a year. Of these, 5 stayed the full year, on six months, and were provided with situations; for 2, homes were procured by the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children; 1 returned to husband; 1 escaped; 2 were dismissed; 5 left, discontented; and 2 were sent to hospitals. The remaining 9 form a happy and contented household, of whom we have hopes for the future.

The Educational Home, Forty-ninth and Greenway avenue, Philadelphia.

Visited April 8, 1880. With Commissioners Dickinson and Biddle.

This institution was opened December 1, 1873. It is designed to act in connection with the Lincoln Institution, in the care and education of orphan and destitute white children from two years old and upward. When the boys arrive at twelve or thirteen years of age they are transferred to the Lincoln, and placed at trades or other work.

The report of the admission committee shows that 23 boys have been admitted during the year, and 39 dismissed, 36 of whom were transferred to the Lincoln Institution; 2 returned to their mothers, and 1 died. The number of boys in the Home up to January 1, 1880, was 166. On the 10th of January it was 174, as follows: 81 soldiers' orphans; 46 Soldiers' Home boys; 40 scholarships; partially paid for by friends, 7; number of boys admitted since the Home was started, 361.

The soldiers' orphans are supported by the State; the Soldiers' Home boys are maintained under a contract with the trustees of the Soldiers' Home, of Philadelphia, and 46 are supported by scholarships and contributions.

A large and commodious building has been provided for the work of the Home. It was in excellent order. The important service in which it is engaged is performed in the best manner, and with the most satisfactory results.

Lincoln Institution, 308 South Eleventh street, Philadelphia.

Visited April 22, 1880. With Commissioners Dickinson and Biddle.

This institution was established in 1866 for the care and training of white boys and youths. It will accommodate 120 boys. None under twelve years of age are received, the younger being cared for at the Educational Home. The boys are placed at work at twelve or thirteen years, retaining them until twenty-one years. They are engaged in learning various trades, and are otherwise employed in permanent places, earning from \$2 to \$2 50 wages per week. The boarding inmates earn larger wages, and pay \$3 per week, and are lodged in small separate rooms.

The different classes of pupils may be learned from the following abstract taken from the last annual report of the president.

Number of soldiers' orphans over sixteen years of age at the close of the year 1880,	3
Soldiers' orphans under sixteen years,	27
Soldiers' Orphans Home boys,	10
Boys not soldiers' orphans,	60
	<hr/>
	100
	<hr/>
Boys over sixteen years of age,	18
Boys under sixteen years of age,	82
	<hr/>
	100
	<hr/>

The institution receives the boys from the Educational Home, as appears from the foregoing, and where places for employment are procured for them during the day, and provision is made for their comfort and improvement during the night. This feature in the economy of management pursued in this admirable institution commends itself to universal favor.

The benefit of the Lincoln as a home for its boys over sixteen years of age, says the report, is being constantly proved, and there can be little doubt that the boys who leave the Home, unless they have good homes of their own to go to, are exposed to temptations which they are not strong enough to withstand. We feel confident that employers would find it to their own advantage, as well as a gain to the boys, if they could see the necessity of assisting to establish this institution as a home for its own graduates until they are confirmed in character, and secured against the thousand evils that beset young men in a great city.

The institution is supported by interest from endowment fund, weekly wages from boys, and the State appropriation for the soldiers' orphans.

The Philadelphia Society for the Employment and Instruction of the Poor, No. 718 Catharine Street, Philadelphia.

Provides temporary board and lodging, free baths, bread and soup, coal, a medical dispensary, day schools for white and colored children, a sewing school for women, &c. Its operations and the amount accomplished, will be best understood from the following summary from a previous report:

Number of persons admitted into the institution, 35,729; meals given, 51,858; night lodgers, 16,129; families receiving coal and groceries, 378; number of children in night school, 131; colored school, 127; dinner to school children, 3,806; baths to same, 1,592; patients attended, 10,179; prescriptions compounded and dispensed at the pharmacy, in the building, 12,522. For the year 1879, over 111,000 visits have been made by the patients to the clinics, and 19,063 prescriptions were put up and supplied.

An obstetric department forms part of the service rendered at this Institution. A dispensary service, on three days of the week, is held at four o'clock in the afternoon, when the diseases of women receive attention.

The applications for relief, of the various kinds afforded by this society, have been more numerous the ever before.

Men able to procure occasional employment only, are boarded at from 15 to 20 cents a day. Poor men are boarded at very moderate rate; supper, lodging, and breakfast at 40 cents.

The white ragged school is kept up all the year. Meals and baths are supplied to the children. It is under the charge of Elizabeth Robertson. She reports as follows: Through the year, 127 children have received instructions in the school; 66 girls; 61 boys; 4,185 dinners, and 2,116 baths have been supplied; 268 articles of clothing, received from the ladies of the board, with 96 pairs of stockings, and 39 pairs of shoes, distributed.

The colored school, supported by two benevolent friends, continues to give instruction to a much neglected class.

A system of organized charitable relief, which has been organized during the past year, with which the managers, in their extensive work, have agreed to coöperate. It is confidently expected that much may be done to alleviate the sufferings of the deserving poor, and to expose the false claims of many, who have been unworthy recipients of charity in the past.

The building is provided with a large number of lodging-rooms, and with such conveniences as are needed to accomodate the various classes of the unfortunate poor, who seek the benefits of its care.

The Rosine Association of Philadelphia, 3216 Germantown avenue.

April 14, 1880. Visited with Commissioners Dickinson and Biddle.

The work in which the founders of this Home are engaged is no less difficult than delicate. It aims to rescue from vice and degradation a class of women who have forfeited their claims to the respect of the virtuous. It is supported by contributions and donations.

The following summary will show the work for the year 1879 :

Number of inmates at last report,	20
Number of inmates at present,	19
Number received during the year,	15
Number left,	16

One of the latter was sent to the hospital, three went to their homes, the others to places as servants. The girls are taken for a year. Those who have completed their time, and complied with the rules of the Home, have gone to places, and are reported as doing well. Religious services are maintained in the Home, and every effort is made to bring them under proper moral and religious influences.

Care is observed in granting admissions, that such as are guilty of a first offense only should be introduced into the Home. The hopelessly hardened are excluded.

The Association for the Care of Colored Orphans, Haverford and Forty-fourth streets, Philadelphia.

Visited April 22, 1880. With Mr. Dickinson.

This institution occupies a salubrious location in West Philadelphia.

Eighty pupils were under the care of the association on the day of the inspection.

Children are received up to seven years of age, and are maintained and educated until the age of ten, when they are indentured. The school is under the charge of two competent teachers.

The Home is well conducted and was found in excellent condition.

Day Nursery, No. 410 Blight street, Philadelphia.

April 23, 1880. Visited with Commissioner Dickinson.

The object of the Day Nursery is to receive and care for during the day, young children of the poor industrious working women, whose employment calls them from their homes, and who would otherwise be obliged to leave

their children entirely without protection, and subject to the perils of fire and accident.

Three meals a day are given of good, wholesome food, and washing and bathing are strictly attended to.

Children are received at six and a half in the morning, and none are admitted who are over eight years of age.

Such instruction as they are capable of receiving are given them by the matron, who also exercises a careful supervision in the play-room which is provided for them.

Those who are old enough are sent to the public schools, and return to the nursery for meals, and during the school recess.

It is supported by private contributions. Twenty-one children were receiving the benefit of its care at the time of the inspection. It is a worthy charity, and its work commends it to favorable support.

Philadelphia Dispensary.

Visited April 23, 1880. With Commissioners Dickinson and Biddle.

The building of this institution is located at 127 South Fifth street. It consists of a two-story brick structure, erected in 1801, in which reside the resident physician and his family, the assistant physician, and the apothecary.

The institution was established 1786, and incorporated in 1796. Among those who participated in its organization, are to be found many of the prominent men of the city of that day. Its principal object was "to afford relief to the poor, in those cases where a removal to a public hospital would, for any approved reason, be ineligible." It is under the control of a board of managers, who are chosen annually.

The operations of the institution extend over the district bounded by the old city limits. The district is divided into six sub-districts.

The resident physician reports for the year 1879 the whole number of cases treated at the Dispensary and at their homes, including teeth extracted, 22,343; prescriptions compounded, 38,008.

The district physicians report 1,528 cases. Of these 1,207 recovered, or were relieved; 124 removed from the district, or were discharged; 119 died, and 84 remain under treatment.

The number of home patients was 10,844, of whom three died, and 121 continue under treatment.

Notwithstanding the extensive alterations that have been made in the building, it has not been suffered to close the institution a single day.

This excellent institution has been long in operation. Commencing when the population embraced within its limits was much less than at present, its labors have vastly increased with the expansion of the population, and it is now doing more work annually than any other similar institution in the city.

It is supported by interest from investments, and contributions from individuals.

Indigent Widows' and Single Womens' Society of Philadelphia.

Visited April 19, 1880, by Commissioners Biddle and Dickinson.

This institution, which is located on the north side of Cherry street, below Eighteenth street, Philadelphia, was organized more than sixty years ago, and has, during its entire existence, been actively engaged in the laudable work for which it was established.

The building, though old, and not planned according to modern ideas, we found to be in good condition, and serving well the purpose for which it is used, and everything about the house bore evidence of close supervision on the part of the managers and the efficient matron.

The basement story, which is about one half below the surface of the surrounding yard, is from this cause damp, and the wood work, in consequence, somewhat decayed. We were informed that the managers intend soon to renovate this part of the house, and arrange the rooms for storage and like purposes.

Western Home for Poor Children, formerly the Western Provident Society and Children's Home.

Visited October 1, 1880, by Commissioners Biddle and Dickinson.

This institution was incorporated April 8, 1857, and is located at the south-east corner of Baring and Forty-first streets, Philadelphia.

The managers and trustees of this Home are authorized by its charter to take under guardianship "poor white children," under the age of twelve years, who may be intrusted to their "care by their fathers, mothers, or guardians;" also, such as may be committed to their management by any of the judges of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, the district court of the city and county of Philadelphia, the court of common pleas, or court of quarter sessions, or by the mayor of said city.

At the time of visitation and inspection there were eighty boys and girls under the care of the institution. The per capita cost of maintaining the inmates is reported to be one dollar and fifty cents per week.

The dining-room did not present the neat and cheerful appearance so desirable in a place used for such a purpose.

The furniture therein is much worn, and should be renewed or generally repaired.

The school-room and its furniture are greatly in need of general repairs.

The nursery was not occupied at the time of our visit. It did not present the neat and tidy appearance so much to be desired, and which we so frequently find in well-regulated Homes.

The ventilation of the bed-chambers appeared to be good. The girls' sleeping-rooms, with the beds and bedding, were neat and clean. The furniture was much worn and required some repairs.

The boys' sleeping-rooms, and the beds and bedding, were in good condition.

The infirmary is well arranged, well warmed and ventilated, and apparently kept in good condition.

The bath-room was not in proper condition. The bathing-tubs, for want of a coat of paint, present a bad appearance.

The plumbing was out of repair, and the entire place looked as if it did not receive the care and attention it requires.

Additional room for storing goods and house supplies is much needed. For want of proper store-rooms the matron is compelled to keep barrels of sugar, and other supplies, in the bed-chambers, and canned fruits, vegetables, and other stores, on shelves constructed in the passage-way between the chambers on the second floor.

This, with a trifling expense, can easily be remedied by using the basement, which is also in great want of repair, and requires a general overhauling.

The bath-room was untidy, but the place is so much out of repair that it may be impossible to keep it in good condition.

Attached to the Home building is a large yard and play-ground for the children. It is unpaved, and has been partly covered with grass, but that is trodden down, and most of it is dead or dying. At the time of our visit, the dust and dirt from the bare earth had so covered the children, who were exercising themselves in the space allotted to them, that they presented a very unfavorable appearance, when contrasted with the children of other Homes inspected by the Commissioners of Charities. We would respectfully recommend to the managers the paving of the play-ground with flag-stone, bricks, or asphaltum.

Parline Home for Children, No. 8 Terrace, Pastorius Street, Germantown, Twenty-second Ward.

Visited February 26, 1880, by Commissioners Biddle and Dickinson:

This institution was recently organized, and is a home for the friendless children of the Twenty-second ward, and especially for children found in the local alms-house, or those coming under the care of the guardians of the poor, of the Twenty-second ward.

At the time of visitation, there were five boys and three girls, all taken from the Germantown alms-house, and for whose maintenance the guardians of the poor paid the managers of the asylum the sum of one dollar and twenty-five cents per week per capita.

This Home, with the exception of the weekly allowance made by the guardians of the poor, is supported by voluntary contributions.

The present building will accommodate twelve children, but will be enlarged as funds are contributed for the purpose.

The ladies who manage this asylum devote much time to the work, give it daily attention, and employ, at this time, but one paid assistant.

The Home, as will be seen, is on a very small scale, but is capable of as great development as may be desired.

It took its start from the conviction of intelligent women of Germantown, that the pauper children of the ward ought to be removed from the alms-house, and all its contaminating associations.

The Board of Charities has expressed its concurrence in this opinion, and welcomes every new aid to carry out this policy in all parts of the State.

COUNTY AND DISTRICT ALMS-HOUSES, JAILS, AND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

No one who turns his attention to the present systems of management pursued in these institutions, will fail to find how largely former errors and abuses have been discontinued, and the extent to which better methods and higher standards of care and treatment have been substituted. But much as has been accomplished in the way of suitable building accommodations, and in the general management of all classes of institutions, not a little yet remains to be done, in order to insure the economy and success which our pauper system admits of.

It is not to be denied that the management pursued in alms-houses, and some other charitable institutions, in some particulars, is defective, and tends to increase the number of life dependents.

Any charity that is not systematic and discriminating, is vicious, because it keeps up an idle and demoralizing class, and defeats all efforts to compel those who are able to support themselves.

Many such persons are admitted into and become permanent inmates of alms-houses, upon orders obtained from the poor directors, which is a flagrant wrong to the tax-payers, and to the worthy poor, for whose benefit these institutions are established.

To prevent the evils arising from the association of *dependent children* with adult paupers, and the increase of pauperism, which results from their admission into alms-houses, suitable provision should be made for their care and training in homes or schools, to be conducted and supported by private agencies, with aid, encouragement, and coöperation from the State and counties. A large number of the 3,300 children who are admitted annually into the poor-houses of the State, remain permanent residents.

Out-door relief should not be granted, (except for cases of sudden and pressing necessity,) without careful investigation, and should be withheld, after being granted, unless its continuance is sanctioned by a majority of the board of directors. It is believed that much abuse is practiced in appropriating this fund by the separate action of directors, and that large numbers of persons, naturally idle and improvident, have been trained and educated for the poor-house by out-door relief, carelessly and prodigally administered.

We recommend *more medical care and attention* in county alms-houses. Under the insufficient remuneration almost universally paid to physicians, recent attacks of disease only receive the benefit of any considerable treatment. Neglected insanity, wounds, and slight ailments, have tended greatly to increase the list of paupers. With many, chronic disease and pauperism are inseparable.

The organization of a uniform system of labor, a system which should provide employment for every inmate outside the hospital or infirmary departments, with some kind of useful and, if possible, remunerative labor. Employment in the house, the gardens, the farm, the shops, and the roads, may always be provided. The absence of regular employment in the poor-houses, tends to make those who are temporarily dependent, chronic and incurable paupers.

For that *class of vagrants* who make a wandering and predatory life a regular pursuit, no remedy of general application has yet been devised. The act of the Legislature, passed in 1879, authorizing more summary arrests and longer terms of imprisonment, wherever it has been enforced, has been productive of much good, but does not afford the relief which was expected from it. The remedy of universal application consists in the establishment of district work-houses, in which compulsory labor may be conducted. Under a well-executed system of useful labor, these establishments might be made self-supporting, and relieve the public, not only of a grievous burden, but a rapidly growing evil.

ADAMS COUNTY.

Jail.

June 23, 1880.

Eight prisoners were confined, all awaiting trial, of whom two were females, who occupy cells on the same floor or corridor, which is objectionable, because conversation with other prisoners may be carried on, but for which, in this prison, there seems to be no remedy.

The jail is kept with a regard to good order and effective discipline of the prisoners. The heating, water, and drainage arrangements, which have been much improved within the last few years, continue to be satisfactory.

There are fourteen cells in all, which are quite sufficient for the prison wants of this county.

Alms-House.

Insane Department.—Fourteen occupants—seven men, seven women—who occupy the new hospital built a few years ago, and which is arranged for the care of this class. The condition of the insane has been much improved since their removal from the uncomfortable apartments in the main building to those they now occupy, in all respects so much more desirable.

The house is provided with the necessary conveniences, and the manner in which it is kept reflects credit on the superintendent and his wife.

It contains thirty apartments, besides a dining-room and a sitting-room at the end of the hall. It has the bath, wash-stands, and water-closet conveniences, and is heated from the cellar; all at a cost of not over \$5,200.

The insane occupy comfortable rooms in this building, with a single exception; George Shader continues to be kept in a small cell in the old hospital, on account of his very bad and helpless condition. His condition is pitiable.

Infirmary.—The sick and disabled, and women and children, are cared for in this building. It is generally occupied to its full capacity. Twenty-two persons were under care and treatment at the time of the inspection, being six men, twelve women, four children. One was blind, one idiot and deformed, a very bad case, but well taken care of. A husband and wife occupy one room, the former is capable of rendering some assistance in general work.

A large room is furnished and arranged for lying-in cases.

The infirmary is under the care of a female attendant, who is evidently attentive and faithful.

The Old Hospital.—Some of the sick and infirm are kept in this department. One apartment is occupied by colored women and children, another is set apart for colored men. The second story of this building has been somewhat improved by new floors and a thorough application of white-wash. Several cases of paralysis and a few of the moderately insane are kept on this floor.

The Old Poor-House is reserved for the steward and his family, and the working class, the latter not exceeding twelve in all.

Whilst this establishment cannot be classed with many other county charities, in the general building accommodations, in which the strictly pauper inmates must be maintained, it will bear favorable comparison with them for the excellent care which, under many disadvantages, is exercised over all who are received into it.

The population of the alms-house, September 30, was 73, viz: 36 males, 28 females, and 9 children, classified as follows: Sane, 47; insane, 20; idiotic, 2; blind, 2; deaf and dumb, 1.

The visiting committee for this county, in a very satisfactory report which they make to this Board, after referring favorably to the general condition of the different apartments, express their gratification at the benefits which have been derived from the erection of a separate building for the insane, which they state was built with all the modern conveniences. The cells are large and well ventilated. The building is well supplied with water and properly heated by a furnace in the cellar. Everything, say the committee, in the building is neatly arranged and kept clean.

“In regard to the prison, the committee urge the importance and necessity of having not only a separate ward for females, but also a room in the building that should be used as a hospital. Such a room, moderately large and sufficiently ventilated, would promote, in a very great degree, not only the comfort, but likewise the recovery of the sick.”

This Board concurs heartily in these suggestions.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

Jail.

October 15, 1880. Visited with Commissioner Biddle.

The commitments to this jail in the last year are stated to have been 4,000, of whom 2,012 were consigned to the work-house in the same period,

and 312 were received in the Western Penitentiary, after trial and conviction. Over 2,000 were under twenty-five years of age, and of those consigned to the work-house, 1,074 were under thirty years of age. It is stated also that the superintendent of the work-house alleges that not less than three fourths of the prisoners in that institution are old offenders, and with scarcely an exception they began their infamous career in childhood, and it is justly remarked: "However severely we may reflect upon the parents of many of our youthful delinquents, we, as citizens, cannot acquit ourselves of blame. When the necessity has called for vigorous measures to be applied to young offenders, and something more than severe reprimand seems obligatory, the magistrate can only consign the criminal to the common jail, to await the action of the court. If the home influences are to be deplored, the influences which gather about the young in our jails are a hundred fold more pernicious in their effect upon them. While the keepers of the jails in many instances are doing all in their power, the jails generally are utterly inadequate to the purpose intended, and are, in fact, pest-houses, from which issue streams of iniquity, blighting, corrupting, destroying the very ones whom the State has assumed to protect." It is to this vicious prison system that much of the crime over which we mourn to-day is to be attributed.

The number of persons in the jail at the time of visit was 81, which was 13 less than at the corresponding time last year.

The policy pursued in the management of the prison, is to retain a sufficient number of convicts to do the house-work. But the greater number are committed to the penitentiary and the work-house.

The untried congregate in the corridors and occupy cells, generally two in each. Some of the convicts having very short sentences, however, are kept. This class are confined in cells.

The north end of the prison contains two apartments; one for females, the other for men. It is called the lunacy department, and is occupied by vagrants and inebriates, committed by magistrates and mayors of cities.

The jail has been described in former reports of this Board. It is not only entirely insufficient for the present prison wants, but lacks the arrangements and appliances which are essential to the preservation of thorough order, and to carry out the ordinary system of discipline.

Allegheny City Home.

Visited June 26, 1880, with Commissioner Peterson. October 8, 1880, by Commissioners Peterson and Biddle.

The present population of this Home (September 30, 1880) is 86 males, 110 females, 8 male and 7 female children. Twenty males and 40 females are insane. Total number of inmates, 211. Besides those who are classified as insane, and occupy apartments in the hospital, about 20 others are considered feeble-minded, and are in some measure helpless, but not to the extent to require hospital treatment. These occupy apartments in the main building, and are distributed among the other pauper inmates.

Valuable improvements for the benefit of the insane have been made during the present season. Finding that the contracted apartments which have been used for that purpose were no longer adequate, the entire interior has been remodeled, and by means of an additional story, instead of two small wards on one floor, large and commodiously arranged separate wards on the different floors will be provided. This enlargement of present accommodations is approaching completion. It will have apartments for 40 males and 40 females, and be arranged and furnished in the best manner. Besides providing proper asylum care, the board of guardians have resolved to employ a resident physician, with a superintendent and attendant for each ward. The board of guardians, in making these additions to the present apartments, are influenced by a desire to afford comfortable asylum care for those whose cases are entirely hopeless. Recent cases, or such others as might be deemed curable under the still greater advantages of State hospitals, will be transferred to those institutions, as has been the practice heretofore.

With the benefit of these increased accommodations, and under the system of care to be established, the utmost protection against a recurrence of such difficulties as resulted during the present year in the loss of life, will be afforded.

The mode of committing persons supposed to be insane, is not always as well guarded as it should be. The frequency with which errors, in this respect, have occurred, has given rise, in Great Britain, to the appointment of lunacy commissions, whose duty it is to make frequent examinations of the hospitals, with authority to discharge those that are improperly detained. When insanity is developed in an inmate of the home now under notice, the person is transferred, on examination of the resident physician, to the insane department, and in order to still further protection, it is suggested to have the concurrence of a committee of physicians to be appointed for the purpose, according to the practice now pursued at the Pittsburgh City Farm. It was at the Allegheny City Home, which is certainly under a management that will compare favorably with that of the better class of these institutions, that the case of a female was presented to our attention when passing through the insane ward, who had been strictly confined there, by order of the court, for 17 months, who clearly was in the full possession of her reason, and upon proceedings instituted by this board, was discharged.

A good general condition continues to be maintained. The insane are temporarily in the third story of the main building, in consequence of the building operations in the old apartments. They occupy very comfortable quarters, and their present condition reflects credit on the management. There are three paid attendants in the male side, and the same number on the female side, at a full rate of wages. These attendants seemed capable and attentive. The cleanliness and good order were very satisfactory, and no patient was under restraint.

The extent to which life dependents from many cities and towns in Eu-

rope become permanent inmates of our charitable institutions, is by no means limited to those located near the sea-board. Two cases connected with the history of this institution are in point, and will serve to illustrate the truth of what is asserted.

A family from Scotland, consisting of the husband, wife, and four children; on the voyage to this country, one of the children became sick, died, and was cast into the deep. On their arrival at New York, to the heavy burden of grief already endured by the disconsolate mother, was added, if possible, a still severer one, that of being forsaken by her husband. Alone upon a foreign shore, by means of assistance obtained from some source, with her remaining children she was placed in an emigrant train and carried on her lonely way westward, until they reached Pittsburgh, where, in her destitute and helpless condition, she and her children were committed to the Allegheny City Home, the afflicted mother having by this time become insane. She remains an inmate of this worthy charity to this day, and has been seen there by the writer for the last four years, the victim of the deepest melancholia, which is the most distressing form of mental aberration. One of her children is feeble-minded, and is maintained in the institute for the training of that unfortunate class, at Media. The other two have been supported at the orphan school at Dunbar Camp, near Uniontown, all at the expense of this Home.

A young German woman, twenty-two years of age, from a town in Wurtemberg, has been in this home for one week, and in this country for two weeks. She was shipped, by her seducer, for this country, at Bremen, with 100 marks (\$23) in her pocket, and is now awaiting her confinement.

To resort to this mode of relief from the burden of supporting those who are destitute and disabled, by shipping them to this country, must be considered not only as a cruel disregard of the claims of humanity, but an unmitigated wrong upon the citizens of this country, who, immediately upon their arrival on our shores, are compelled to supply them with permanent shelter and subsistence. A prompt remedy should be provided for this wrong.

Pittsburgh City Farm.

Visited October 12, 1880. With Commissioner Peterson.

Changes and improvements, to a large extent, have been made. The dependent population to be provided for is large, and requires extensive accommodations.

The hospital for the insane has been completed. It has a capacity for 140 patients. It is arranged according to modern plans, and is provided with appropriate conveniences. It is well furnished, and has the benefit of a resident physician. The wards are already largely occupied, the number under care and treatment being 118. This number includes all that were transferred to Dixmont Hospital, during the time when the new building was in course of erection, except a few private patients, and the class committed by courts.

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Many of the cases have enjoyed the benefit of hospital treatment at Dixmont at former periods, and for considerable periods of time. Nearly all, if not quite all, are of the chronic and incurable class, needing good asylum care only, which it is the intention of the officers to afford them, besides employing a resident physician and two attendants for each ward.

Another valuable improvement made during the last year consists in the new building described in the report of 1879, for kitchen, laundry, and other purposes. This is also fully finished, and proves to be greatly advantageous in conducting the household affairs.

A much needed improvement has also been made in the medical wards in the main building, simply by the removal of partitions. What formerly were narrow and contracted apartments, have now been made spacious and commodious wards, a change from which decided benefits have been realized.

The entire cost of the insane asylum, including the steam-heating, gas-fitting, water connections, furniture, sewerage, and insurance, was \$47,689 27.

The cost of the kitchen, laundry, boiler-house, boilers, bake-house, store-room, gas-house, morgue, plumbing, gas-fitting, fitting, &c., was \$21,349 26.

The present number of inmates is 342, of whom 70 are children, and 118, or over one third of the whole number, are insane. Seventy-four are under care and treatment, for ordinary ailments, in the infirmary wards in the main building. The other pauper classes also occupy apartments in the latter, except the younger children, for whose care a separate building, located at some distance from the main building, is used, and where they have comfortable accommodations.

Proper safeguards are adopted to protect the committal and discharge of persons supposed to be insane, neither of which is granted without certificates from a committee of physicians who are appointed to make the necessary examinations.

The general administration of this charity by its board of guardians and officers, is entitled to favorable recognition.

Allegheny County Home.

Visited October 11, 1880. With A. P. Ross, Esquire.

The number of inmates in this well-conducted home is about 30 less than it was at the corresponding time last year, when the entire population was 270. Forty of the present number are children, who receive the benefit of better care than is usually given to them in county alms-houses. A steady policy is pursued respecting the insane class, eighty-one, or upwards, being supported in the Dixmont Hospital, wisely acting upon the principle that the special accommodations required for their care and treatment cannot be afforded in the ordinary alms-houses. Out-door relief, whilst it is not withheld in cases of severe destitution and distress, is dispensed with caution, and only after careful examination.

A good condition is maintained in all the apartments of the establishment. With the additional room supplied by the improvements which

have been made within a brief period, the necessity of crowding the sleeping apartments to an improper extent no longer exists.

The medical wards have been increased in number and provided with the necessary conveniences. Storage-closets for clothing, bath and water-closet conveniences have been introduced, by which neatness and good order are rendered entirely practicable in all parts of the Home.

The institution receives careful and faithful attention from its board of directors, and has the benefit of the services of a fully qualified steward and matron.

Allegheny County Work-House.

October 18, 1880. Visited by Commissioners Peterson and Biddle.

At the time of this visit there were 350 inmates, of whom 63 were females. There has been no change in the system of the institution since last year, and we repeat the commendation of its condition and administration contained in our former reports. The superintendent reports, however, that lads are sent here as young as twelve years of age, who ought rather to be placed in a reformatory school, or place of detention. These are, in many cases, offenders for the first time, and like the youths to be found in the county jails of the State, are serving an apprenticeship in crime, rather than being educated to good citizenship. We find the experienced superintendent, Mr. Kennedy, very strongly in favor of an institution of a reformatory character for young offenders.

Complaint is made that a large number of cripples is sent to the work-house, who are incapable of performing any but the most trifling labor. If this be an evil, it seems that it is one which is incident to the nature of the institution. The inmates are all committed for offenses against the law, and the question whether their labor can be made remunerative, whilst it is important, is not the most important one to be considered.

The health of the inmates is remarkably good, there being not a single person in the infirmary on the male side of the house.

ARMSTRONG COUNTY.

District Poor-House.

To the State Board of Charities:

The undersigned, appointed a committee of your Board to visit the several public institutions of charity in the county of Armstrong, would respectfully report: That they have severally and collectively visited the different institutions of the county. As regards the county jail, they found some eleven prisoners therein. They found the prisoners well supplied with food, and an abundance of pure water in each cell. The building is kept clean and in good order; water-closets in each cell, and the drainage of a satisfactory character. The ventilation is not as complete as should be, and we would advise the opening of a larger vent or window at the upper part of the eastern wall. There is no regular county poor-house;

but the borough of Kittanning has a house used for that purpose. This we visited, finding it in a fair condition, clean, and well kept. The water used here comes from a well that needs cleaning. Such information was made to the authorities, and a change recommended. The change referred to above as desirable in the county jail has been urged by two grand juries, so we think likely the change will be made. The large amount of money annually spent by the different poor districts of this county should be concentrated in a county poor-house, and would, we feel sure, result in much less expense and an improved condition among the poor. All of which is submitted.

L. M. ALLISON,
JOS. BUFFINGTON,
D. I. REED,
Committee.

KITTANNING, PENNSYLVANIA, *September 30, 1880.*

BEAVER COUNTY.

My time was so fully occupied in visiting the institutions in other sections of the State, that it was beyond my power to reach all. In all such instances, I shall avail myself of the benefit of inserting extracts from the full, and in every respect, excellent reports of the county visiting committees, which, under authority given by the act of the Legislature, have been appointed to assist and represent the Board in the discharge of this duty.

The committee, consisting of the Hon. Joseph C. Wilson, E. B. Daugherty, Esquire, and Martin L. Knight, Esquire, report as follows :

"The county home for the poor was visited August 26, 1880, and it is gratifying to us to be able to make a favorable report.

"We were very kindly received by Mr. Stephen Miner, the steward in charge, and his amiable wife, who accompanied us in our visit to every room in the institution. We found the hall and room floors very neat and clean; the beds and bedding comfortable and in good condition. The inmates were as well clad and as clean of person as could be expected, considering their inability, in many instances, to wash themselves, and the great inconveniences under which they labor for want of water in the building; but this inconvenience is soon to be removed, as the board of directors are having water, from an excellent spring, brought through pipes to the wash-room in the house.

"This much needed improvement, will also be a great saving of time and labor, heretofore spent in carrying water.

"The inmates seem well contented, and speak in highest terms of praise of their present overseers.

"The farm is in a very good state of cultivation. The crops the present year are good; the grain has been recently thrashed; 361 bushels of wheat and 308 of oats were reported. Sufficient pork to supply the wants of the institution, was raised last year; also corn and potatoes in sufficient quantities, and some of the latter were sold.

"We are of opinion that the out-buildings, in some cases, have been unwisely located, and feel that it would add very much to the appearance of the institution and the health of the inmates, were they located at a greater distance from the main buildings. We are also of the opinion that the removal of the laundry and bakery would lessen the danger of fire, and be economical in securing lower rates of insurance on the main building."

The Jail.

"Our county jail, at this time, (September 17, 1880,) contains ten prisoners—six males, and four females, who are kept separate; the men below, and the women up stairs. It is a place of mere detention, and is kept about on a par with other jails.

"The prisoners waste their time in idleness, and we are of opinion that some system of labor should be adopted, to the end that they may have employment.

BEDFORD COUNTY.

Jail.

The number of prisoners September 1st, 1880, was one, a colored boy about twelve years of age. Last year (October 9, 1879,) it contained 4. The condition of the jail, as described by the county visitors, is as follows: "The arrangement of the prison is good, but the building is damp, poorly lighted and ventilated, and not sufficiently secure for the detention of desperate prisoners.

There are in the jail five cells, a dining-room, and a larger room on the upper floor for female prisoners. The utmost capacity of the prison is 18." To accommodate that number, it would, of course, be necessary to place three in each cell, which would be a violation of the rule in prison discipline, which requires the separate confinement, at labor, of every one convicted of crime.

Poor-House.

September 1, 1880.

In former reports of this board, this county home was stated as having been erected within the last eight years, and was not only modern in its arrangement, but was provided with the conveniences which are required to insure proper care of the infirm and helpless. In the report of 1879, it was stated that the part of the building occupied by the insane had already suffered injury. This class are placed in apartments at the end of the third story, and are of a low grade, some of them being violent and destructive. The rooms they occupy are by no means in a good condition. Both the floors and plastering are saturated with offensive effluvia, and unless attention to necessary purification is given, expensive repairs will in time have to be made.

The proper remedy for this difficulty was stated to be more care and attention from attendants, or the erection of a separate building, with the

improvements adapted to the disturbed and helpless condition of the occupants.

I am gratified to have these views confirmed by the county visiting committee. In a report made to this board, dated September 1, 1880, they state, from personal inspection, and from consultation with the steward and physician of the poor-house, it seems to all of us imperative that the insane should be accommodated in a *separate building*. At present they occupy the upper floor, and although the water-closets are carefully attended to, yet the whole building is polluted with stench, occasioned by their filthy habits. In addition to this, the steward's family and the paupers are within hearing of the most horrid oaths and obscene language in which the unfortunates freely indulge. For their own comfort, and health also, they should be provided with a separate building, in which there could be a separation of the sexes, without strict confinement to their rooms, besides having the benefit of exercise grounds in connection with the building.

The main building, while it is free from vermin of other kinds, is infested with bed-bugs, which it seems utterly impossible to destroy, unless all the crevices are closed with mortar, and iron bedsteads substituted for the present wooden ones."

The above remark applies also to the jail.

The committee speak favorably of the general condition, and report the alms-house to be under good management, the care of the insane and the desired state of the apartments which they occupy being excepted.

They state also, "the spiritual interests of the inmates are but imperfectly met. The pastors in Bedford have held religious service with them occasionally, and visitors from a distance have also ministered to them, but the committee allege they will give this subject their attention, and hope to report more favorably in future.

September 30, 1880, number of inmates, 80; of these 33 are males, 28 females, 19 children; 23 are stated to be insane, 5 idiotic, 3 blind, 1 deaf and dumb.

BLAIR COUNTY.

TO MAHLON H. DICKINSON, Esquire:

We, the undersigned, appointed by the State Board of Charities, county visitors for Blair county, would report that after meeting in Hollidaysburg, on Saturday, August 14, 1880, organized by electing Dr. J. A. Landis, of Hollidaysburg, chairman, and A. J. Greer, of Altoona, secretary, and proceeded to examine into the condition of the jail and poor-house.

Jail.

Of this institution it is needless to describe its architecture or other things heretofore mentioned in former reports of the State Board. Suffice it to say, under the new warden, Mr. John H. Kephart, the general condition has been improved. The cells have been recently calcimined or white-

washed, and more cleanliness and better order are observed in all the apartments. A vast amount of ashes and rubbish which had been accumulating for years in the cellar, has been removed, and an air of comfort prevails throughout. There are now only nine prisoners confined in the jail—seven males and two females. They are imprisoned for minor offenses, and only for short periods—the extreme length of the highest sentence being only nine months. As near as could be ascertained their ages range from ten to fifty years; but there are only two who are above forty years, the others being comparatively young persons. On the whole, we report the prison very well kept. The most serious drawback to its comfort and sanitary condition is the scanty supply of water. This want causes sometimes foul odors to arise from the urinals, impregnating the atmosphere of the jail. The drainage of the prison is complete, and with a more steady supply of water this present defect would be removed. The remedy for this lies with neither the county authorities nor with the warden of the jail, but with the borough authorities of Hollidaysburg, whose water supply is not sufficient to meet the public wants during the summer season. We have not deemed it necessary to furnish statistics of the prisoners, as the warden's quarterly report will be all that is necessary on that point.

Poor-House.

This institution continues to merit the same favorable mention made by the State Board report for 1879. We find it in a very cleanly and comfortable condition, and its inmates well cared for. Under the competent management of Mr. and Mrs. William Shenafelt it is kept up to a good standard of care and efficiency, and while strict in discipline over the unfortunates placed in their charge, yet there is no humane effort spared to render the inmates all the necessary comforts possible; and, indeed, the appearance of the inmates indicates that they have good care and kind attention. The inmates, male and female, are kept separate, and their respective apartments wear a neat and tidy appearance. There are now seventy-six persons in the home, twenty-one of whom are insane. With one exception, this latter class have hitherto been supported at the Harrisburg asylum. They are incurable; but very few of them are vicious or disposed to be troublesome. At periods some six of them become unmanageable, and have to be confined for a day or two. They are humanely treated and looked after with considerate kindness. The unfortunate Mary O'Neal, who has so conspicuously figured in your reports from this institution, still lives, and in about the same condition as that hitherto reported. Hers is truly a lamentable and pitiable case.

We find here the same want in regard to water that we found at the jail. For so large a home, there should be a better and more convenient supply of water. Though there is no scarcity for drinking purposes, yet for the cleansing and sanitary purposes there is not that easy supply for household duties. It entails too much labor on the management, and our county authorities should take some speedy measures to remedy this want. We

can cheerfully commend the condition of this institution, and sum up in brief by saying it is well managed. In these institutions we have no arrangements, extensions, or change of laws at present to suggest.

The only suggestion we have to make is in regard to a burial place for the poor. The present location is unsuitable. There should be some place chosen, and neatly inclosed with a fence, properly arranged, and the graves marked. We can see no reason why these unfortunates should not be so buried that friends might find them in case they wished to remove their bodies to other burial grounds, or ornament and suitably mark their last resting place. It is an open field, with no inclosure, and very rough. We trust that the example of some other counties will be imitated by the Blair county authorities, and thus give the poor who die in their county home such a burial portion as shall be consistent with the spirit of the age, of civilization, and the dictates of humanity.

Very respectfully, yours,

J. A. LANDIS,
DAVID HENSHEY,
A. J. GREER.

BRADFORD COUNTY.

Jail and Alms-House.

TOWANDA, *September 25, 1880.*

HON. MAHLON H. DICKINSON,

President of the Board of Public Charities of Pennsylvania:

SIR: The undersigned having been appointed by said Board a visiting committee, for the county of Bradford, would, most respectfully, make and submit the following report:

In the county of Bradford there is now no poor-house in operation, but there is one in progress of building, which place we have visited, and find the walls of the same at this time about completed, and the roofing to commence upon Monday next. The building will be finished and ready for receiving inmates on, or about, the first of April next. We carefully examined the plan and superstructure of the building, (as far as the same had progressed at the time we were there,) and find the capacity of the building will be to accommodate about two hundred and twenty-five persons, without regard to the upper or third story, and by using that apartment for sleeping-rooms, (the same to be finished for that purpose,) the building can very comfortably furnish accommodations for about three hundred inmates. We strongly urged upon the commissioners the necessity of constructing the building with due regard to ventilation, water and sewerage, all of which, they assured us, should be properly cared for. As to the heating apparatus, we do not understand that they have decided by what means the building shall be heated.

We have also visited the jail, and found the building clean, neat, and the

prisoners, we think, suitably cared for; made some suggestions to the commissioners, which were adopted by them, and assured us they should be complied with. All of which is most respectfully submitted.

Respectfully yours,

E. B. COOLBAUGH,
ABRAM SNELL,
E. L. HILLIS.

The plans for new jails and poor-houses, under the act of Assembly, are subject to approval by the State Board of Charities. In the plan which was submitted to the Board, it was proposed to omit the water conveniences on the second story of the new poor-house, which the Board refused to sanction. The introduction of water into all parts of the building, with the conveniences required for the cure of the helpless and disabled classes, who constitute so large part of the inmates of the alms-houses, is considered essential, and the approval of the Board, in every instance in which it was not supplied, would be withheld.

We are gratified to notice that the attention of the visitors was given to it, and that they urged its importance.

BUTLER COUNTY.

To the Honorable the Board of Public Charities in and for the State of Pennsylvania, "greeting :"

GENTLEMEN : Your committee having visited and inspected the county jail, and the several charity institutions of the county so far as they could conveniently do so, beg leave to make the following report :

First. The St. Paul's Orphan Home, near Butler, which was opened in the year 1867, and is under the control of the German Reformed Synod of Pittsburgh, was first inspected and found to be in excellent condition.

The building and property generally have been very much improved within the past few years, and with like proper management will, no doubt, prove a lasting benefit to a great number of poor children.

Mr. Stauffer, the present superintendent of the Home, is a gentleman who is in every respect suited for the position which he occupies, and if properly encouraged, will make it a complete success.

A new and very comfortable frame school-house has recently been constructed, apart from the main building, which we regard as an important addition to the property. And we understand that it is the intention of the board to put up an addition to the rear of the main building, as soon as convenient, which will very much to the comfort and convenience of the entire structure.

We were much pleased with the cleanliness, and all the sanitary arrangements about the institution.

Heretofore there was some trouble in procuring a sufficient supply of good water, for the accommodation of the inmates ; but this difficulty has

been obviated, by making a connection with the reservoir immediately adjoining the Home property.

The sleeping apartments have been greatly improved, under Mr. Stauffer's supervision. The rooms are all well ventilated.

The Home has at present 38 poor children, 19 of whom are soldiers' orphans; and they are all blessed with excellent health, being well fed, well clad, and properly trained, both physically and intellectually.

Mr. E. Mackey, their present teacher, is a gentleman of more than ordinary ability; a classical scholar, a good citizen, and a devoted Christian. In a word we can say of this institution, that it is a credit to our county, and should receive the encouragement and support of the friends to the cause of humanity.

We next visited our county jail, and we regret very much to say that it is in bad condition. The building is simply the old structure remodeled, and, in our humble opinion, very little improved. It is so constructed that the malaria from the basement ascends into every part of the main building, and not being properly ventilated, a foul air accumulates in the cells, and even in the hall, which renders it exceedingly unhealthy. Another very injudicious arrangement, and one which we think ought, by all means, to be remedied at the earliest possible moment, is that there are no separate apartments for the male and female inmates. Leaving out of view the incentives to improper conduct and the unhealthy condition of the prison, either of which would be a sufficient reason for a change, a new and more commodious building appears to be almost indispensable, but this is a matter over which we have no control, &c.

We are also of opinion that a county poor-house is much needed, and that the people's money could not be invested in a more laudable enterprise than to apply it in this way, for pauperism is at present largely on the increase.

We have, in the past year, furnished, in this borough, 110 poor persons the necessaries of life—56 of whom were females, 34 males, and 20 transient, of both sexes. This, for a population of less than 3,500, is a large percentage, much greater, in fact, than that of any other district in the county. These are the facts, as nearly as we have been able to arrive at them, from the very superficial manner we were compelled to investigate them, and they are respectfully submitted to your honorable Board.

Yours, most respectfully,

GEORGE VOGLEY,
S. GRAHAM, M. D.

GEORGE VOGLEY,

Secretary of the Board of Poor Directors.

BUTLER, PENNSYLVANIA, July 22, 1880.

The attention of the county authorities has frequently, in the reports of this Board, been called to the radical defects in the plan and arrangement of this prison. In the report of 1879, the want of even the ordinary safe-

guards to prevent objectionable communications between the sexes, was again noticed and condemned.

"The general condition of the jail, as to its construction, arrangement of cells, ventilation and drainage, and want of proper discipline, was so bad that the Commissioners of the Board of State Charities, at their visit to it, on October 27, 1879, deemed it advisable to call upon the president judge of the judicial district to have the matter, through him, brought before the grand jury, at the next term, which was accordingly done."

We are much gratified to be supported, in the views then taken, by the committee in their report.

BERKS COUNTY.

Jail.

Visited June 7, 1880.

Prisoners, 85, of whom 52 have been tried. The jail was found in its usual good order. More than the usual extent of sickness prevailed, which was attributed to the want of a proper water supply. Upon examination, it was found that the water then used was unfit for cooking and drinking purposes. The attention of the county commissioners was called to it, and the adoption of suitable measures urged, in order to remedy the difficulty. But as the whole subject, with others, is fully presented in a report of the visiting committee and General Agent, made of a visit of a later period, I deem it sufficient to insert it in this place:

Berks County Prison.

Your committee have to regret to note here the loss by death of one of their number, Mr. George K. Levan, who had served on this committee for some years, and who had agreed to an appointment to visit this institution, when he was called suddenly hence. The survivors, in company with Doctor Diller Luther, the General Agent and Secretary of your Board, visited the prison. They have presented to the judges of the courts a memorial setting forth the inadequacy and inferior quality of the water supply, so essential to the comfort and health of the inmates, and preservation of proper sanitary condition of the institution. This difficulty has existed and continued for some years, in consequence of an unfortunate and long undetermined controversy between the county commissioners and the water commissioners of the city of Reading, to the great discomfort of the unfortunate class who are there restrained of their liberty, and have no substitute for the unwholesome and oftentimes offensive water they have had to drink.

It is hoped that the attention of the court and people having been thus directed to the inexcusable delay in the judicial determination of the points in controversy, or the furnishing of the prison with the pure water now and heretofore in abundant supply in the reservoirs and water-mains immediately adjoining the prison, which might have been done while these questions were pending in the courts of an adjoining county, to which the case

has been removed, without prejudice to the interests of either party, or the people, whose servants these officials are, that this evil will be speedily rectified.

The sympathies of your committee have been enlisted in behalf of the relief of prisoners confined for want of bail in sureties of the peace. Two of these were found who, having been sentenced to give security in the comparatively nominal sums of five hundred dollars each to keep the peace for five years, being strangers in the land, Germans, without relatives or friends in this country, have been unable to furnish the security required, and have in consequence lingered in prison for over two and a half years, a useless charge to the county, and suffering, as we understood, under a sentence practically of imprisonment for five years, for the mere threat of an offense, which in all probability would never have been carried out.

Your committee will take steps to have these cases brought to the attention of the court and judges who committed them, with a view to having the sentence, if lawful, reviewed and re-considered, so that these persons may be discharged.

The management and supervision of the prison is by a board of nine inspectors, elected in classes of three for three years, two by the majority and one by the minority of voters. These inspectors appoint annually a warden, deputy warden, and other officials or employees, such as matron, watchmen, and foremen of the working departments. The inspectors were formerly, and for many years, appointed by the judges of the courts and the county commissioners, and were generally and for some years selected from among such citizens who were in a position to give their services without pecuniary compensation, and with special regard to their fitness and adaptation to the main object, the reformation of the criminals. These appointments and elections have been too often made of late years, unfortunately for the best interests of society, with more regard to the selection of a warden and other officers, placing this important and most responsible position on the grade of an ordinary county office or mere clerkship, to be given as a reward for party service, and subject to the demand of party exigencies for rotation and change, without other reason, thus changing an experienced officer, who, if found well qualified for the peculiar and grave duties, should have been continued.

The price paid for maintainance of prisoners is in excess of the cost, and is so made as a part of the compensation of the warden. This practice, as well as the compensation taken by the inspectors, is not believed to be good policy, or to have the certain warrant of law.

The custom of selling the carpets, boots and shoes, and of making to order at the prison, is the occasion of constant daily and hourly admissions of the public indiscriminately to the prison, is not believed to be good policy, or in the interest of the prisoners' welfare or safety, tending also to impair the main objects sought to be obtained by the separate system of confinement required by the laws.

With these exceptions in methods and practice, we believe the prison management is as efficient and satisfactory as could be expected.

Respectfully, yours,

S. J. ANCONA,
GEO. D. STITZEL.

Poor-House.

Visited September 21, 1880.

It will be observed, by a comparison of the population of the alms-houses for 1879 and 1880, that a considerable decrease has occurred in the last named year. A marked difference is to be noticed in this respect, with reference to the one now under notice. Total number of inmates September 30, 1880, 417, being 113 less than it was at the same time last year, when the population was 530; of these, 130 are reported to be insane, 19 idiotic. Taking the two together, they constitute over one third of the entire pauper population. The number of children has decreased from 97 in 1879, to 64, for 1880.

The decrease in the number of inmates, is, doubtless, to be attributed to greater caution in granting admissions, and a larger percentage of discharges.

Several visits have been made to this alms-house during the present season by myself and by the county visiting committee, who manifest a deep interest in the work.

Thorough inspections have been made of the different departments, and both the care and treatment of the inmates, and all that pertains to the household condition, were carefully inquired into and examined. Favorable impressions of the management were formed. Better systems of care have been established. The insane, especially, receive more attention, and their apartments have been much improved and are kept in better condition. No efforts are spared to preserve cleanliness and good order in all parts in the buildings which are occupied. The county has been liberal in appropriations for the proper care and treatment of the destitute and disabled who resort to it for relief so largely. An abundant water supply has been secured; the new building, and the male and female hospitals are warmed by steam heat, and all the conveniences that are essential to the successful care and treatment of those who are maintained in institutions of this kind, have been introduced.

The number of insane who are kept in this institution, it will be observed, is quite large, which renders a proper classification difficult, and to some extent, impracticable. Some improvement should, however, be made in this respect. I notice in the new alms-house, in the lower wards, a considerable number of the feeble-minded (or dementia) class, who are repulsive in appearance and in personal habits, and who are seen in daily association with other inmates in full possession of their reason, but have been reduced by sickness and misfortune to a destitute and dependent condition. This is a hardship that should be spared the latter, whilst the former will be benefited by a removal to the hospital where they can receive care and treat-

ment suitable to their deteriorated condition. Then, again, there is a certain class of cases that should be transferred from the insane departments to the alms-house department, by which a better classification will be made practicable in the former. To mix up all kinds of cases, the quiet with the noisy, the orderly with the violent and filthy, is in violation of every principle that is held to be important in institutions for the insane. The proper separation should, therefore, be made by means of different wards, which should be sufficiently distant from those occupied by the better and more manageable class of patients.

It is gratifying to notice that the number of children has diminished so largely. One of the greatest evils connected with our pauper system, consists in the extent to which friendless and dependent children are admitted into the poor-houses where they live in association with adult paupers, frequently very debased in character and conduct, and of which so many are liable to become permanent residents.

MAHLON H. DICKINSON, Esquire,

President Board of State Commissioners of Public Charities:

DEAR SIR: The undersigned, in pursuance with their appointment as a committee to visit the prison and alms-house of the county of Berks, respectfully report that they have made a thorough inspection of and inquiry into the management of the alms-house in all its various departments, including the hospitals for the care of the insane poor, male and female, the schools for the poor children, the farm, farm buildings, water supply, and the condition, treatment, and care of the inmates generally; and are pleased to be warranted in the statement that with the exception of, in their opinion, insufficient medical attendance, that the Berks county alms-house, under the humane and liberal management of its present board of poor directors, practical experience and qualifications of the steward in charge, and the several assistants, maintains fully its long-established reputation as one of the best-appointed and best-managed institutions of its kind in the country; creditable alike to the officials in charge, and liberality and public spirit of the people of the county who sustain it.

Your committee was given every facility by the steward and his assistants essential to a thorough and complete examination. Of the few suggestions made by the committee with a view to the promotion of the comfort of the insane and the unfortunate "little ones," they had the satisfaction of seeing one of their recommendations—that of seats and shedding to protect the female insane from the hot rays of an August sun, and to enable them to rest in their exercises grounds—commenced and partly completed before they left the place; and they have no doubt but that the other suggestion with reference to the comfort of the children in their playground was also carried out.

The farm of over five hundred acres, connected with the alms-house, is under thorough cultivation, yielding large crops of wheat, rye, corn, and

oats, with potatoes, vegetables of all kinds, and fruits in abundance, for the daily supply of the inmates, all of whom are furnished with a sufficiency of substantial and wholesome food, including beef and other meats of the best quality, with milk and butter furnished by a large herd of thorough-bred Short-Horns and their grades, in high condition, and under the best of care. All the appointments about the farm, barns and out-buildings, are models of system and order—"A place for everything and everything in its place." Work and duties for all able to perform any, and every one doing his or her duty, are among the practical rules observed everywhere about the place, and bear testimony to the efficiency of the steward.

Water Supply.

The committee took occasion to examine the sources of the water supply, which was found not adequate for the full requirements in the upper stories of the new hospital building during the recent and long-continued drouth. While the springs collected into a reservoir furnish pure water, and in sufficient quantity in ordinary seasons, there was a very serious defect found in the drainage of a barn-yard directly into the reservoir. This not being upon the lands owned by the county, cannot be remedied without the consent of the owner, which, however, it is believed, was obtained, and the evil corrected, as suggested by your committee.

Medical Attendance.

The medical attendance is by two physicians appointed annually by the board of directors—one from the city of Reading, and the other at present from the village of Sinking Springs—each about three miles distant from the alms-house.

The insufficiency of the medical attendance under this arrangement is apparent, and is about the only subject of complaint on the part of the inmates. The aged and infirm often suffering with acute and chronic diseases, and very generally believing themselves subject to nearly all the evils common to old age, would have their ills, real and imaginary, greatly relieved by the presence of a kind-hearted and intelligent physician, resident, who could daily visit the wards, prescribe for the sick, and give sympathy and encouragement to the afflicted, not requiring or to be benefited by drugs and medicines.

The cost of maintaining a resident physician need not necessarily exceed that of the present inadequate and unsatisfactory arrangement, as such physician might be permitted to practice in the neighborhood, and yet be in the institution at certain hours daily and at night, when sudden illness and great suffering might be relieved promptly, without the delay of sending three miles for a physician, and then perhaps not to find him.

The proper treatment of the insane, especially such as are of recent origin, and capable of being restored, would be an additional and forcible reason for the appointment of a resident physician, qualified by education

and the requisite knowledge for the successful treatment of this disease and others peculiar to the inmates of such an institution.

S. J. ANCONA,
GEO. D. STITZEL,
Committee.

BUCKS COUNTY.

Jail.

Visited and inspected August 18, 1880, by Commissioners Biddle and Dickinson.

At the time of visitation there were thirteen prisoners confined therein, two of them under sentence, and eleven awaiting trial.

Two of the untried prisoners, George W. Brown and John Walters, were chained to the floor of their cells, as they had made an attempt to break out, and had nearly succeeded when discovered. No doubt the insecure and dilapidated condition of this "ancient structure" led them to make this attempt to escape.

The Commissioners of Charities, on their visit to this jail, in 1879, conceived it to be their duty to call the attention of the authorities of the county to its bad condition, and addressed the Honorable Richard Watson, president judge of the district, on the subject, and requested him to lay the same before the next grand jury, which he did, and the jury indorsed all we alleged in regard to the bad condition of the jail, and said "in the present financial condition of the county, we do not feel at liberty to recommend the building of a new one."

In our report of last year, we also state: "We found that the means of communication with persons on the outside of the walls is easy, and that prisoners avail themselves of the opportunity thus offered, which must result disadvantageously to the prison."

The grand jury, on visiting the jail, examined into the above complaint, and in their presentment "advised the county commissioners to place some protection over the windows next the court-house, to prevent communication from the outside."

This advice appears to have been unheeded by the county commissioners, as we were informed by one of the sheriff's officers, that a prisoner arrested for murder, who was confined in the cell where communication with the outside was easy, procured the means by which he committed suicide.

This window is still unprotected, and the communication between the prisoners and their friends on the outside still goes on.

There are other windows, (eight in all,) whereby the prisoners can hold "sweet converse" with their friends and sympathizers on the outside of the walls.

The cell in which the prisoners, who recently made the attempt to escape, were confined, is said to be the strongest and most secure in the building, but one of the prisoners told the commissioners that by means of a piece of old iron found on the premises, a portion of the wall was removed

in a very short time, and that in one hour more, had the warden not discovered them, they would have been free.

This is but another proof of the necessity for the authorities of the county to take immediate action in the matter of providing a new and substantial jail.

The sanitary condition of the premises is as good as can be expected under the many and great disadvantages the warden has to contend with, but from the improper construction of the building it is impossible to maintain *good order* and discipline among the promiscuous assemblage that inhabits the place. The prisoners are compelled to *congregate*, as the building not admitting of it, no provision is made for proper classification.

The prisoners are boarded by the sheriff who receives thirty-five cents per day for each one—and they are under the care of a warden who resides in the jail with them.

It is to be hoped that when we are again called upon to report on the condition of this jail, we may be able to say that the authorities of Bucks county have directed that a new one shall be erected in the place of this "ancient structure."

We would respectfully recommend that promiscuous visiting to the jail be prohibited, as it is calculated to interfere with the proper discipline of the place, especially when permitted to the extent the warden reported to the commissioners.

He says that on a day just previous to our visit there was no less than one hundred and fifty persons admitted as visitors.

Poor-House.

Visited and inspected August 18, 1880, by Commissioners Biddle and Dickinson.

Mr. David S. Fetter is the present steward. The buildings and surroundings of the farm were found to be in the usual good order that has for years prevailed at this institution.

Since our last inspection, the women's dining-room has been much enlarged and improved.

The water-closets in the female wards were not in good order, being in want of repairs, or renewal of the plumbing and carpentering work.

The house is still heated by stoves, which makes a large amount of work and increases the danger from fire.

From the peculiar construction of the house, it is found impossible to entirely separate the sexes, especially during the day. This is a matter we desire to call to the especial attention of the directors of the poor, and to the officers of the department.

Insane Division of Poor-House.

Mr. Cornell and his wife still supervise the affairs of this branch of the institution.

The number of insane at the time of our inspection was 29, viz: 13
8 B. P. CHAR.

women and 16 men. The physician of the house says some of them would be benefited by treatment in the State hospital, and he recommends that 4 of the women and 5 of the men, named by him, be transferred to the South-eastern Insane Hospital.

On close inspection, we found the house and inmates in good, cleanly condition; the bath-rooms and water-closets in order, and in no way offensive. The steward complained of a scarcity of water, but the directors are at this time sinking an artesian well, from which they expect to secure an ample supply of water for the whole establishment.

CAMBRIA COUNTY.

Jail.

At the last inspection made of this prison by the General Agent, (October 14, 1879,) its general appearance, and the manner in which it was conducted, were not calculated to create favorable impressions of its management. It was stated in the report of it, (see report of 1879, page 76,) that so far as the jail itself was concerned, there was no fault to be found. It is modern in structure and arrangement, and is supplied with the conveniences required for prison inmates. For the disorder and neglect which were everywhere observed, therefore, there seemed to be no excuse, which led to the inference that the unfavorable condition in which it was seen, could only be accounted for by the want of care and attention.

The prison was visited during the present season by the "visitors for the county," and in their report, dated August 6, 1880, its condition is stated to have undergone a decided change for the better. "The jail" (says the report) "which was visited was found to be in good order and condition, and under good management."

Poor-House.

The "visiting committee," during the present summer, also visited this institution. In a concise and intelligent report, they present their observations and impressions, with some suggestions of needed improvements which we join in recommending, and which we trust may be made. Although this county establishment is under efficient management, and a good standard of care is always maintained in it, without an ample water supply, and adequate heating arrangements, more or less trouble and difficulty are sure to occur.

I insert the report of the committee:

EBENSBURG, PA., *August 6, 1880.*

HONORABLE MAHLON H. DICKINSON, *President Board of Public Charities:*

DEAR SIR: Pursuant to instructions received from your Board, the undersigned visitors for the county of Cambria, inspected the several institutions of the county within the jurisdiction of your Board, on the 3d and 4th of the present month, and beg leave to report as follows:

We found the poor-house, with its grounds and the farm connected with

it, in good order and good condition, giving evidence of intelligent and careful management.

There are in the institution at present 62 inmates, 4 of whom are children. There are 3 blind men and 1 blind woman. The number of insane is 23, 10 being males and 13 females; all represented as being chronic cases, and incurable. In addition, the county has 17 insane persons at Dixmont, at least one half of whom are supposed to be incurable, as they have been in that institution for a number of years. There are no surgical cases and no sick.

The situation of the poor-house is good, and it is reasonably well adapted to its purposes. There is not a sufficient water supply in dry seasons, and there is no water in the house. This ought to be remedied, and the visitors recommended the poor-house directors to adopt some means at once to effect this improvement. It could be done by sinking a well above the house, and raising the water by means of a wind-mill.

The house is not adequately heated, especially in the insane wards. The only means employed is stoves, which, however carefully they may be guarded and tended, are a source of danger, and they are inadequate. Some of the insane who are kept constantly confined, must suffer from cold. The visitors recommended the introduction of steam heating apparatus, a change which should certainly be made.

Returns to the Board appear to have been regularly made by Isadore Lilly, the steward.

The visitors recommended the removal of a feeble-minded child named Osborn, aged about ten years, to the training school at Media.

The visitors were treated with courtesy, and their suggestions were respectfully received.

JOHN FENLON,
A. A. BARKER,
CYRUS ELDER,
Committee.

CARBON COUNTY.

Jail.

Visited August 24, 1881. With Commissioners Dickinson and Biddle.

Prisoners 10, of whom 4 are vagrants, 3 have been tried, 3 are untried.

The jail is found in its usual good order. Prisoners are kept separate at night. Employment is not provided, nor is profitable entertainment for the mind supplied. The management, in this respect, may be considered defective, though in all other respects it compares favorably with any other.

The prison is ample in capacity for the wants of the county. Fourteen cells are arranged in the basement, but are not in use, except two for punishment purposes.

One prisoner was undergoing a confinement of one hundred days, for fishing in a private stream, having been sentenced for that term, in default of payment of the fine imposed by law. The alleged hardship of the sen-

tence consisted in making an example of his case, for what he and others had been doing for years, ignorant of the fact that by recent legislation it was made a misdemeanor, punishable with fines and imprisonment.

Middle Coal Field Poor District.

August 24, 1880. With Commissioners Dickinson and Biddle.

The number of inmates is 170; of whom 30 are children under seven and over three years of age; 31 are insane or feeble-minded; 1 other is supported in the State hospital. More than one half are reported to have been in the State hospitals, and not to be of such a class as to be benefited by a transfer to those institutions for a second time, though there are, doubtless, some cases that would be improved under a regular system of hospital treatment; whilst at the same time, the crowded wards of this institution would be much relieved by their removal.

In order to insure still better asylum care for the insane, an enlargement of the present buildings is designed.

The various departments of the establishment continue to be kept in good order. Without entering into further details, I subjoin the report of the visiting committee of the county, in which the different subjects connected with the management of the institutions are fully and clearly presented.

During the present year the farm buildings were entirely destroyed by fire, which was supposed to be the act of an incendiary.

MAUCH CHUNK, PENNSYLVANIA, December 6, 1880.

M. H. DICKINSON, Esquire, *President Board of Public Charities:*

SIR: We, the undersigned committee, appointed by your board to visit the institutions in the county of Carbon, respectfully report that on Wednesday, November 24th, we visited the poor-house and hospital of the Middle Coalfield poor district, located at Rockport in this county.

Through the courtesy of Mr. Petry, the efficient steward, and Mr. R. Q. Butler, one of the directors, we had every facility to examine and inspect the various departments of the main building, hospital and farm, and we are free to say, that in our judgment, the institution is kept in excellent order and condition, and is conducted in such a manner as to leave no room for any suggestions on our part.

The insane department of the hospital is somewhat overcrowded, and the directors contemplate building an annex to the hospital next summer, which project this committee approves of.

In our judgment no insane are in the hospital at present whose condition would be benefited by removal to one of the State asylums.

Upon inquiry, the steward and Director Butler informed us that the quarterly returns were regularly made and forwarded to your office.

On the 2d of December, we visited the county jail at Mauch Chunk, which we found in a clean, tidy condition, cells of the inmates properly heated, and everything else in thorough order. Only four persons are at

present confined, and these only for milder crimes, so that rigid separation is not enforced.

Employment is not provided by the commissioners, a want which would result injuriously upon the physical and mental condition of those who should be confined for any great length of time.

Ex-Sheriff Raudenbush was visited by one of the committee, and he promised to make out and forward his last quarterly report for 1879, upon receipt of the proper blanks.

Deputy Sheriff M. Koons informed us that the quarterly reports of the prison were regularly forwarded.

C. O. SKEER,
L. F. LENTZ,
J. G. ZERN,
Committee.

CAMERON COUNTY.

Jail.

The committee for this county report as follows :

Visited November 27, 1880.

To your inquiries, I answer as follows : The county jail is not in good condition. It is conducted, perhaps, as well as the building itself, with its imperfect facilities, will admit. The prisoners usually are kept separate. Employment of no kind is furnished, nor is reading matter supplied, unless inquired for. There are no prisoners at present.

Courts are held four times a year, and, when persons upon trial are convicted, they are imprisoned in the county jail, or committed to the Western Penitentiary, according to the nature of the crime of which they have been found guilty.

I beg leave to inform you that there have been no convictions for capital offenses in Cameron county, and but few of any kind, but offenses of a petty character.

(Signed,)

Very truly,
JOHN BROOKS,
(Of the Visiting Committee.)

CLARION COUNTY.

Jail.

There are two male prisoners. The visiting committee for the county, under date of September 27, 1880, report that the jail is conducted by the sheriff, and that it is kept in good order. The committee remark respecting it : " We at one time described it, when it was new, and stated that we had reason to believe that it was safe and secure ; but, of late, its occupants have passed from the cells without hinderance, which, they allege, requires the attention of the county commissioners.

Any prison that admits of convicts passing from cell to cell, and into the corridors, whenever they have a desire to do so, must be radically defective, and certainly requires attention from the county authorities.

CLINTON COUNTY.

Jail.

Visited May 22, 1880.

One prisoner on the first floor, 6 on the second. The jail accommodations are sufficient for this county. It contains 21 cells. The prisoners, at any one time, excepting court week, seldom exceed ten. The arrangement of the prison admits of the separate confinement of convicts as is required by the law.

All that is necessary to maintain proper order and cleanliness is supplied. The water supply, drainage, and heating arrangements are adequate and effective.

The appearance of the jail, however, admits of improvement. It needs painting, and the free application of a coat of paint or whitewash in the corridors and cells. One or both are essential. It looks neglected, dingy, and is, by no means, in an orderly condition. Some repairs, such as are referred to, and more attention on the part of the keeper to the household condition, will be greatly beneficial.

The visiting committee, under date of October 1, 1880, report that "the prisoners are well cared for."

Poor-House for the Poor of the City of Lock Haven.

Visited May 22, 1880.

The number of inmates of this small charity did not exceed five at the time of my visit. One was paralytic, others were suffering from various chronic affections. Only one of the inmates was able to render any assistance in the work of the home.

During the last three or four years the building, which originally was not suitably arranged for the purpose to which it is applied, has been changed, and small additional tenements have been prepared for keeping the vagrant class, who resorted to it in considerable numbers, by which the principle house has been relieved of a very disorderly set; so that comfortable quarters are now afforded to those who are sick and helpless. Since then the condition of the different apartments has undergone steady improvement. By means of diligent care from a competent superintendent and matron, it has been kept in good order and the inmates made as comfortable as their condition admitted.

Recently a change has been made in the officers by whom it was conducted, with what view I am not informed. It is hoped the injury which usually occurs from placing institutions of this kind in inexperienced hands, may not happen in this instance.

The visiting committee report that "the inmates are well cared for and kindly treated."

CRAWFORD COUNTY.

Poor-House and Jail.

The report of the county visiting committee of their visit to the two institutions above named is presented herewith. It contains a full and sat-

isfactory statement of their present condition and of their defects. It is gratifying to learn that the principal defect in the management of the almshouse—the want of adequate accommodations for the care of the chronic insane—is about to be remedied by an enlargement of the present buildings.

November 20, 1880.

To the Board of State Commissioners of Public Charities:

GENTLEMEN: The undersigned, who were appointed the visiting committee for Crawford county, would respectfully submit the following report:

On Tuesday, November 16, we made a visit to the county poor-house entirely unannounced. The superintendent, Mr. Buell, admitted us at once, and promptly showed us through the entire buildings, giving us abundant opportunity, and aiding us in making a special examination of each room.

The infirmary proper, or main building, has in it now several inmates more or less annoyingly insane, whom the county commissioners propose to remove at an early day to the insane asylum at Warren.

The apartments allotted to the inmates seemed as acceptable and comfortable, all things considered, as could be expected, and the only improvement to be suggested here would be in a more equable distribution of heat and proper attention to ventilation; and yet, in these particulars, it is difficult to improve upon them, for the reason that the inmates themselves interfere to prevent the carrying out the wishes of the superintendent. The unthrifty class, which mostly fills our poor-houses, from physical education, habit, and perhaps necessity, prefer over-heated and close rooms, and really thwart all proper efforts, when they can, to make their surroundings in conformity to well-established sanitary laws.

Most, if not all, the offensive and unhealthy odors connected with the infirmary will doubtless be removed when the insane are changed to the building now being completed for them. Since your last report, an additional building has been fitted up, and was nearly ready for use when your committee was there. This is quite a distance from the main building, and is well supplied with heat, air, and light, and is thoroughly secure. This is intended for incurables and those who cannot be controlled by the usual means.

Clothing was abundant, and of good quality. The food provided for the inmates seemed to be excellent, and, in quantity and quality, much above that usually attainable by the classes from which they are mostly drawn.

The general management is to be highly approved. Religious services are held stately during the summer time on the lawn in front of the building.

The statistical features at present, do not differ from those last sent by the superintendent, which are essentially correct.

Your committee have no special suggestions to offer in addition to the changes now going on, or contemplated, which will meet all present needs.

On the 18th of November, we visited the jail.

All that is said against the building, in the report of 1879, we desire to reiterate, and to add thereto that it is not apparent how, without such radical changes as would necessitate the erection of a new jail, that amount of fresh air and good light, of which no criminal should be deprived, can be freely furnished.

In this we but concur in the expressed opinion of our president judge, Hon. P. Church, and the last, as well as former grand juries, charged by him under oath, to look into the needs of our county in this regard. Religious services are held here every Sabbath by the Y. M. C. A. of Allegheny College.

Something might be done in the way of reading matter for the inmates.

If a suggestion in the way of legislation was in place, it might be said that a law assigning part of certain classes of fines should be set aside for the maintenance of a small library for the benefit of jail, &c.

The treatment of prisoners confined in jail is humane, and Sheriff Apple, who is in charge, evidently does all he can, under such decided disadvantages, to keep the apartments clean and healthy. The food furnished is good and sufficient; but the building and cells are not properly constructed for either health or security, and should be replaced by a new one at the earliest practicable period.

A. McLEAN WHITE,
E. C. PARSONS,
P. A. LAFFER,
Committee.

CLEARFIELD COUNTY.

Jail.

Visited August 6, 1880.

Prisoners, 14. Number of cell, 24. The jail is modern and presents an appearance of more than usual solidity and strength. An error in the architectural plan, which was referred to in the former report of the general agent, consists in the large window at the end of the corridor. It is so located as to be easily accessible, and affords an opportunity of easy escape to the skillful veteran in crime. Successful attempts of escape have been made through the window now under notice.

Water is pumped into a tank, from which it is conducted into the cells and other parts of the building. The jail is well arranged, but its present condition is by no means what it should be, with the benefit of the conveniences that are at command.

Convicts from six to ten months only are kept. The sheriff boards the prisoners. Three of the prisoners are under charges of murder. Reformatory agencies or influences are not employed.

CHESTER COUNTY.

Poor-House.

August 19, 1880. Visited with Commissioners Dickinson and Biddle.

Present number of inmates, 265, of whom 66 are children, and 40 insane. Number of inmates at corresponding time in 1879, 300.

A fair standard of care continues to be maintained, good household care is practiced, and the various classes of inmates receive proper care and treatment.

This statement is subject to some qualification, so far as it relates to the insane. Attention has been called, in the reports, to the imperfect arrangements for the proper care and treatment of this class. There is room for much improvement in this respect. Why they should be confined in small apartments at the ends of the corridors, year after year, to their own rapid deterioration, and the serious discomfort of other sick and infirm occupants, it is difficult to understand. There need be no difficulty in deciding what should be done for them. They require more air, light, and liberty, and the conveniences which are essential to their helpless condition. Without these, and the constant attention of faithful attendants, it is found impossible to maintain even a tolerable degree of purity and comfort in the apartments which they occupy. What then is the remedy for the hardships which should no longer be endured? There need be no difficulty upon this subject, The State has provided ample accommodations with all that is requisite for successful treatment, for all who desire to avail themselves of their benefits. There are at least ten cases that should be transferred to the State asylum. In the three rooms occupied by the female insane, on the first floor, one seems to be strictly confined and at times is chained. She should be sent to Norristown hospital. Deborah Horning, who occupies an adjoining room, which is by no means inviting in its appearance, an old inmate and a pay patient, though not strictly confined, should have the benefit of regular hospital care. The occupant of the third room, although she had the benefit of hospital care at Harrisburg for five years, and is considered incurable, should be removed either to a hospital or to more comfortable quarters, because the place she now occupies is in no respect a suitable one. These remarks apply also to the female insane in the corresponding apartments on the second floor. On the men's side, some of the bad cases of the male insane are lodged in small apartments similar in all respects to those already referred to. Some of these patients should be removed to hospitals, whilst those who require only ordinary asylum care, might have suitable accommodations provided for them in or about the alms-house.

This subject, as well as that of the evil results of keeping children in association with the adult inmates of alms-houses, together with the observations of an inspection of the county jail, are so fully and correctly presented by the county visiting committee, that I take pleasure in inserting it as a valuable part of this report :

To the Board of Public Charities of the State of Pennsylvania :

GENTLEMEN : The undersigned, a committee of visitors for the county of Chester, appointed by your honorable body, beg to offer the following report :

On July 21, 1880, the whole committee visited the county alms-house, and, after an examination of the institution and its surroundings, are pleased to bear testimony to the general cleanliness and care evinced in its management. We desire, however, to call attention to the lack of the proper classification of the insane, so necessary to the best care and treatment of this class of inmates ; although we find a decided disposition upon the part of the directors to remove promptly to the State hospitals all recent cases which are at all likely to be benefited by such a course. The peculiar construction of the alms-house building, although very well adapted to the ordinary necessities of sane paupers, is decidedly unsuited to the proper care and classification of the insane. Especially was this noticeable in the women's department at the time of our visit. However, all that intelligent care and systematic cleanliness can do, under the defective plans of the building, is being done.

Another vitally important defect in the management of our alms-house, although common to most of the alms-houses of the State, is the pernicious practice which retains the children of paupers within the institution. Your committee feel it to be their duty to call the attention, not only of your honorable Board, but of the whole community, to the evil results of keeping little children in contaminating contact with the degraded and vicious population which largely fill our alms-houses. The practice cannot fail to debase the children. Your committee hold that it is neither wise nor just upon the part of the community to bring up the young under influences of this character, so sure to produce a continuance and increase of pauperism and crime.

The children should be removed from this and every other alms-house, at as early an age as practicable, to some distant point in the county, and from this home be indentured. The moral condition of the children would be certainly improved, and the county be relieved from their support at a much earlier age, than if suffered to remain, as at present, at the alms-house.

We find at our alms-house as careful management and oversight of the children as, perhaps, is possible within the precincts of an alms-house. The school and its surroundings evince a thoughtfulness upon the part of the directors and their employes most commendable ; still the fact remains that contact with the older inmates must be disastrous and destructive to the moral, and, not unfrequently, the physical, well-being of these truly dependent helpless wards of the county. In all other respects, we desire to report the management of the alms-house and the condition of the inmates satisfactory and creditable.

On 30th day of July, your committee visited the prison of the county,

and found the condition of the prisoners and the building quite satisfactory. The number of prisoners is considerably less than it has been, and the accommodations of the building are sufficiently ample to provide all prisoners with separate cells. The prisoners seem quite healthy, well cared for, and satisfied with their treatment. Thorough cleanliness is observable in every portion of the building, and your committee have no suggestions to offer with regard to the betterment of either the building or its management.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN P. EDGE,
WILLIAM M. HAYES,
W. H. DALLETT,
Committee.

WEST CHESTER, *August 20, 1880.*

CENTRE COUNTY.

Jail.

The following is a report of an inspection made of this prison during this year by the county visiting committee :

BELLEFONTE, *December 7, 1880.*

M. H. DICKINSON, *President :*

DEAR SIR: In reply to your communication it is proper to say we are not clearly informed as to the character of the report you require of us. The only public institution we have in this county that would come under the review of the Board of Public Charities is the county prison. This we have visited, and find it in excellent condition, having undergone complete repairs and improvements during the last season. The defects which discredited it heretofore, not only as a safe lodgment for prisoners, but in the ornamental appearance of the structure have been corrected. It is now a building creditable to the county. The cells and quarters for the prisoners are clean and neat, and quite as comfortable as such lodgments can be expected to be, and at the same time be so arranged as safely to secure convicts, and protect the public from the depredations of the wrong-doer.

There are now five prisoners confined, but as we are informed the sheriff reports to you quarterly, we omit details.

Very respectfully yours, &c.,

DANIEL RHOADS, Esq.,
S. T. SHUGART, Esq.,
D. E. KLINE, Esq.,
Committee.

In a visit which I made to this jail August 13, 1880, I was gratified to find that some changes and improvement in its appearance and condition had been made. New floors over the old ones, on both tiers, had been put down, the plastering had been repaired. Two cells on the first floor have been clad with iron, with a view to greater security, and have an inside iron door, with new bolts and locks.

A space front on second floor has been divided off with board partitions,

and arranged in two rooms, with two beds in each, which I understood were designed for female prisoners. With the exception of these improvements the jail, though it presents a much better appearance, remains the same.

It cannot be considered a secure jail by any means. It lacks the strength that is essential for the safe custody of desperate offenders. Two escapes occurred last winter, by breaking through the floor into the cellar.

The jail is by no means an old one. It seems surprising, therefore, that it should be wanting in so many particulars of what is considered essential in structures of this kind.

With these qualifications I fully concur in the views of the committee.

COLUMBIA COUNTY.

Jail.

Visited with D. A. Beckley, Esquire, May 24, 1880.

This prison having been built only a few years ago, is modern in plan and arrangement. It is strong and secure, has twenty-eight cells, with hospital apartments, bath, and the usual prison conveniences. The cells on the lower floor are iron-clad, and the floors rest on stone flags. It is fire-proof throughout. The windows are so arranged as to admit sufficient light to give the interior a bright and cheerful appearance. The kitchen and laundry are in the basement, which is largely above ground.

Five prisoners were confined. One year convicts are kept. The jail was in good order, and seems to be well kept.

Bloom-burg Poor District, for the Support and Relief of the Poor of Bloomsburg and Four Adjoining Townships.

Visited, with Mr. Beckley, May 24, 1880.

The number of inmates was smaller than usual. It consisted of 11 persons. The average number is from 15 to 17. Four of the present number are women; 3 are insane, or feeble-minded. The charity of the poor district is not confined to the relief which is given in the house. Three insane are supported at the Danville asylum, and out-door relief is granted in cases of emergency.

Additional improvements have been made since the last visit of the General Agent. A two-story brick house, containing a sufficient number of comfortable apartments, with dining-room, kitchen, sitting-room for steward, and other necessary conveniences have been built. The capacity of all the buildings is sufficient to accommodate 50 inmates.

The dependent class are provided for, to a large extent, in this building, by which much relief has been afforded to the old building, which formerly was unduly crowded. The latter continues to be used for the care of the paupers, though to a much less extent.

The men render assistance in the general work. The house was found in fair order and condition. It has always been well kept, and affords comfortable shelter and care for those who are compelled to resort to it for relief.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Jail.

Visited September 17, 1880.

Number of prisoners, 37, of whom 5 are vagrants. Thirteen of the prisoners were serving out sentences for non-payment of costs of suits. Others for sureties to keep the peace. The vagrants appear in greatly decreased numbers. Five of the prisoners are convicts, and have been sentenced from six to nine months. Four were convicted of larceny. Five tramps were serving sentences of nine months. Six or eight of the prisoners were females, all colored except one, who was considered a lunatic.

The sheriff boards the prisoners at twenty-five cents each a day.

The prison is conducted with reference to custody and punishment merely, without any attention to reformatory agencies and influences. The prisoners congregate in the corridor, and to some extent occupy cells in association; a very pernicious practice, no matter how short or long may be the term of confinement, and for which generally there is no excuse.

Poor-House.

September 17, 1880. Visited with Doctor Hemmyer.

The number of inmates at this time was 133, of whom 32 were children. Sixty-one were maintained in the main building, or poor-house, and 72 are provided for in the hospital. Very little, if any, change in the general appearance and condition was to be noticed.

The hospital department especially, from its having suffered from the want of ordinary repairs, and the low grade of unfortunates by whom it is occupied, does not yet present so favorable an appearance as it is capable of.

Petitions, with the necessary affidavits, have been presented to court by the "county visiting committee," for the transfer of three additional insane persons to the State asylum, which have been granted and the removals made. It is hoped that all cases of the insane who are curable, as well as those that are difficult of management, will be transferred to the former, so that the necessity for taking charge of any of this class in the county alms-houses may be limited to those that are tranquil and harmless, and require ordinary asylum care only. This must be regarded not only as a necessity but a duty.

Having fully described this institution in the report of 1879, (page 81,) I shall refrain from further details, and content myself by subjoining the report of the county visiting committee, who made an examination of the whole establishment during the present year:

To the Honorable the Board of Public Charities of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In compliance with your request for a report up to October 1, 1880, your committee, appointed for Cumberland county, respectfully submit the following.

That in view of the late date at which their appointments were received,

sufficient time has not been given them to organize and frame any plan of procedure. An informal meeting was had, however, and Messrs. Keiffer and Miller directed to visit the poor-house and hospital for the sick and insane of the county, and observe if anything demanded immediate attention.

In pursuance of this arrangement, the above mentioned members of your committee did, on the 27th day of September, 1880, visit said poor-house and asylum, and were cordially received by the officers of the institution and shown every opportunity for investigation.

The attention of your committee having been specially directed to defects in the workings of the establishment by a letter from Dr. Diller Luther, who had recently visited it, the visiting members turned their attention more directly to these matters, with a view of informing themselves, and of meeting with the board of directors of the institution at their next regular meeting on the 11th of October, and counseling with them.

In addition to the suggestions made by Dr. Luther, your committee, upon their visit, were struck with what they regarded an unnecessary impoverished appearance about the inmates of the institution. This particularly refers to their clothing, much of it being old, and even when new had an appearance of cheapness that does not seem to argue either comfort or economy in its purchase. The bed clothing, whilst neat and clean, had also that cheap appearance, which could be avoided without any additional expense to the county, and certainly would be more inviting.

In the wash-house in the *old house* we found the drainage very poor, in fact amounting to almost no drainage at all, and leaving beneath the floor a swamp, which will, if not repaired, become a prolific distillery of disease. The steward's attention was directed to this, and your committee hope to be able to induce the board of directors, at their next meeting to pass an order looking to the repair of this defect.

For the reason above stated, that the time of your committee has been so limited, the jail has not yet been visited.

Your committee hope, within the next three months, to mature plans and carry into action matters that will bring into better use the ample appliances which this county has for the entertainment of its unfortunate.

JOHN R. MILLER,
S. B. KIEFFER, M. D.,
J. HERMAN BOSLER,

Committee.

CARLISLE, *September 28, 1880.*

DELAWARE COUNTY.

Jail, Alms-House, and Training School for Feeble Minded-Children.

Visited August 21, 1880. With Commissioners Dickinson, Biddle, and Dr. Kerlin.

The usual annual visits and inspections of these institutions by the commissioners and General Agent of the State Board have again been made.

A report of the training school, at Media, by the General Agent, may be seen in the class of institutions aided by the State ; and in place of the report of the board of the jail and alms-house for this year, that made by the county visiting committee, including a brief notice of the training school, will be substituted ; believing that it will be both interesting and profitable to have the views and impressions of other parties in addition to those of the members of this board, upon what relates to the condition and management of the charitable and correctional institutions.

REPORT OF THE COUNTY VISITING COMMITTEE.

To the Board of Public Charities :

GENTLEMEN: In accordance with the purpose of our appointment, we have visited and carefully inspected the public institutions located in Delaware county, and subject to visitation by you, and we respectfully submit to you our report of their condition, as follows :

The alms-house property comprises about one hundred acres of land, in a good state of cultivation, furnishing vegetables for the use of the family, and pasture for the cattle which supply the milk and butter, together with a liberal portion of wheat, corn, &c. That part of the main building used for the accommodation of the paupers, had the appearance of cleanliness and comfort, the bedding, walls, and floors giving evidence of due attention. The part occupied by the steward and his family was also in excellent condition, and in good repair. Your committee sees no good reason to recommend any alteration in this building at present.

The insane and idiotic patients are provided with a building erected expressly for their accommodation, adjacent to a roomy and convenient square of ground, planted with trees and inclosed by a stone wall, in which they are permitted to pass their time in suitable weather. The structure is divided into two portions. The one allotted to the women was found to be too small for the present number of patients, particularly in the sleeping apartments and dining-room. This difficulty could be remedied by the removal of certain patients to the State asylum, but your committee, without further examination, is not prepared to single out any particular cases of this kind. The condition of this department was exceptionally good, the air pure and sweet, and the patients cleanly in their persons, facts indicating the results of the attentive care of a competent nurse. But one only of the patients was confined to her room on the occasion of the visit of the committee.

The department for men contrasted unfavorably with that for the women. Though not so crowded, there was an unpleasant odor, which your committee felt could be remedied by proper attention and sanitary conveniences. Several of the patients were confined to their rooms, a circumstance that no doubt, in a great measure, contributed to this condition. It is believed that if patients requiring such treatment are to be kept, there should be some additional accommodations provided for them, where they

would be removed from the immediate neighborhood of the general body of patients, and that such sanitary arrangements should be made, which, in the hands of competent nurses, would preclude the possibility of any lack of cleanliness.

Your committee, however, questions the policy of providing, to the fullest extent, for the helpless insane, in county alms-houses, and is impressed with the belief that it would be wisest and best, as well as more economical, to transfer such cases to asylums properly fitted up for them. In looking over the worst cases now in the Delaware county alms-house, in the absence of further investigation, we are prepared to recommend but one of these for transfer to the State asylum—that of John McLaughlin, who is confined in a room, and who will not suffer himself to be clothed. Your committee feels that he should be removed to Norristown at once, as he cannot, under the county system, receive the attention which his case demands.

The conveniences for heating the insane department, and, indeed, the whole building, could be greatly improved; the proper distribution would be best effected by steam or hot water.

The quarters provided for so-called "tramps," are of a primitive character, and in a somewhat dilapidated building, used also for the work-shops. Your committee is not prepared now to make any suggestions looking to a change here until it has had opportunities for further investigation.

Water for the whole establishment is supplied by a steam pump, located not far from the buildings.

We would recommend that the location of the present grave-yard, immediately adjoining one of the public schools of the county, and within a stone's throw of the highway, be changed. It does not seem to your committee, that with plenty of room in a more secluded situation, that could be substantially fenced and used for this purpose, a grave-yard of this kind should be established and maintained at a point where children congregate daily in goodly numbers.

Two visits have been paid to the "Pennsylvania Training School for Feeble-Minded Children." The buildings stand on an elevated piece of ground, commanding a fine view of the surrounding country and objects of interest, including the railroad bridge over Ridley creek and the passing trains, with the borough of Media in the distance. The grounds are tastefully laid out, and planted with trees and shrubbery of many varieties, affording shady walks for the inmates. The farm contains two hundred and thirty acres of land, well cultivated, and yielding largely in produce, of great value to the family, which, at present, numbers about 325 persons, independently of care takers and the corps of instructors. The arrangement of the buildings is admirable, and their condition the very best possible to attain. The rooms we passed through, comprising the major part, were cleanly, neat, and fresh looking, besides being well aired and well furnished. Several work-shops were examined, in which some of the boys

were engaged in making brooms, mending shoes, tailoring, and other industries calculated to employ them without over exertion, and to teach them, as far as they are capable, useful occupations and industrious habits. Some of the larger boys were at work excavating for the extensions to the buildings, and others in clearing up the walks and drives. The girls, too, were employed in the laundry, and sewing-room, and in the kitchen. The superintendent seemed to have established a thorough system of employment, each inmate doing his share willingly, but none taxed beyond his capacity. The culinary department is fitted up with every contrivance to insure the proper preparation of the food, and a glance at the dining-room was extremely gratifying to your committee; there was an air of comfort pervading it, and the utmost good order prevailed.

We visited the classes in the school-rooms, where they joined with interest in the exercises, and answered, with a readiness that was surprising, the questions asked of them. Your committee is thoroughly convinced that this establishment is conducted with earnestness in its good work, with ability, and with deep interest for the public welfare. The officers in charge, and the assistants, deserve great credit for the harmonious manner in which they are pursuing their labors.

The Delaware county jail is located in the county town, Media. The prisoners were all visited by your committee, and no complaints were made, except by some who claimed that they were wrongly incarcerated, which is not unusual to visitors at such institutions.

The building is in complete order, so far as its sanitary condition is concerned, and appeared to be well conducted. No noise or disorder of any kind was apparent, and many of the inmates were engaged at their labor, which consisted mainly of the manufacture of carpets. Some sewed the rags; others prepared the chains; and others, again, wove it into the finished fabric. One young man was employed in caning chairs, and two men in making brooms. Your committee has no recommendations to make looking to alterations in this building, or to a change in its management and system of labor; it presents a good example of the county jail of the day, and is conducted with economy; but it cannot permit this opportunity to pass without the statement that your committee feels there is great room for improvement in establishments of the kind.

Criminals, who are temporarily confined, with a view of being turned out again into society, should be taught some occupation which they could pursue for a livelihood when they again enter the walks of ordinary life. We are aware that this would entail additional care, and, perhaps, some additional expense, but we feel that the public good demands it.

We would also call your attention to the fact that we believe children should in no case be allowed to remain in such institutions, unless a special apartment is provided for them, where they can be taught to labor for their self support.

The idea of your committee is that prisons should be reformatory in their

character, and that the public receives but little benefit from them unless such is the case.

In pursuance of our duties, we shall report in due time the results of our future visits to the above institutions, and shall be glad to have any suggestions from you in reference thereto.

Very respectfully,

JOHN BENINGTON,

HENRY C. SNOWDEN,

Committee.

MEDIA, *September 29, 1880.*

DAUPHIN COUNTY.

Jail.

September 30, 1880.

The present number of prisoners is 53, to wit: 48 male, 5 females. Thirty-one males and 4 females have been tried. The additional cell accommodations have been of decided advantage in conducting the prison. It is well kept.

REPORT OF THE COUNTY VISITING COMMITTEE.

TO MAHLON H. DICKINSON, *Esquire, President of Board of State Charities, State of Pennsylvania:*

SIR: We would respectfully report that on the 9th August, in accordance with general instructions received from you, we "visited" the "poor house" of this county, and carefully inspected the building, its inmates, the out-houses, the source of the water supply, its character, and all matters thereto pertaining.

In a report made by your "board of visitors" in 1874, a general description was given of the "house," its surroundings, and the water supply, and certain alterations and improvements were suggested, viz:

To protect the dam from surface washing.

To cover the storage tanks and reservoir.

To increase the caliber of the conduit pipes.

To cover the receiving tanks in house, and thus avoid the contamination of the water therein by the foul air from the water-closets directly underneath.

II. To secure a resident physician for the care and treatment of the inmates.

III. To alter and increase the capacity of the wards for the insane.

IV. To provide some efficient system of ventilation for the house, especially for the water-closets.

Since the date of that report six years have elapsed, and the management have failed to furnish an ample water supply, and have not adopted any system of ventilation, neither have they made any arrangements for a resident physician. They have, however, covered the storage reservoir and

receiving tanks, and have carried out, in a general way, the alterations in the insane department, as suggested by your "visitors" in 1874.

The wards, as now constructed, are each one hundred and four by forty-four feet in size, including dining-room, dormitories, cells for violent patients, bath-rooms, and water-closets, well-lighted, and ample enough for the wants of the insane of this county. Each ward contains about twenty-nine patients, and is under the care of two experienced nurses, who call in the medical officer when he is required. The cleanliness of these wards is fair; but the ventilation, especially of the water closets, is defective, so much so that the tainted air can be observed on entering the wards. The same difficulty in ventilation exists in all the water-closets of the house, in fact, there is no system of artificial ventilation. The drains are ample and properly trapped; but, on account of the deficient water supply, cannot be promptly flushed, and the stench therefore naturally escapes into the heated air of the building. If this defect was remedied, and it could be done at small cost, by increasing the water supply, by laying conduit pipes of large caliber, and in a proper manner, in a gradually inclining trench, instead of in one running up-hill and down dale as at present; and by introducing a thorough system of downward ventilation, the drains would be promptly flushed, and the noxious gases that naturally accumulate in their cavities would be drawn off, and the condition of the inmates of the house would be as comfortable and pleasant, in a sanitary point of view, as pure, fresh air could make them. In the last report made by your "visitors," the following extract appears: "For the treatment of the insane, and, in fact, for the proper care of the sick in the 'house,' there should be a resident physician, who should visit his patients at least once daily, to attend to their wants, and to see that the wards and 'house' are kept in a good sanitary condition, instead of depending upon the physician of the county, who resides in Harrisburg, two miles distant, to visit the house but twice a week, unless summoned on an emergency. This will be absolutely necessary if the additions we have suggested are made." Though the medicine and medical care of the inmates are now provided for by contract with the Harrisburg Hospital, the service remains the same, and we can but reiterate these remarks and again urge the appointment of a resident physician.

The hospital department consists of two wards. One for the males, situated on the ground floor, is a large well-lighted room, and adapted for the purpose. The floors and bedding were clean, but its general appearance indicated want of intelligent supervision. The other, for the females, includes the lying-in ward, and is located in a large, badly lighted and poorly ventilated room in the attic directly under the roof of the main building. There are no separate apartments for parturient woman. Here she must endure the "throes of labor," here pass her lying-in period, here take care of her newly born child, seeing others suffer as she has suffered, and here secure what sympathy she can in the midst of the depressing influences and surroundings. The ward is dull and dreary, and a disgrace to the county,

and the management that permits such a condition of affairs to exist, much less continue, cannot be too strongly condemned.

In addition to the defects of management above noted, we have called the attention of the directors of the poor to the law passed by the last Legislature, which directs them to provide fire escapes for the buildings of three or more stories in height under their control.

Except the defects commented upon, the house was in a cleanly condition. The inmates were well fed. They complained of no hard usage, and seemed comfortable. In conclusion, we would reiterate what seems to us to be essential for the care and well being of the inmates of the house, viz :

1. An improved water supply.
2. A thorough system of downward ventilation.
3. A radical change in the hospital wards.
4. The employment of a resident physician.

In our visit to the hospital we were treated with great courtesy by the steward and the director of the poor present. Every facility was afforded us for a full and free inspection, and our only regret is that we cannot fully indorse the result of their administration.

Very respectfully,

GEORGE W. PORTER,
W. K. COWDEN,
H. L. ORTH,

Board of Visitors for Dauphin County.

ERIE COUNTY.

Jail.

Visited October 9, 1880.

Prisoners, 24. About three fourths of them have been tried, generally for minor offenses.

The jail has been thoroughly cleaned, scrubbed, and renovated. In truth it presents an appearance so changed as scarcely to be recognized.

The old bedding has been discarded, and new mattresses and blankets made to take their places. The hospital over the dwelling part of the prison has also received the benefit of improvement.

The bath, hot and cold water are supplied. The water supply is sufficient, and less complaint is made of the drainage, though, from the defective arrangement of the waste pipes, more or less difficulty must continue to occur.

No change has been made in the mode of conducting the prison. The system of management has reference almost exclusively to the question of safe detention; convicts found guilty of crime of any considerable degree, being committed to the State prison and the work-house. Indeed, no other system is practicable in a prison of this kind.

I take great pleasure in presenting in this place, a report of all the institutions in this county subject to the supervision of this Board, by the county visiting committee, containing not only a full and accurate descrip-

tion of the buildings, in what respects they are defective, and how they might be improved, but making suggestions, also, of changes and improvements in the structural arrangement of some of the buildings now in use ; and in methods of management of the different institutions that will be regarded as having no ordinary value.

Board of Public Charities of Pennsylvania :

GENTLEMEN: Your committee for Erie county would respectfully report, that they held a meeting on the 31st day of May, organized, and entered on the performance of the duties required.

County Jail.

Was visited May 31, and carefully examined. The faults and deficiencies of this building have been repeatedly pointed out by your worthy Secretary, in his official reports, and it would seem to be unnecessary for us to repeat them in detail. Suffice to refer to a few of the more prominent ones. Ventilation is very imperfect, and quite deficient. The architect who planned the structure might possibly have devised a building that would have given less pure air to the inmates therein confined, but to have done so, would have required a rare amount of skill. The cells are of the internal corridor plan, and in each one there is a "water-closet bowl," connected with a waste pipe, imperfectly trapped, emptying into a sewer, which is subject to great air pressure from its outlet. The amount of sulphureted hydrogen and other vile gases, which the inmates of these almost air-tight cells inhale at night, and other times when the windows in the outside walls are closed, can readily be imagined. That men can and do exist, and have reasonable health in such an atmosphere, shows a most wonderful endurance on their part.

There is an absence of the proper arrangements for classifying prisoners, so that the youthful and others charged with milder crimes could be kept from the evil influence of the worse and more hardened criminals.

The absence of a work-house department, or some means to occupy the prisoners, and make them at least in a measure self-supporting, is one of the many deficiencies of the structure and plan of management. It is to be hoped that in the near future, Erie county will have a prison more in accord with the advancement of the age, instead of this miserable structure.

It affords us pleasure to say that we found every part of the jail in as neat and cleanly a condition as was possible to have it under the circumstances. Sheriff Stafford has both the ability and disposition to properly conduct a prison and care for the inmates. There were thirty-two prisoners confined within its walls at the time of our visit. We were satisfied that good and healthy food in sufficient quantities was furnished, and all necessary and proper care exercised on the part of the sheriff, and those under him, for the comfort and safety of the inmates.

Alms-House.

This is a large and imposing building, of more than ordinary beauty and

attraction on an outside view. Much of the beauty and massiveness is obtained at the sacrifice of ease and convenience in caring for the inmates. Why, with a farm of over one hundred acres, which surely ought to give ground enough for building purposes, it was necessary to erect so elevated a structure—four stories high—is not apparent to us. One or two-story buildings would afford much easier facilities for the care of the inmates. Amongst the defects in the internal arrangements of the house, we note the absence of elevators, speaking-tubes, and bells. These and other conveniences that could be introduced, would very materially lessen the labor that is necessary in managing the house. We also note the fact that all the rooms occupied by the paupers have "rough finished" walls, which give a rich surface for the absorption and retention of the poisonous exhalations given off from the skin and lungs of the occupants. These poisons being again inhaled both by the well and sick, to their great detriment. This source of disease is now recognized by all who have given the matter attention, and in all well-constructed building is carefully guarded against. We would recommend that at the earliest practical time these rough walls, that are now so unsightly and worse, so unhealthy, be changed to a smooth and hard surface, that would admit of free and frequent washings. The best finish would be one that could be painted and varnished, thus forming a smooth surface that would not attract and absorb the poison germs.

There is a want of proper hospital accommodations for the sick. There should be a hospital of two wards—one for the males, and one for females, entirely detached from the rooms and apartments of the alms-house proper. This could readily be accomplished by the erection of a one-story building with "ridge-pole" ventilation. This style of building is one that affords the best ventilation and the greatest ease and saving of labor in the care of the sick.

A more liberal and frequent use of white-wash would be desirable. The entire basement and some of the out-buildings should receive a coat of white-wash at least one each year—twice would be better.

There were 230 inmates—135 males, and 95 females. Why the number of the former should, at that time of year, be so largely in excess of the latter, is hard to understand. Of this number there were 22 female and 19 male insane. There were also 7 children under 10 years of age.

The whole building exhibited the highest degree of cleanliness and neatness. It would, indeed, be very difficult to find an institution of this kind, under better management and discipline. The steward and matron, Mr. and Mrs. Brown, are well fitted for, and faithfully perform the duties of the very unpleasant, but important positions they occupy. Of the general management of the institution, we note some instances where changes might be made for the better. One very important matter, is the retention of children in the alms-house. This, we think, ought not to be done, as the associations and surroundings are such as to give but little hope that chil-

dren thus reared can ever become good and useful citizens. There is a Protestant "Home for Children," and a Catholic "Orphan Asylum," in the city of Erie, to which all children, who come under the charge of the poor authorities, should be sent and maintained at the expense of the county. The importance of this course is so apparant that it does not require any argument to demonstrate its propriety and necessity. These children could be kept at the places named, for about the same expense that they are now costing at the alms-house.

A change for the better might be made in the manner of purchasing supplies and stores for the alms-house. As far as is practicable, all purchases should be made by contract, after advertisement, and from the lowest responsible bidder. This course would not only be more economical than the one now pursued, but it would also relieve the directors and steward from any possibility of being charged with favoritism in the matter of purchases.

The plan of a fixed and specific "ration" and diet table might be adopted with advantage.

The alms-house, being a county institution, should be, at all times, open to the public, yet the practice of officials and others unnecessarily remaining there for lodging and refreshment is one that "would be more honored in the breach than observance."

The condition of the insane inmates, and the propriety of retaining so large a number in an alms-house, will receive attention in a separate report. Suffice it now to say that these unfortunates are as well cared for as is possible with the building and surroundings now in use.

In conclusion, after these criticisms, we feel compelled to say that the inmates of the Erie county alms-house are provided for in a way quite creditable to the county and those having them in charge.

Home for the Friendless

Was found in admirable condition throughout. This useful and worthy institution was incorporated in 1871, and is under the management of the ladies of Erie city and county. From its start till the autumn of 1875, temporary quarters were occupied by the then small family. At the time named, the managers and supporters determined to secure a permanent home. Honorable M. B. Lowry generously donated a suitable property, worth \$10,000, or more, to the association. This magnificent gift enabled the managers to enter on their career of prosperity, which yet so happily continues. Further buildings were erected at an expense of \$7,062 75, which amount was given by a few of the generous citizens of Erie and Erie county. An appropriation of \$2,000 was made by the Legislature of 1878. In the winter of 1879, Honorable W. L. Scott, of Erie, enriched the treasury by the donation of \$5,000 in seven per cent. interest bearing bonds, which insures a perpetual income of \$350 per annum to the institution. The amount of good that will be accomplished yearly by the expenditure of this amount is beyond calculation. We cannot refrain from saying

that these magnificent donations of Messrs. Lowry and Scott are most creditable to the heads and hearts of the public-spirited and liberal donors. They are the more noticeable from their rarity, being the only instances of the kind occurring in the county, excepting one, when the latter gentleman gave \$5,000 to the Catholic Orphan Asylum of Erie.

The buildings are a three-story brick, with a two-story wooden back building, and are quite substantial and comfortable. In the matter of ventilation and other details, there is evidence of many oversights and omissions, which detract much from its adaptability for the purpose intended. We found the entire building in a neat and cleanly condition, and showing that great care and attention was bestowed on it by those in charge. There was nothing visible to us that did not elicit commendation.

Since its organization there have been admitted and kindly cared for, for longer or shorter periods, 675 children. During the year 1879, there were 109 children in the home. Of these, 70 were free, and 39 paid small amounts for support. There were also 8 adults cared for during the year without any remuneration. There were, at the 1st of July, 60 children and 9 adults, of which 32 were paying from fifty cents to one dollar each per week, and the balance free. The cash expenses, exclusive of the donations of supplies for the year past, was \$2,570 78. The institution is now so full that additional buildings are indispensable, as the dormitories are too crowded, and the dining-room not half large enough for the family. The managers will make an appeal to the Legislature for an appropriation, at the next session, so as to enable them to erect the necessary additional building; and we most earnestly solicit your approval and aid in the matter. If but one outcast child could be saved by this additional aid from the State, the amount would be well invested. We cheerfully commend this most humane and useful institution to your kind notice.

St. Vincent Hospital.

This is the only hospital in Erie county, and is under the control and management of the Catholic church, though not by any means sectarian in its benefits, as all religions, races, and colors are alike received in its wards. It is not creditable to the rich protestant element of our citizens that they are so far behind the Catholics in this "labor of love," providing for the unfortunate sick.

The building is a three-story brick, occupying a commanding and healthful location, of capacity for the care of 30 to 40 patients. The cost, without estimating the value of the ground, was \$10,000. It is neatly and well furnished throughout, and free from any debt.

It was opened for patients in September, 1875, but there were only 2 or 3 patients admitted the first two years. From January 1, 1877, to January 1, 1880, there were 151 received and treated. There were Americans, 87; Irish, 33; German, 20; English, 8; Jews, 3; Catholics, 79; Protestants, 72. Thirty-six were free patients, and the balance paid from three to five dollars per week.

The entire building, in every department, and all its details is a model in cleanliness, neatness, and ventilation. In the opinion of the members of the committee who visited, it is as *near perfect* as is possible under the circumstances. The nursing, care, management, and all the labor is performed by a noble band of "sisters of charity."

All of which is most respectfully submitted to your notice.

By order of the committee.

J. L. STEWART,
Chairman.

ERIE, PENNSYLVANIA, *August 1, 1880.*

ELK COUNTY.

Jail.

Visited October 9, 1880.

This prison has not received the benefit of such repairs or improvements as to make it secure. Escapes are easily effected, and the imperfect drainage arrangement continues without any material change, which, at times, is complained of as being quite offensive. Two rooms on the first and two on the second floor are assigned for the detention of criminals.

One of the four prisoners was tried, three were untried. One was charged with perjury, two with assault and battery with intent to kill.

On behalf of the visiting committee, Mr. A. W. Ames reports under date of November 19, 1880: "The jail is of stone, small, and somewhat dilapidated. Prisoners cannot be safely kept without night watches. It is heated by steam and poorly ventilated. It is kept merely as a place of detention till after trial and for short term convicts. The prisoners are well cared for, their bedding is comfortable, and their food wholesome and sufficient in quantity."

I suggest some work to be provided for the prisoners, instead of allowing them to be entirely idle.

There is no poor-house in this county. The paupers are provided by the overseers of the several districts. The insane have been generally sent to the Western Pennsylvania hospital by order of court. No case of insanity has come to my knowledge in this county since my appointment.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

Jail.

Visited, September 16, 1880.

An extension to the present prison was commenced during the summer of 1880, and is now approaching completion. It will be strong and secure, and will, in all respects, compare favorably with the better class of our county prisons. It is arranged with the cell-block in the center, and will have a cell capacity for sixty prisoners.

Eleven prisoners are confined in the old jail at this time (September 30, 1880,) of whom only three are untried.

Alms-House.

Visited, September 16, 1880.

Number of inmates, (September 30, 1880,) 157—68 males, 60 females, 7 children, 50 insane, 5 feeble-minded, 5 blind.

A careful inspection was made of all the departments. The institution continues to receive the benefit of Mr. Widower, and that of his untiring wife, as steward and matron. Notwithstanding the population of the helpless and dependent class, who occupy the different departments, is large in number, and from the nature of their ailments and infirmities, are difficult of management, a very favorable general condition is to be observed, both as to the apartments and of the inmates themselves. No efforts seem to be spared to promote their comfort.

One pressing need interferes with the highest standard of care, and that is the want of sufficient accommodations. Why the entire population, of all sexes and of all classes of sick and injured should be crowded into a single building, is difficult to understand, in view of the fact that by no degree of effort or vigilance, on the part of the superintendent and his assistants, is it possible to prevent disorder and improprieties in language and in other respects, between the inmates, whenever this condition exists.

I am aware that the difficulty may be readily remedied, by providing a residence for the steward and his family, by which the large mansion, now very partially occupied, may be given up for the benefit of the pauper inmates. It is gratifying to know, however, that it is designed to erect an additional building for the steward, and that the females will be transferred into the stone mansion, by which the over-crowded apartments referred to will be much relieved. This improvement, it is hoped, will be commenced early next spring.

HON. MAHLON H. DICKINSON, *President of Board of Commissioners of Public Charities of the State of Pennsylvania :*

DEAR SIR: The undersigned, visitors to county institutions for the county of Franklin respectfully report that they have visited and inspected the jail and alms-house of said county, in accordance with their instructions, and find the following conditions to exist.

The county commissioners are about completing a new building as an addition to the prison, which will admirably serve the purpose intended. The structure will comfortably accommodate sixty prisoners, is erected with a proper view to sanitary fitness and welfare of the incarcerated.

The alms-house is managed with ordinary skill and faithfulness by the directors, and all that the steward and his painstaking, untiring, benevolent wife can accomplish is fairly done.

The houses are scrupulously clean; the inmates are kept as decent as possible, are well-clothed and fed, and are carefully as can be attended when sick. The children are taught by a competent instructor, and religious services are regularly conducted.

Grand juries have recommended the erection of a house for the dwelling of the steward, between the two large buildings on the grounds, one of

which is now occupied solely by the steward's family, and the other by the paupers.

The honorable court pressed the construction of the house recommended by the juries, and has frequently insisted upon the expansion of room for the inmates, placing the women and children in the large building now used by the steward, and retaining the males and the insane in the building now swarming with both sexes, at the same time enlarging and improving the apartments of the insane.

The commissioners approved this plan; but some inexplicable collision between them and the directors of the poor has deferred progress for the present, to be renewed in the spring.

We take the liberty of declaring that no alms-house can be properly managed without the absolute separation of the sexes, and that this cannot be attained without distinct houses, and intelligent compensated assistants, who can have constant oversight upon the inmates, and be responsible for the movements of these people.

Such subordinates are essential to the proper care of the sick, who, under existing circumstances, are mainly dependent upon the uncertain and ignorant attention of their fellow paupers. As managed now, alms-houses are the festering sloughs of vice.

It is a frequent occurrence for degraded women to bear families of bastards while inmates of our poor-houses, and marriages among the paupers occur often.

We have the honor to be,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servants,

JOHN L. GRIER,

BENJAMIN CHAMBERS,

SAMUEL G. LANE,

Committee.

FAYETTE COUNTY.

Alms-House and Jail.

The alms-house of this county being no longer adequate for the number of infirm and dependent persons who resort to it for relief, is rapidly falling into decay and ruin, so as to be unfit for the purpose for which it is used.

Originally it was designed for 40 or 50 inmates, but is now occupied, (September 30, 1880.) by 155, of whom 35 are insane, 6 idiotic, 27 children, and others are feeble-minded, epileptic, and infirm, requiring for their proper care and treatment special structural arrangements and conveniences, which this building does not possess.

To provide for the increased number of the unfortunate classes, whom it has become necessary to admit into the alms-house of this growing and prosperous county, every part and angle of the structure, from basement to attic, including even parts of the halls and dining-room, are occupied with

beds for the accommodation of those who occupy places in the over-crowded apartments. It is sufficient to state this fact to enable any one to understand how difficult it must be to maintain even an ordinary standard of good order, and how utterly impossible it is to distribute and separate the sexes and variously afflicted inmates, with reference to what is due to propriety and the different methods of care and treatment required for their comfort and relief.

A remedy for these evils is not to be found in repairing and remodeling the old, but in the erection of a new building. Much of the difficulty in the management is doubtless to be ascribed to the imperfect manner in which the house was arranged, though a greater part of it consists in the want of sufficient room, a larger number of both large and small apartments than the present building can afford. Experience, under similar circumstances in other counties, shows the best and wisest policy in every instance, after this class of buildings have become insufficient, and suffered much from decay, not to renew, but to rebuild. When it is remembered, likewise, that after long use, especially in cases in which the proper appliances to preserve cleanliness are not provided, like the one under notice, they become so impure and so infested with vermin, as to be scarcely habitable, the wisdom of this course will be apparent. In many of the alms-houses which were built in a former day, for a small number of inmates, but are now largely occupied, and which are provided with few or no conveniences, it is found impossible by any effort, of which man or woman is capable, to maintain a good household condition.

These remarks will be followed by the report of the local committee of the Board of Public Charities, in which they present their views, at length, with valuable suggestions, which we cordially indorse and commend.

To the Board of Public Charities :

Your local committee for Fayette county, having examined the poor-house and jail, made the accompanying report, a copy of which they furnished to the court of quarter sessions of the peace, and the same was laid before the grand jury by his honor Judge Willson, under a strong and forcible charge as to their duty in the premises.

The committee were and are of opinion that the only remedy for the poor-house is the erection of a new building, in a location better adapted to the purpose, as they have recommended in their report; but which the grand jury failed to adopt as appears by their report—a printed copy of which is hereto attached. From this report it is hard to see how the grand jury, after having found the condition of the poor-house as they have there stated, could recommend it to be repaired, in place of erecting a new one; for we are sure that under no circumstances, can the present buildings be repaired to meet the wants of the county, for the care, comfort, and protection of the poor and insane.

The Board will see, from our report, that the present condition of the

poor-house is most lamentable, and that, too, in a county containing a population of nearly sixty thousand—rich and free from debt.

In order to accomplish what we have recommended, an act of Assembly would be required, to enable the county authorities to purchase a new site, sell the present farm, (which is very valuable for its coal,) and also to authorize the loan of a sufficient sum of money to carry the scheme into effect.

We have *done* all we can do in this direction until the meeting of another grand jury, as the county authorities would not undertake so important a matter without its recommendation; but in the meantime we would suggest the propriety of obtaining the necessary legislation, at the next session of the Legislature, either by a general or special law, so as not only to enable the authorities of this county, but all others, to provide for the erection and maintenance of suitable alms-houses, prisons, and insane asylums for the wants of their people, in accordance with the improvements and spirit of the age.

D. KAINE, *President.*

F. C. ROBINSON, M. D.

R. S. SMITH, *Secretary,*
Committee.

UNIONTOWN, *October 18, 1880.*

REPORT OF THE GRAND JURY'S VISIT.

The following is the report of the recent visit of the grand jury to the county alms-house and jail :

To the Honorable the Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace of Fayette county, Pennsylvania :

The members duly summoned and returned to serve upon the grand jury, at September sessions, A. D. 1880, beg leave to submit the following report : "That in pursuance of the intimations of the court, contained in their charge, they visited the county alms-house, personally and in a body, and they believe that the steward is competent, and doing all in his power for the comfort of the inmates; that they visited all the rooms in the building, from the basement to the garret. In the basement, they found the rooms in very bad order, very damp, and the floors, in places, worn out. The rooms in this part are wholly without ventilation. This part is occupied by the inmates of the institution as sleeping apartments, and is entirely unadapted and unfit for such purpose. The bedding is also poor and improper. On the next floor, the rooms were used for dining, cooking, store-rooms, etc. These were in as good condition as circumstances would allow, but the rooms are too small for the number of inmates in the institution. The next floor is occupied as sleeping apartments, and these rooms are in much better condition than the basement, yet they are entirely too much crowded, and can't be thoroughly ventilated. The next floor is the attic. This is frequently occupied as sleeping apartments. It is entirely unfit for

such purposes, no means of ventilation, except by skylight, no heating apparatus, and they see no means to employ any. They next proceeded to the building occupied as the county asylum for the insane. Here they found things in a better condition. The inmates can here be made properly comfortable. The privies to both pauper and insane apartments are situated at a distance of some twenty to twenty-five yards from the respective buildings, are inconvenient for the inmates, and have no vaults under them, and are devoid of drains. The grand jury failed to adopt a proposition recommending the disposal of the present site, and the purchase of a new, and the erection of other buildings; but a majority concur in recommending such repairs as will remedy, as far as possible, the defects and inconveniences hereinbefore specified.

The grand jury also visited the county jail, and found it generally in very bad condition. The cells are dark, damp, and very imperfectly ventilated. The stench was most offensive. The roof is full of leaks in both male and female departments. The roof of the female department is such that in rainy weather it is necessary to remove the inmates and their bedding into the hall. The drainage of the building is either very imperfect or neglected. The roof of the sheriff's residence is equally as bad as that of the jail. The leaks are such as to require pails to catch the water. The grand jury recommend that a new roof be put upon both departments of the jail and the sheriff's house at once, and that a more thorough system of drainage and ventilation be secured. The grand jury is advised that the attention of the county commissioners has been repeatedly directed to the exceedingly bad condition of the roof upon said buildings, but that they neglected to have the same re-roofed or repaired. Herein the grand jury believe that said commissioners failed of their duty, and are highly censurable. In regard to the escape from the jail, the jury believe, from the information they have, that such escape is attributable to a defective lock, which was apparently good, but upon critical examination was found to be nothing but a common door lock, and was easily forced by some means unknown to the jury. They further believe that no blame attaches to the keeper for such escape."

J. D. FRISBEE,
Foreman.

VISITATION OF THE LOCAL BOARD OF PUBLIC CHARITIES TO THE FAYETTE
COUNTY POOR-HOUSE, JULY 6, 1880.

Present—Honorable D. Kaine, president; Doctor F. C. Robinson, and R. S. Smith, secretary.

Main Building.—Whole number of inmates, 151.

The building is ill-adapted for the large and increasing number to be accommodated, nor is it practicable to improve it so as to secure better arrangements for health or for classification.

The institution has been, at times, so crowded that an unfinished garret had to be utilized, although only partially floored, and ill-lighted and ventilated.

The rooms generally, especially those occupied by the women, are kept tolerably clean, but the bed-clothing is miserably deficient throughout the house. New bed ticks and clean straw are imperatively demanded, both for cleanliness and comfort.

Notwithstanding the large annual outlay under the previous management, there are not remaining sufficient sheets, pillow-slips, comforts, and table-cloths to admit of the changes requisite to keep them clean and wholesome. In fact the condition of the house in this respect is truly reprehensible, and it might be well for some competent authority to inquire what has become of the dry goods and clothing said to have been purchased at an outlay of some three or four thousand dollars annually.

The furniture, too, is very meager and very old.

As before stated, the house is not at all suitable for the accommodation of a large number of persons. There should be a different arrangement of rooms, and the lighting, heating, and ventilation should be in accordance with the most approved methods now in use for the furnishing of similar establishments.

The basement of the present building is occupied by several colored persons—men, women, and children. It is partially under ground, and, necessarily, damp and ill-ventilated. Considerable surface water flows down to the floor, which is laid on the ground, and, rotting, yields to the tread, whereby filthy water oozes up, sending forth fetid odors.

The out-houses and pig-pens are very offensive, and so placed as to bring a sickening stench into the house by the prevalent winds.

The ground immediately behind the house, not being paved, absorbs the rain-water, and causes dampness and unpleasant smells. Long since, a cistern should have been made of sufficient size to hold the rain-water from the roofs, that so a much larger supply of that necessary element might have been available for use.

It should be mentioned that one of the inmates—an old man—teaches the children the elementary branches, but in a very unsuitable room, and with very scanty apparatus.

The steward reports that during the past three months twenty-one boys had been sent out to work on farms, and only one had returned to the poor-house.

Asylum for the Insane.—There are 36 inmates in this department. As in the main building, so here, the beds and bedding in most of the rooms need cleansing or renewal. The mattresses need to be re-filled, the sheets and coverlets need washing. The latter process, however, is well-nigh impossible, from the fact that the supply is so *scanty* that the necessary changes cannot be made.

Supplies of clothing and shoes, also, are meager and insufficient. One inmate—an old woman—has to cross the damp yard daily barefoot, shoes having been applied for in vain.

The want of ventilation in several of the rooms is very marked. In a

room eighteen by twelve are *six* inmates, and a small room occupied by an insane patient, who is confined in it night and day, receives a very limited supply of air and light only through a window opening into the aforesaid room.

The staircase by which the women's apartments are reached is very narrow, steep, and crooked, and quite unfit for the use to which it is applied.

The out-house used by these patients is in a very offensive condition, and calls aloud for drainage, and a liberal use of disinfectants.

All the furniture is of the most meager description, and quite old. The table-cloths are dirty and insufficient, but scarcely allow of change, being only *two* in number.

Some of the insane patients could, doubtless, be much benefited, or perhaps entirely cured, if placed under the care of physicians skilled in the treatment of mental maladies, and surrounded by the ameliorating influences of a modern asylum.

Removal Necessary.—While, however, the insufficient table-linen, bedding, and clothing, could easily be remedied by a proper outlay of the county's funds, your committee are fully satisfied that the radical defects in the buildings themselves are such, as not to admit of remedy, except by removal.

They are unanimously of opinion, that a new site should be chosen contiguous to an abundant and unfailing supply of pure water, and that a building should be erected in which a proper classification of the inmates could be maintained, and where the final necessities for health, light, heat, and ventilation, should be provided after the most approved methods.

They make the proposition with the greater confidence, inasmuch as the present site, underlaid as it is with coal, would, if placed in the market, yield a sum which would go far towards meeting the expense of the new building.

The great increase of population in this county, an increase chiefly of the working classes, renders increased accommodation for the indigent and the unfortunate an imperative duty, and in no other way can that duty be adequately performed, than by the removal as above suggested.

Your committee would, therefore, respectfully recommend that the necessary steps be at once taken to insure that end, and as some considerable time will be required to build and equip such a house, they would suggest that the sooner it is commenced the better.

D. KAINE, *President*,

F. C. ROBINSON,

RICHARD S. SMITH, *Secretary*,
Committee.

VISITATION OF THE BOARD TO THE JAIL OF FAYETTE COUNTY, AUGUST 30, 1880.

Present—Honorable D. Kaine, President; Doctor F. C. Robinson, and R. S. Smith, *Secretary*.

1. The committee found that more thorough ventilation was greatly needed. The necessity of making the jail secure, not only to hold the prisoners, but also to prevent communication with persons outside, has caused several apertures, originally designed for the admission of fresh air, to be permanently closed. Still, more air might be admitted to the cells by drilling a larger number of small holes in the iron walls of each cell, and no risk be incurred.

2. The committee found that scarcely any light enters the cells, except through the iron bars of which the cell doors are made. An examination showed that, of all the cells, the sides and ceilings badly need painting, and the floor a thorough cleansing.

3. The efflux of noxious gases from the water-closets in the cells should be prevented, by the introduction of water-valves or of other apparatus to prevent the escape of the gases.

4. The mattresses need refilling with clean straw; the ticking is filthy, and should at once be thoroughly scoured.

5. The roof leaks badly, especially in the women's department, so much so that the female prisoners do not occupy the cells, but live and sleep in the hall. The roof, which is of tin, should immediately be repaired and painted, or, if necessary, replaced by a new one. It is not only *inhumanity*, but very *poor economy* to allow it to remain in its present condition, inasmuch as the rain-water falling upon the floors, which are made of boiler-iron, rusts and destroys them.

6. There is at present no court-yard in which the prisoners can take exercise and inhale the fresh air. This is a serious draw-back, but might, to some extent, be remedied, as might, also, the other defects indicated, by a judicious outlay of the county's funds. The institution would thus become more suitable for its unfortunate inmates, and more worthy a humane and intelligent community.

We cannot do better than to incorporate the following extract from the report of the Board of Public Charities which was made last year concerning this jail :

"The jail admits of carrying out a good system of prison discipline, but it is not observed. Its appearance is by no means what it should be. For the want of paint and thorough household care, the cells, floors, the iron work, walls and ceilings, present a very unfavorable aspect, whereas, with the benefit of these, it might be much improved, and made bright and cheerful."

The capacity of the jail is 16 cells for males, and 4 for females. At the visitation there were 18 prisoners in all, viz: 14 males, and 4 females.

D. KAINE,

President,

F. C. ROBINSON, M. D.

RICHARD S. SMITH,

Secretary.

FOREST COUNTY.**Jail.**

Generally this prison is unoccupied. At this date (September 30, 1880) there is not a single prisoner in it. It was not visited in 1880.

The poor of the county are provided for under the township system. For particulars, see Statistical Tables.

FULTON COUNTY.**Jail.**

The prison wants of this county are limited. The jail is vacant at this time, and is seldom occupied by persons charged with crime.

The poor, who are obliged to seek relief, are provided for under the township system. For details see tables in Statistical Report.

GREENE COUNTY.**Jail.**

The commissioners of this county have taken action upon what has been an urgent necessity for some years past, and have entered into arrangements to remodel the present jail or build a new one. I am not informed what decision has been made in this particular.

One prisoner is confined at this time awaiting trial.

Alms-House.

I append the report of the local committee of an inspection of the poor-house, with their views and suggestions connected therewith, which we earnestly commend to the attention of the county authorities.

The number of inmates (September 30, 1880) was 89, of whom 33 were males, 35 females, 21 children, 10 insane and feeble-minded, 17 idiotic, 5 blind, 1 deaf and dumb.

The enumeration of the inmates of this alms-house is sufficient to show the importance of having an addition to the present building accommodations, so as to admit of the requisite separation and classification. The house, by no means a large one, has the space in it so arranged as to afford but few apartments, and consequently the same rooms have been occupied, to some extent, by both sexes, from which very lamentable consequences have occurred.

To the Executive Committee of the Board of Public Charities of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

GENTLEMEN: As a committee appointed to assist the Board of Public Charities, we beg leave to submit the following report of an inspection of the poor-house of Greene county, made by us in person, and in company, on the 21st day of September, 1880:

The house is located on a farm of one hundred and forty-seven acres, three miles from the county seat. Of the land, about one hundred acres are under cultivation, the work being done mainly by paupers. The house is a T, with a front of sixty by thirty-two feet, and a stem of sixty-eight by thirty-five feet, affording rooms for the family in charge, and for about

eighty paupers. At this time there are in the house 87 paupers, and the number has at times exceeded 100, thus over-crowding space but poorly adapted to health and comfort. In many of the rooms occupied by paupers are two beds, in some three, in some four, and in a long attic are eight beds in which sleep sixteen paupers. The only means of ventilating this long, low, narrow attic, are a door in one end and a window in the other; and as the door is not an external outlet, and the window is closed at night as a security to the inmates, the lack of ventilation must render this dormitory exceedingly unhealthy.

It is apparent that the proper authorities should at once take steps to enlarge the building.

The next manifest need is that of some means for the better separation of the sexes, of which any observer can have painful proof by visiting the house.

The building seems to be kept in reasonably good condition by the gentlemanly overseer, Mr. Elijah Adams, who kindly received us, and gave us all the information desired.

A well that affords water for drinking and cooking, and a small cistern eight by twelve feet and five feet deep, furnish about half the water needed in the house, the balance being carried from a run one hundred and twenty yards distant.

Among the 87 paupers are 10 insane persons. Of these, one, a middle-aged female, it is necessary to confine at night, which is done by thrusting her into a very small inclosure of iron bars, in a room cheerless enough for a dungeon.

The overseer is of the opinion that none of the insane now in his charge could be cured by removal to an asylum, and we see no reason for dissenting from his opinion.

Allowing that the overseer is doing the best he can with the space and other means at his command, we cannot forbear uttering our conviction that the dictates of humanity require not only an enlargement of the building, but a *general improvement* in the provisions for the care of the unfortunate ones who justly demand, by their condition itself, the means of all the comfort they can derive from such provisions by a county abounding in wealth.

Trusting that this general and very brief report may prove in some degree useful, we are, dear sirs, your willing servants in a cause that so justly demands our sympathies.

A. B. MILLER,
D. W. BRADEN,
D. CRAWFORD,
Committee.

HUNTINGDON COUNTY.

Jail.

Prisoners 5, of whom 4 have been tried.

The jail has been much benefited by the addition which has been built. Convicts may now be separately confined. See report of 1879, page 96.

Poor-House.

Visited, September 15, 1880.

The dependent poor, in this county, who are obliged to seek relief in the alms-house, is by no means large. At this time it consists of 38 males, 31 females, of whom 9 are children, 5 insane, 1 idiotic.

The old building having been destroyed by fire, a new one has been made to take its place. It is 121 by 40 feet, three stories high, with an unfinished attic. It contains 20 rooms for inmates, which vary in size, from 16 by 14 to 16 by 50 feet. It is provided with modern improvements and conveniences, and is in every respect a great improvement over the old one.

In addition to the main building, a hospital for the insane, has been erected. It is 24 by 44 feet, built of frame, and is one story high, and located sufficiently near to receive necessary attention. The manner in which it is arranged is somewhat peculiar, but is well adapted to the disturbed condition of those for whom it is designed. The insane, for whom it is intended, may be well cared for and be kept in as good condition as the nature of their cases admit of.

The institution, in all its departments, was found in good condition. It is evidently under the care of a competent and faithful steward and board of directors.

The report of the local visitors, giving more minute descriptions of the jail and alms-house, will be read with interest.

The visitors for Huntingdon county respectfully report :

That on the 19th August, 1880, they visited the county prison, in the borough of Huntingdon, and examined the same, in company with Samuel H. Irvin, sheriff of the county. The building is of stone, fifty feet front and forty-six feet deep, two stories high, shingle roof. The family of the sheriff occupies the first story front, and the front rooms of the second story. The rear rooms on second story are for the prisoners, one of which has two cells attached.

A substantially built stone wing was erected in 1879, eighteen feet by thirty-six feet, two stories high. Each floor has four cells, six feet by nine feet, and a passage of five feet in front, extending the length of the addition. The upper story of this wing is well lighted and ventilated, and both stories are heated by large stoves in the halls. The lower story is built on the ground, and is so poorly ventilated that the walls of the cells are often wet with dampness. None of these rooms are occupied, and in their present condition we do not consider them fit for the confinement of prisoners. Stone arches from the ceiling, and an iron grating in each arch, connects with an air flue, extending to the top of the building.

The county commissioners have taken steps to improve the ventilation, and we will examine and report upon it hereafter. The commissioners have also directed a change in the drainage of the cellar, which will, we think, relieve it from dampness. A brick building, with two rooms, used as a wash-house, bakery, and wood-house, has recently been built in the prison yard. The rooms for prisoners are furnished with iron bedsteads, chairs, tables, &c., and the wants of the eleven prisoners, now under confinement, appear to be carefully attended to by the sheriff and his family.

The prison yard, at the rear, is one hundred and sixteen feet by fifty feet. It is newly sodded and in good condition.

We visited the poor-house on the 24th August. It is on a farm adjoining the borough of Shirleysburg, containing 174 acres, one hundred and ten acres of which are under cultivation. It was purchased by the county for \$8,000, and an additional twenty-four acres cost about \$1,000 more. The first building was erected in 1852. On the 3d May, 1879, it was accidentally burned, and reërected the same year. The insurance money paid was \$5,330, and the rebuilding and refurnishing cost \$5,669 51. The main building is of brick, 40 feet by 121 feet, three stories high and an unfinished attic.

There are 20 rooms for the use of the inmates. The ventilation is from windows and doors. The building is heated by coal stoves in the rooms. There is a fine limestone spring on the farm, the one half of the water from which belongs to the poor-house, and there is an abundant supply conveyed by stoneware pipes to the lower and second stories. There is a large bath-room on first floor, which the inmates are required to use once a week.

The other buildings are :

The hospital, 24 feet by 44 feet, one story, frame.

Wash-house, frame, one story, with a fine spring of soft water convenient.

Meat-house, one story, frame.

Carriage-house, one story, frame.

Large frame barn.

The insurance on the buildings is \$6,250, and on the personal property, \$900.

The natural slope of the ground gives good drainage. Four inch stoneware pipes are used for that purpose. On the day of our visit there were 65 occupants—30 females, 35 males. Two of the number, both males, were kept confined. Seven were in the hospital. Seven of the inmates are insane—4 males and 3 females. One of the females colored. The rooms are furnished with iron bedsteads, tables, chairs, &c. The sheets and pillow-cases are changed every week. The dining-room is in basement. The breakfast consists of potatoes, bread, syrup, coffee, and milk. Dinner, soup, meat, coffee, syrup, and potatoes. Supper, mush and milk, or bread, coffee, and syrup. Other articles of food, beans, fried mush, &c., are furnished. The bread is of excellent quality. The inmates who do out door labor on the farm have meat three times a day. The farm furnishes an

ample supply of vegetables and grain. Tobacco is furnished at an expense of \$100 per annum. No spirituous liquors are given to the inmates.

The steward, Jackson Harman, was appointed January 1st, 1878, and receives \$500 per year. He, and his wife and family, give their whole time to the care of this institution, and the visitors take pleasure in commending the manner in which their duties are discharged. Cleanliness, and perfect order, and system prevail, and we have no suggestions to make, or changes to recommend in regard to the management. The inmates speak in the highest terms of their treatment. Judge Leas, one of the visitors, resides in Shirleysburg, is a frequent visitor, and he says the buildings are always in as good condition as during our visit.

Thirty-four of the inmates can read and write. The only Bibles in use were furnished by the steward. The *Huntingdon Journal, Monitor, Globe,* and *Local News*, are sent gratuitously by the publishers. We recommend the directors to supply the house with six copies of the *American Messenger*, one of them to be in German, and five copies of the *Sunday School Times*, and that a copy of the Testament and Psalms, in one volume, with large print, be placed in each of the twenty rooms. There are three churches in Shirleysburg—Baptist, Methodist, and Presbyterian—and many of the inmates avail themselves of the privilege of attending service in these churches.

To relieve the bareness of the walls and give an air of cheerfulness to rooms that are usually unattractive, we suggest that our citizens send mottoes and pictures, and also contribute plants and shrubbery for the grounds. There is no provision for extinguishing fires, and we think there should be a cistern built, so that a supply of water would always be available for that purpose.

We suggest a change of name from the "Poor House" to the "Huntingdon County Home."

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM DORRIS,

WILLIAM B. LEAS,

A. NELSON HOLLIFIELD,

Visitors for Huntingdon County.

INDIANA COUNTY.

Jail.

September 30, 1880.

The old jail continues to be used for the confinement of prisoners. Nothing has been done to it to make it more secure, or to insure any system of discipline.

Three prisoners are confined, who have not yet been tried.

The poor of the county, who require relief from the public, receive it through the township system, there being no alms-house in the county. For further information, see Statistical Tables.

JUNIATA COUNTY.

Jail.

Visited August 12, 1880.

At the time of my visit to this jail, it contained two prisoners, one of whom had been tried, the others were held for trial.

Prisoners are kept on the second story, where six rooms are set apart for the purpose. It is an old prison, built and arranged after the style of a former day, and though by no means safe, is regarded as being sufficient for the present wants of the county.

The prisoners associate in their rooms during the day, but are separated at night.

The apartments were kept in good order. One large room is designed for tramps, to whom, occasionally, admittance is reluctantly granted. The custom is to have the prisoners boarded by the warden or sheriff, who receives \$2 50 per week for each.

Doctor Elder, one of the visiting committee, writes: "The only suggestion I would make, is an addition to the furniture of the cells. The prisoners are not provided with chairs or seats of any kind, the reason assigned for which, by the jailor, is that the prisoners break them."

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

Jail.

One prisoner is kept at this time in this prison, which, perhaps, without any hesitation, may be stigmatized as the worst of its class in the State.

In order that correct impressions may be obtained of it, I make the following extracts from the report of the "local committee of visitors."

"Doctor Bofues, president of the board of visitors, and myself visited our county jail, and were courteously escorted through its cells and apartments by the sheriff of the county. It is a building about thirty by one hundred feet. The front of sixty feet, is of brick, with offices and a hall on the ground floor, and jailor's apartments overhead. The jail proper is of stone, and is of the same width as the front, and forty feet in length, behind which is the jail-yard, surrounded by a stone wall probably fifteen feet high. The first story is used for the storage of rubbish, coal, &c. The second and third are divided into ten cells, five on each side of a hall. Each cell is ten by six and a quarter feet, is floored with stone flags, ceiled with stone, and are separated from the outside world by stone walls twelve or fourteen inches thick. The ventilation is by an iron frame window, three and a quarter by forty-six inches, which is made movable. (The glass and hinges have since been removed.) There are two doors to each cell, the inner of iron, the outer of wood.

These cells are not provided with the ordinary conveniences, causing a degree of indecent filthiness which we refrain from describing.

The heating arrangements are also very imperfect. The furniture of each cell examined consisted of a small table, bed, and stool. The bedding was very filthy. The cells are always damp and cold, and a foul, offensive

odor pervades them. The effect of a confinement in a place like this, on a person suffering from, or predisposed to, pulmonary or rheumatic affections, can be readily imagined.

Nor is it to be supposed for a moment that the jail has the least claim to security. The mortar used in building it was of such inferior quality, and so scantily worked in, that a person with a table or pocket-knife, or any small instrument, could easily work his way through the wall. Prisoners have escaped in this manner. Other escapes have been effected by getting into the garret and cutting through the roof. Desperate characters will not stay, the logic of revolvers in hands of fine-looking guards even failing to convince them that it is their duty to do so, while the weak and timid suffer for their meek submission, and probably never recover from an abode amid the foulest exhalations, by which the very fountains of vitality are poisoned and destroyed.

Poor System.—Jefferson county has no alms-house or other institution coming under your supervision. The poor who have become paupers are taken charge of by the poor-overseers of their respective boroughs or townships, and are, it is believed, as well cared for as circumstances permit. The insane are generally sent to institutions where they may be properly treated, although it is believed that cases of insanity exist which have never had the benefit of such treatment.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,

CHARLES M. MATSON,
Secretary of Committee.

LACKAWANA COUNTY.

Jail.

Visited, August 27, 1880.

The temporary buildings, which were fitted up in 1879 for prison purposes, continue to be occupied. It remains without being changed in any way as it was described in the report of 1879. 17 prisoners were detained at the time of my visit, of whom 2 were females, 8 had been tried. 2 escapes occurred in 1879. The untried are kept on the first floor, the tried on the second. There are 6 on the first, 6 on the second, and 3 cells on the third floor, 15 in all. A very strict discipline is not practiced, nor is the prison favorable to its exercise. The men are left out in the corridors in small groups. A few convicts of one year terms are kept, but generally all are sent to the State Prison. Water and other prison conveniences are provided. There is no prison yard, and the building is rented.

Hillside Farm, Formerly Providence Poor-House, for the Poor of the City of Scranton and Township of Newton.

Visited with Commissioner Biddle, and Directors Sumners and Gillespie.

This comfortable home was so fully described in the report of 1879, (page 103,) that I deem it unnecessary to add anything more on that subject, and I, therefore, merely propose to present a brief outline of its appearance and condition since it has become occupied. It was designed to afford ac-

commodations for females and aged couples. The whole interior of the building, by being neatly and comfortably furnished, presents an attractive and homelike appearance, totally unlike what is usual in these institutions. The general arrangements of the different apartments is far in advance of what is customary. The dining-room and table, though plain and inexpensive, instead of the dark and damp basements which are selected for the purpose, is a bright and cheerful room, pleasantly arranged, and furnished, with every thing about it calculated to produce agreeable impressions.

In every part of the building, the kitchen, dining-room, store-room, and sleeping apartments, the utmost good order and cleanliness are observed. The inmates are well clad and seem content. All the garments are cut out by Mrs. Boice, the stewards' wife, and made up by the inmates. Meat or fish form part of the daily table supply. The bread is spread before it is brought on the table. The women, children, and a few of the more infirm men, including four blind men, are kept in this house. It is not crowded.

The old poor-house has received the benefit of repairs and improvements. New floors have been put down on the second story, and other changes made in the rooms, by which they have been made reasonably comfortable. The old wooden bedsteads have been taken out and others of iron, with new bedding, have been substituted.

All the insane that can take care of themselves are kept in this house. Five aged couples also occupy rooms. Others who are paralytic and otherwise disabled, also remain. The entire number maintained in the old building is about fifty.

The lowest grade of insane are kept in the old insane department, and will remain there until the new hospital, erected for their care and treatment, shall be ready for occupation. Eighteen cases of the insane were transferred to the State Hospital, at Danville, in 1877, nine remain in the frame building termed the hospital, and others of moderate type are distributed among other inmates in the two other houses.

The new hospital will have a capacity for sixty-four inmates. It is to be furnished with modern conveniences, and prepared in all respects for the best standard of care of which the condition of that class is susceptible. It is the intention of the managers to bring back all the incurable cases now in the Danville hospital, and place them in the new hospital.

It has been by such changes and arrangements that the accommodations of this poor district have been raised from the low standard, for which it was notorious, to a state of efficiency and success that makes it compare favorably with the better class of these institutions.

Total number of inmates, (September 30, 1880,) 135, of whom 68 were males, 60 females, 7 children, 50 insane, 5 blind.

Lackawanna Poor District, Composed of Pittston Borough, Jenkins, Pittston, and Lackawanna Townships.

Visited August 26, 1880. With Mr. Biddle and Director Rosencrantz. Additional improvements have been made, by which the benefit of pro-

per care can be secured for the insane class. The dwelling formerly used as the farm-house, has been divided into nice apartments, and fitted up with bath, closets, new floors, and ceilings, by which it has been much improved. A keeper occupies an adjoining room. The grounds have also been inclosed and improved, by which a large personal liberty for exercise may be granted.

The completion of these improvements affords every desirable facility and convenience for the care and maintenance of all the classes of dependents that are admitted for relief.

September 30, 1880, it contained 61 inmates; 29 males, 21 females, 11 children; 24 were considered insane, and 4 were blind. Two insane are supported at Danville hospital. Out-door relief has been reduced, but the number of inmates has increased. Eleven insane are cared for in the old building, which has been improved as described, and three are kept in the new alms-house.

The grounds on the railroad front of the latter have been planted with trees, and made attractive in other respects. In the basement of this building which on the front is entirely above ground, are located the dining, store, and bath-rooms, two portable heaters, and other necessary household arrangements, all of which are kept in excellent order.

This establishment is conducted in the best way, and renders much praiseworthy service.

It continues to have the benefit of Messrs. Rosenkrantz's and Bowen's services as directors.

LAWRENCE COUNTY.

Jail.

September 30, 1880.

There are no prisoners confined in this prison at this time. The jail was a few years ago on the iron cage plan, with some changes which are regarded as improvements. It seems to give satisfaction to the county authorities.

The New Castle Poor District.

The building in which the poor of New Castle were maintained was destroyed by fire in 1879. Another has been erected in the same locality, and is occupied.

It contains 12 inmates, (September 30, 1880,) 4 males, 8 females, of whom 4 are feeble-minded, or partially insane. They receive the benefit of good care, and are made comfortable.

LANCASTER COUNTY.

Jail.

Visited September 24, 1880.

Prisoners, September 30, 1880, 104, to which add 31 summarily convicted by magistrates; total, 139, classified thus: 79 convicts, 29 untried, 31 committed by magistrates for ten, thirty, and ninety days. The latter are kept in what is termed bummers' hall.

Compared with 1879, the classification is as follows: Convicts, 87; untried, 27; summarily convicted, 29; total, 138.

Both long and short term convicts, as will be perceived, are kept. Under existing acts of Assembly, vagrants are largely committed to this prison. This class are no longer permitted to occupy cells in the jail, but are lodged in a separate building, erected in 1877, where sleeping apartments and several work-shops are provided. Very few of this class, however, are willing to be employed.

In the main prison, remunerative labor is engaged to a large extent. The management in this particular may be referred to as one that is specially successful, not only as being more diversified, but for the amount of revenue which is derived from it. It is to be commended, therefore, not only as an economic, but a reformatory measure.

Moral and religious instruction and services are by no means neglected. Services are conducted every Sunday by the moral instructor, and by the Young Men's Christian Association on Wednesday evening.

The prison accommodations have been improved. Prison rules and regulations are enforced to more than the usual extent, the aim of the prison officers being influenced by a desire to conduct it with reference to a better standard of discipline than is generally observed.

The corridor presents a greatly improved appearance, from having had a new floor of slate flags laid over the old plank floor.

Lancaster Poor-House.

Visited September 24, 1880.

Inmates, (September 30, 1880,) 395, as follows: 224 males, 148 females, 23 children, of whom 123 are classified as insane, 7 idiotic blind.

The entire number of dependents under care in this county alms-house are distributed as follows: 181 in the new alms-house, 140 insane, epileptic, and idiotic in the insane department, and 74 in infirmary department. There are 35 less in the infirmary department than at the same time in 1879, and an increase of 23 in the insane department. Ten children form part of the population in the alms-house proper. From 50 to 60 of the inmates of the latter assist in general work in the house and upon the farm.

The departments are under the care of separate superintendents. Mr. Cox has charge of the hospital and infirmary departments, which are different buildings, but so closely connected so as to admit of efficient supervision from him.

These departments have frequently been mentioned in these reports as examples of successful alms-house management. They are furnished comfortably and are kept in excellent order. The infirmary is well supplied with surgical instruments and the conveniences necessary for the sick, injured, and infirm.

That part of the population which is provided with accommodations in the alms-house built within the last few years, receive the benefit of very

comfortable shelter and support. Through the constant attention of Mr. Brock, the superintendent, all the apartments of this large structure are kept in thorough order. The house itself is well arranged and is provided with conveniences and improvements on former plans, to a large extent.

Besides having charge of this establishment, Mr. Brock directs the farming operations, a division of duties which is wise, because it admits of attention on the part of both officers where it is most needed.

LEBANON COUNTY.

Jail.

Visited, June 2, 1880.

Some movement was made early in the season, having in view a better provision for the custody of criminals, and the hope was entertained that the preparations would be commenced to erect a new jail, but unforeseen difficulties occurred, by which that important and greatly needed improvement has been delayed, if not indefinitely postponed.

The county authorities are fully aware of the necessity of providing larger and more suitable prison accommodations for the increasing wants of the county, and whatever consequences may occur from the neglect, they, and they only will be held responsible for them. At this very time upwards of 50 prisoners are kept in 12 small apartments in the old jail, whose proper capacity is not over 12 or at the most 24. What will happen to health and morals under such circumstances may readily be conceived.

Poor-House.

September 30, 1880.

Inmates, 141, of whom 62 are males, 60 females, 7 children. Fifty are classified as insane, which must include, doubtless, the merely feeble-minded and idiotic, and 5 are blind. A decrease of 33, as compared with the number of September 30, 1879, the difference being in the larger number of children, in the latter year.

Good care is exercised and substantial and well-prepared food supplied. The building is kept in good order, but the sleeping apartments are small and much crowded, there being two double beds in each. The rooms are warmed by stoves placed in each one, a source of danger, that if not corrected, may end in a dire calamity. When it is remembered that fifty of the occupants of the building are considered insane by the officers who have charge of it, it must be a matter of wonder that the risk to life and property should be suffered to continue for a single day. Water is not introduced into the building, nor are fire escapes attached to it.

LEHIGH COUNTY.

Jail.

Visited May 5, and August 23, 1880. With Commissioners Dickinson and Biddle.

Present number of prisoners 58.

The escape of five prisoners, which occurred during the winter of 1880,

from a jail which has been considered more than usually secure, is ascertained to have been owing to carelessness on the part of the keeper, rather than to any defect in the structural arrangement. The escape was effected through a sky-light, which was reached by means of a ladder, which happened to be at hand. Four of the prisoners have been recovered. Further efforts to recover the fifth, having but three days to serve till the expiration of his sentence, have ceased, one hundred dollars having been offered for his arrest.

Full employment at the trade of shoemaking is given to the prisoners, who are let to a contractor. Twenty cents per day are paid to the men with sentences of one year and over, and fifteen cents to those with sentences under one year. The intention is to discontinue the work by contract, and to have it conducted under the direct management of the prison authorities, the reason for which is stated to be that a greater profit for the county may be realized.

A change in the system of the maintenance of the prisoners has been made during the past year. Instead of paying the warden a certain per diem rate for boarding them, the county commissioners purchase the supplies. The warden prepares them for the table, and is paid for his services.

The escape of the prisoners occurred on the 29th of March, 1880. A new warden was elected on the first Monday in January, but he did not come into office until the 1st of April, 1880.

At a revisit made to it August 23, 1880, with commissioners Dickinson and Biddle, it was found to be in good order, and to merit the favorable reports heretofore made of it.

The number of prisoners confined September 30, 1880, was 36, of whom 26 had been tried.

A noticeable feature in the prison management consists in the fact that in letting the labor of the prisoners to a contractor, both the tried and untried are employed, which is to be commended.

Poor-House.

Visited September 23, 1880, with Commissioners Dickinson and Biddle.

A careful inspection of the different buildings which are used for the care of the large dependent population, who are admitted to the charity of this county, was made by the General Agent and the Commissioners of the board, by whom he was accompanied. It may, with truth, be stated that there are few districts in the State where so much is done, and so well done, to provide care and treatment for the destitute and variously afflicted classes. The buildings, with all the conveniences and appliances which are needed to promote the comfort of the aged and infirm, and for the successful treatment of the sick and injured, have been so frequently described in these reports, that I shall refrain from further details, and in lieu thereof quote largely from an intelligent report of inspections made both of the almshouse and jail, by the "visiting committee" of the county, first merely giving the present population maintained in the alms-house.

September 30, 1880. The number of inmates remaining was 327, or 170 males, 84 females. Seventy-three children form part of the enumeration; 41 are classified as insane, which doubtless includes the feeble-minded, 7 are idiotic, 8 blind, 2 deaf and dumb.

It must be remembered that the number remaining at the end of the year does not convey an accurate impression of the entire extent to which the benefits of the county alms-houses have been dispensed. Many are temporary residents. Upwards of 23,000 are admitted into the alms-houses of the entire State during the year, while the number remaining at any particular time does not exceed 8,900. For full details of this and other particulars, see Statistical Tables connected with the annual report of the Board.

EXTRACTS FROM THE REPORT OF THE COUNTY COMMITTEE.

After a description of the buildings and the advantages of the location as respects the fertility of the farm, abundant supply of water of the purest quality, &c., the report states: "Most of the buildings are of brick, and are so arranged with regard to each other, as to prevent, for many years, that unpleasant and unhealthy crowding of inmates, which is so apt to occur in similar institutions."

The inmates of this institution, who are healthy and able to assist in the labors of the farm and household, occupy a large brick building, together with such children as are too young to be removed from it under the rules regulating this department.

We found the whole of this building as neat and clean as any private residence, and the dormitories well supplied with comfortable beds and other usual and proper conveniences. The sexes are separated by grated or latticed doors on each story.

Near the public highway stands the new hospital. This building is very large and almost perfect in all its departments. The corridors are spacious, and with the wards or rooms are as clean as if they had just been finished.

In this building all the sick and insane patients are kept. Every room in it is supplied with an abundance of pure water, comfortable beds, steam-heating apparatus, and convenient water-closets. Here, too, the sexes are separated by iron doors across the corridors on every story.

On the second story there is a large hall for religious worship, furnished with a neat pulpit, or reading desk, an organ, and comfortable seats for all the inmates who are able to attend. Clergymen from Allentown, and elsewhere, officiate here almost every Sunday.

There is, also, on this floor a well-arranged dispensary, for the use of those who require it, under the direction of the regular physician.

In addition to the large hospital, there is a smaller one at some distance from it, in which all patients whose diseases are contagious ones are kept until cured.

There is another building, outside of the range of the others, designed

for the use of "tramps." As much work as can possibly be gotten out of this class of paupers is taken in exchange for their food and lodging. The vast multitude of this useless and disgustingly burdensome class of human beings here would seem to call for some inquiry into the reason and the manner in which such hordes of paupers and criminals are thrown, by foreign nations, on our shore, with a view to some effectual remedy.

The children who are in the institution seem well cared for. They are plainly, but cleanly dressed, and seem contented, and even happy. Their beds and bed-rooms are comfortable, and they are cared for in school by a young lady teacher, who has them in perfect control, and under whose management they are making good progress.

We spent some time in this most interesting part of the institution, hearing their recitations and musical exercises. They have their own playground and play-house apart from the older paupers, and in this way are kept comparatively free from immoral taint. They never come in contact with the older paupers, except when on their way to school, which is now kept in a pleasant and well-appointed room above the laundry. The directors propose the erection of a suitable school-room within their own playground, which will isolate them almost entirely.

To one thing we desire to call special attention. The poor in these institutions are not all deservedly so. Many have become so through no fault of their own, and are worthy, excellent persons. It does not seem right to compel them to mingle with those who are less worthy. Their former condition, their habits and manners entitle them to some extra consideration, to some kind of separation from the unworthy inmates. The moral influence of such separation, as a kind of reward of merit, cannot be overrated.

As was our duty, we spent about half a day in our county prison, one of the most substantial and imposing structures of its kind in this part of the State. Under the care of Mr. Lichtenwallner, the present warden, the whole interior is kept as neat and clean as possible. We were present at dinner time, and examined the food that is furnished to the prisoners. It consisted of bread, meat, and potatoes, plainly, but cleanly served. They have coffee twice a day. The convicts are all employed in shoe-making, under a contract with a shoe manufacturing firm in the city. All the convicts expressed entire satisfaction with their treatment, except one, whose experience in prison life at various places has made him competent to judge. For him the food was not as good as he wished; but we are all of the opinion that it is as good as any one has a right to expect whose life was such as to compel a separation from his fellows.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

R. N. WRIGHT,
On behalf of the Committee.

LUZERNE COUNTY.

Jail.

Visited August 25, 1880, with Messrs. Dickinson and Biddle.

The number of prisoners in this jail at the end of the Board's business year, (September 30, 1880,) was 31, which is a great decrease on the number confined before the county was divided, when it averaged near 90. All but two of the present prisoners are males, and not a few are tramps. The latter are committed by the mayor of the city for thirty days to six months. One half of the prisoners have been tried, and are serving out sentences.

The jail was found in good order. It is warmed by heaters. The fan for ventilating the cells is never worked. The only air admitted into the cells consequently, is that from the corridors, through the barred doors; but the population of the prison has been so much reduced that little complaint is made of it. Since the wooden door has been removed, sufficient light, particularly on the second tier, is obtained from the large windows in the corridors to work by. Weaving and making shoes are carried on on the second tier.

The left wing is kept for tramps. Women are kept on the east side. At date of visit there was but a single female prisoner, and consequently there are many unoccupied cells. One female prisoner manifested decided insanity. She was to be sent to the hospital.

All the cells, and the house generally, presented an excellent appearance.

The inspectors for the government of the prison are appointed by the county commissioners and the president judge of the court, three by the former and two by the latter.

Central Poor District.

The district is composed of Wilkes-Barre borough and township, Kingston borough, Newport, Hanover, Plains, and Plymouth townships.

Visited August 28, 1880, with Mr. Biddle.

The pauper population of this district is maintained at this time partly in the old building and partly in the new one. The former poor-house has not been abandoned, as it was supposed it would be, but has been repaired, to a partial extent, with a view to afford accommodations for the males. The kitchen and other parts of the first, and the rooms on the second story, have received the benefit of considerable repairs, by which they are rendered much more comfortable. New bedding has also been supplied for all the rooms on the second story. The third story is unoccupied. Twenty-one men are accommodated in the rooms which have been repaired and re-furnished. The hired men, four in number, sleep in the dwelling part of this old building, and two colored men have a room on the second story of the wagon-shed, which adjoins a carpenter-shop on the second story of the same building.

The new house is reserved for women and children, the steward and his family, and hired women. Twenty-six of the pauper class, and eight children, occupy rooms in this building.

The number of inmates, (September 30,) was 42, viz: 18 men, 16 women, 8 children; 1 was insane, 1 idiot, 3 blind. Fifty-four insane persons are maintained by this poor-district at Danville hospital, part of whom it is intended shall be returned.

Evan Jones, an insane man, who occupied an apartment in the old building, and was seen by the visitors in a very bad condition, was sent to Danville hospital. Since then, the same apartment, if I mistake not, is occupied by an insane man equally bad. That, I believe, is the only case kept at the alm-house at this time. This secluded home does not escape the notice of that greatest of all pests, the tramp. As many as ten a week honor it with a call.

It may be said that the condition generally is improved, and that improvements of a good kind have been made.

LYCOMING COUNTY.

Jail.

Visited May 21, 1880.

This is a modern prison, and admits of carrying out a proper system of discipline, but it is not conducted with a view to that object. Few prisoners are retained after trial. Convicts having terms over one year, and even six months' men, are sent to the penitentiary. Employment is not provided, nor are the prison rules and regulations generally established for the government of this class of institutions enforced. This is more to be regretted because the prison is built and arranged for the purpose, and being provided with the requisite conveniences, admits of being kept in good order and condition.

At the time of the inspection, it contained 20 prisoners. During court terms, have as many as 40 or 50 awaiting trial. The average number is about 25.

The jail has 39 cells and two rooms for infirmary use—one for males and one for females—on the second tier. The prison needs repairs and a general overhauling. Its appearance will be much improved by the free use of the whitewash brush and general renovation.

The Poor-House for the City of Williamsport.

May 21, 1880.

An addition has been made to the house room. It now contains 22 apartments. It presents an orderly and comfortable appearance. A new steward has been elected. The arrangement for keeping the paupers is somewhat novel. The directors pay the steward a fixed rate for each inmate for boarding them. He has the use of the house and land, which consists of two acres. He, in return, provides everything but furniture, bedding, and clothing. The annual cost is about \$1,700, exclusive of what is paid out for out-door relief. The average number of inmates is from 10 to 12.

McKEAN COUNTY.**Jail.**

Visited October 8, 1880.

The prison is located upon an eligible site immediately in the rear of the court-house, now being erected. It is modern in plan and arrangement. It is built of stone, and with reference to strength and security, in view of the dangerous class for whose custody it is designed. It contains twenty-four cells, has two bunks in each, have brick partitions and are iron-clad, and have the floors resting on stone flags. Water is introduced into all parts of it, and it is warmed by steam-heat.

The number of prisoners was surprisingly large. It contained forty-seven on the day of my visit. The previous week it had fifty-eight. Fifteen of the forty-seven have since been sent to the Western Penitentiary.

The policy pursued in the management of the prison has been not to retain convicts. After trial they are sent to the Western State Penitentiary, and to the Allegheny County Work-House. Juvenile offenders are sent to the Western Reform School.

A proper judgment has also been exercised respecting female prisoners. Instead of placing them in cells in one of the three tiers of the prison, where objectionable intercourse with other prisoners, who have the liberty of the corridors, could not be prevented, apartments in the dwelling part of the prison are arranged for them.

The prison is supplied with bath, hot and cold water, and other conveniences.

It is conducted in the ordinary way. In every jail in which prisoners are kept only till after trial, it must not be expected that discipline will be rigidly enforced, or that employment and reformatory agencies will be enjoined and exercised. Here, as in other instances, the prisoners congregate in corridor and cells. At night they are locked in.

Occasional religious services are conducted for the benefit of the prisoners, and Bibles are supplied to some extent.

MERCER COUNTY.**Jail.**

September 30, 1880.

Number of prisoners, 11, all tried but 1. This is about the usual rate at which the prison is occupied. The jail has been noticed as being well-planned and securely built, and much has been done within the last few years to improve its appearance. For further details, see the report of 1879, page 107.

Poor-House.

The poor-house of this county has suffered so much from being occupied very fully for many years, and from the effects of time, as scarcely to be habitable. Something has been done in the way of small repairs, and a general white-washing, within the last two years, by which its appearance was somewhat improved, but its condition, generally, was so bad, and it is

so ill-adapted to present wants, that the county authorities have wisely concluded to build a new one. An architect has furnished the plans and specifications, which have been submitted to this Board for examination and approval. The county commissioners have been advised of the favorable action of the Board, in regard to them, so that this much needed improvement may be commenced without delay.

The number of inmates in the present alms-house, (September 30, 1880,) is 71, or 46 males, 23 females, 2 children. Thirty are insane, 6 idiotic. The number of inmates is less than it was September 30, 1879. The number of children being 6 less in 1880.

MIFFLIN COUNTY.

Jail.

Visited September 15, 1880.

A fair standard of care is maintained. Although not strictly modern in plan and arrangement, it is sufficiently so to render it practicable to conduct it in accordance with the general rules of prison discipline, and to preserve a good household condition. One of its greatest defects consists in its imperfect drainage arrangement, the necessity of correcting which has been urged repeatedly in these reports, thus far without success. Serious trouble occurs from it, especially in warm weather, which must increase to such an extent as to make the jail unfit for occupation, unless an effective remedy is soon adopted.

Frequently this prison is largely occupied. The cells are of good size, and are provided with the usual prison conveniences. Two of the twenty cells are used for female prisoners, and one, with an eye to greater security, is iron-clad.

At the date of the inspection, there were 5 prisoners, 4 convicts, one waiting trial.

Alms-House.

September 15, 1880.

Under the present management, some improvement has been effected. Some repairs to the buildings have been made, and part of the old bedding has been removed and better substituted.

Changes of an important kind have also been made in distributing the inmates, by which greater, but not entire, separation of the sexes has been effected. This has always been a great difficulty in the management, owing to the small number of rooms in the house. The commingling of the sexes in the same apartments is an enormous wrong, and a foul blot in alms-house management wherever it is tolerated. To temporize with it is to encourage unmentionable evils, and to delay the remedy is to incur a fearful accountability.

What little success has been attained in the way of correcting it is due to the efforts of the present steward, under whose direction apartments have been prepared in the attic for the men, where the larger number are now accommodated. The lower floor is reserved exclusively for women

and children. New furniture for all the rooms on this floor has been supplied. Considerable improvement has also been made in the rooms on the second story, both in the bedding and the household care.

The number of inmates (September 30, 1880,) was 51; of whom 11 were males, 21 females, 19 children, 3 insane, 1 idiotic. The insane are of the moderate type, and mingle with the other inmates. A considerable reduction in the expenditures was made in 1880. Mr. Gilmore, the present steward, fills his place very satisfactorily.

I make the following extracts from the report of the visiting committee of this county:

"The building (the alms-house) was not constructed for an alms-house, and no effort whatever seems to have been made to adapt it to the uses to which it is now applied. It is too small; the rooms are too large; the sexes cannot be kept separate; the dining-room is in the basement, and no inside access to it.

"There is no suitable room for hospital purposes, and none for the temporary restraint of insane patients.

"We visited the county prison. This is constructed on the improved plan, and is well managed. The only defect in the plan we noticed, is in the pipes leading from the water-closets, which seem to be too small, and have an insufficient fall to vent rapidly and thoroughly. As a consequence of this, the atmosphere is always more or less offensive, impure, and unhealthy.

(Signed,)

GEORGE W. ELDER,
D. W. WOODS,
WILLIAM WILLIS,
Visiting Committee.

"LEWISTOWN, November 29, 1880."

MONROE COUNTY.

Jail.

September 3, 1880.

There being no prisoners in this jail, it was not visited this season. The poor of the county, who require relief, are assisted under the township system.

REPORT OF LOCAL VISITING COMMITTEE.

In Monroe county we have no public buildings for the poor or insane. The poor are cared for by the townships and boroughs in which they reside, as provided by the laws of Pennsylvania for the care and maintenance of the poor. Very many families are helped through the winter without separating them, and through the summer they support themselves, and in this way, with very little help, live quite comfortably.

Others who are entirely homeless are generally put by the overseers where they can be kept cheap, and as poor people will keep them for less than those who have plenty, so, as a rule, the poor keep the poor, and for

a less price than they can be well-cared for. There are a number of the insane of this county who are sent to asylums.

There is one case, however, which seems to be a problem not easily solved. In one township there lives a family in which there are six insane persons. The mother, who is about sixty years old, a son and daughter, and three illegitimate children of the daughter. From all I can learn they were all idiots from birth. They are all cared for by the father, (an old man,) with the help of the township. They are, without doubt, cases of incurable insanity. The mistake seems to be in not sending the daughter to the asylum years ago, and preventing the increase.

We have a very good jail, built only a few years ago, at a cost of \$30,000, and seems to be as near perfect as a building of the kind can be made; heated by furnaces, well ventilated, plenty of fresh water, with a wash and bath-room, and sewer pipes in good order.

As a rule the poor are well-cared for in Monroe county, and there has been no abuse or cruelty practiced upon them, to my knowledge.

FRANK H. SMITH,
On behalf of the Committee.

MONTOUR COUNTY.

Jail.

Visited August 28, 1880. With Commissioner Biddle.

At date of our visit there were no prisoners. September 30, one male and one female were detained under charge of crime.

We notice no changes in the building, excepting slight repairs to broken plastering.

The visiting committee report: "The jail is an old stone affair, and in this county is of little consequence, as it is often empty, and though we hardly think it a charitable institution, we include it in our report."

Danville and Mahoning Poor-House.

September 30, 1880.

Inmates 18, or 10 males, 7 females, 1 child. Two are insane.

Valley Township Poor-House.

September 30, 1880.

Six inmates; 2 males, 4 females.

The committee correctly remark concerning these homes:

"The poor-houses are farm-houses with few inmates, except in times of panic, and are comfortable dwellings, compared with those usually occupied by those who come into them."

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Jail.

Visited with Commissioner Bullock, September 28, 1880.

At the end of September there were 35 prisoners, of whom 28 were tried and serving out sentences.

Several small boys were committed as vagrants by magistrates. They were to be transferred to a Home for Friendless and Neglected Children. Bummers' hall was tenantless. The number of prisoners, as compared with the corresponding time last year, was 47 for 1879, 35 for 1880; decrease, 12.

The jail is in proper order. The manner in which it is conducted reflects credit upon the prison officers. (See Statistics for further particulars.)

Poor-House.

Visited August 21, 1880. With Commissioners Dickinson and Biddle.

Number of inmates September 30, 1880, 198; 146 males, 61 females, 14 children. Thirty-four of the inmates are classified as insane, 11 idiotic. At the time of visitation the statement of the previous quarter was 150 males, 50 females, 6 children; total, 206; which it was stated was 100 less than it was at the corresponding date in 1879.

Extracts from valuable reports of the county visiting committee will afford much interesting information, from which an insight may be formed of the condition and management of the institutions in this county.

Jail.

EXTRACTS FROM REPORTS OF THE COMMITTEE.

Visited, June 28, 1880.

While the prisoners are satisfied with their treatment, generally, they complain at getting so little recreation, outside the jail. Only one hour per week, one hour in every 168. This we regard as being wholly insufficient. It may be openly said, as is sometimes hinted, that one hour is better than none, and these violators of law would have no right to complain if they should be utterly debarred from going out at all. But this would not be in accordance with the spirit of our penal system—vengeance has no place in it. We give them good bread, pure water, clean cells, comfortable beds, and whatever else is needed for the preservation of health. Should the inspectors of prison refuse more than one drink of water daily, there would justly be an outcry against their cruelty, and yet that would be in strict accord with the refusal to give only one hour's recreation in a week.

We desire to call the attention of your Board to this subject, and hope the inspectors will recognize the importance of more time for the prisoners in the yard. We are convinced that there is a great loss to the prison in the system of providing no work for those who are sentenced to a shorter term of service than two years. Should there be an extension of the jail, the opportunity should be used to provide proper apartments for handicraft of various kinds.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Alms-House.

The "visitors" to alms-house of Montgomery county desire to report that they visited the institution on directors' day, August 2, and made a thorough examination of the houses in the presence of the steward, except

while visiting the men, male paupers, in the lounging and bed-rooms, when he was engaged.

A special object of our visit was to ascertain whom of the insane might be removed to Norristown with advantage to them. We are now quite unable to say that there is a probability, or rather a great probability, that any of them would be restored to sanity, but may also say, that we are not sure that two or more of them are not sane.

(Here follows a minute description of eight cases of insane persons in the male and the female departments, whose removal to the State hospital for hospital treatment is recommended, and who, upon official action taken by the Board, have been transferred to the State hospital at Norristown.)

The Alma-House proper.

There are 98 males, 15 females; to which if we add 9 in the basement of the hospital, and 13 men and 23 women in the hospital, and 5 men and 15 women in the insane department, we have, of whites, (deducting Jesse Moore,) 124 males and 53 females. Besides Jesse and 4 colored people, 2 men and 2 women, in the colored basement, in all 177 whites and 5 colored, though the steward reports 200, or more.

We examined the men's apartments but slightly. There are many there well-fitted to do scrubbing and cleaning, and we think the floors could, by their work alone, be kept in much better order than they now are, while the work would be pleasant to them and would relieve them from that horrible ennui, which makes time hang so heavily, and induces discontent. We examined but two of the beds, down on the first floor. There were a great many bed-bugs about them. We also examined the pork of which soup is daily made, and which the inmates reported to us as being spoiled, thus infecting the soup, so that they could not take it. We found it in not a good condition on the surface. It was indeed spoiled, and had maggots in places. In the deeper parts it *appeared* to be excellent meat, but it was very fat shoulder and must be quite disagreeable we think to some old and delicate people. Many of them on that day did not eat any of it. A large vessel full of this rejected meat was carefully picked out and kept for another meal. We spoke plainly to the directors and steward and matron about the beds and the meat. They were in the habit of soaking these shoulders in large basins of water many hours before time to cook them, then they would take them out and trim off what did not seem to be good, and thus prepared used them for soup. We advised that the trimming should be the first act, and every vestige of the putrid parts be entirely removed before soaking the meat. We think the strictest attention will be paid to these complaints by the directors and steward.

We recommended that the water-closets in the house be put in good order, so that in bad weather, and at night, the aged, infirm, and sick may use them. The shutters were taken off, in Fronefield's time, from the windows in the south front of the building, thus exposing some of the aged female inmates to the glare of the sun, during the "heated term." We advised

that they be restored to their places. All these recommendations they, the directors, seemed to approve, and assured us they would be carried into effect.

The yards, back of the large house, are in a shabby, disgraceful condition. They need to be graded, with gradual descent, from the house, with underground clay-pipes to carry the water of heavy rains out of them. Then they should be nicely sodded, shade-trees planted, and benches placed in many places, so that the aged and infirm could enjoy themselves there, away from the crowd of the lounging rooms. All this would be of but little expense to the county, there being an abundance of persons there well able to do all the grading, and ditching, and sodding. The directors have promised us to put the water-closets in the big house in order, so that the infirm may, in bad weather, be accommodated.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

HIRAM CORSON, M. D.,
J. O. KNIPE, M. D.,
HENRY FRY, Esq.,
Committee.

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY.

Jail.

Visited August 23, 1880. With Commissioners Dickinson and Biddle.

Ninety-eight committals to this prison have been made to the present date this year. Two hundred and thirty committals were made last year. The number of prisoners remaining September 30, 1880, was 38, 29 of whom have been tried.

In conducting this jail, regard is had to the importance of observing the well-settled rules of discipline, which are everywhere held to be important, and the practice, accordingly, is, so far as the cell capacity of the jail will admit, to confine prisoners separately. But in the past experience it has seldom been found practicable. Of the fifty-two cells, only forty-seven can be used for that purpose, and the jail being almost always occupied beyond that extent, it has been found necessary to place two in a cell. Care is, however, taken to keep convicts separate, nor is association in the corridor permitted to any considerable extent.

Employment, with a view to its reformatory effects, is enjoined. Work on carpets and brooms is provided by the prison authorities, and the profits, if there be any, are received directly by the prison. Over \$3,000 of revenue were received during the present year.

The good order maintained in this jail is kept up. The cells, under an efficient supervision, are clean, and present an orderly and comfortable appearance not generally seen. The county purchases the supplies. The officers are employed at fixed salaries. The inspectors are appointed by the court.

At date of visitation seven cells were used for storage purposes, and work was carried on in nine, and there were forty-six prisoners. The work

on brooms is performed in association, five to eleven work together in making that article. The task for those who make carpets is eight yards. A good hand can make twenty yards, and earn forty cents a day. The amount earned for over-work is paid when it is desired.

The water supply, drainage, and ventilation are satisfactory. Religious services are regularly conducted by the Young Men's Christian Association every Sunday. By ministers, occasionally.

Alms-House.

Visited, September 11, 1880.

Inmates, 265, of whom 146 are males, 75 females, 44 children, 58 are insane, 1 blind.

The proportion of children, it will be perceived, continues to be very large. Whilst there is little difficulty in finding good places for girls, the demand for boys is very limited. All that can well be done to guard them from the injury of immoral association is put into practice. They are taught in a separate building, and have their sleeping apartments there also. Nevertheless more or less association with the adult paupers occurs during the day.

Fully fifty of the poor maintained in this alms-house are cared for in the infirmary department. They consist of the sick and injured. It is always crowded beyond its proper capacity. It is well conducted, and is in as fair condition as it well can be under the circumstances. But the necessity for an enlargement of this building is very urgent, and it is hoped that the county authorities will provide promptly for it. It is not want merely that has to be supplied, but want with the suffering occasioned by incurable disease. These are the poor that have the strongest claims upon our sympathies.

Fully fifty-eight others are the victims of that saddest of all calamities, insanity, and receive care and treatment in the insane department, which is another separate building. The male wing was built a few years ago, and is modern in plan and arrangement. Conveniences and the bath have been introduced. The apartments are comfortably furnished, and every thing that is essential for successful care has been added. The manner in which this department is conducted reflects credit upon the management.

About one hundred of those who are termed the working class, consisting of those who are able to render some assistance in the work of house and farm, the infirm, and the disabled from injury, or previous disease, occupy the main building or poor-house proper. Their apartments are very comfortably furnished, the bedding is ample and kept in the best of order. The house is well warmed in the winter season. They enjoy bountiful supplies of well-prepared food, and receive the benefit of kind care in every respect.

The county visiting committee, under date of the 23d instant, mention the insane department very favorably, but suggest the removal of several cases of epileptics, found in the wards, to the training school.

The committee state further: The hospital for the sick is wretchedly small for the needs of the county, as many as five beds are of necessity crowded in one small bed-room, and the mingling of disease emanations is always hazardous. A building was recently determined on, but its erection for the present has been abandoned.

The county prison was also visited by the county committee. They say of it, the management is both exact and humane, and allege they have no suggestions to make relative to defects or in the method of conducting it.

The committee consists of Joseph Mixsell, M. D., Birge Pearson, E. Edward Hecht.

NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Jail.

The number of persons detained in this well-built and admirably arranged jail, at the end of the Board's business year, September 30, 1880, was 24, of which 20 males were tried, 2 females tried, 2 males untried.

The county visiting committee, consisting of J. J. John, Esquire, William C. Montgomery, Esquire, and William A. Boal, Esquire, concerning this jail, report as follows:

"This fine structure was commenced in 1876, and was completed at a cost of \$130,000. It is well adapted to its purpose, and we doubt if any in the State is more complete in its details.

Number of cells completed,	84
Number of cells unfinished,	42
Total number of cells,	126

"The highest number of inmates at any one time, 53. By act of the Legislature this prison was made a work-house, but the commissioners have not as yet carried out this purpose. The manufacture of paper bags is the only industry, and that to a small extent. This business should be enlarged, and weaving and shoe-making should be introduced. The prisoners are desirous of work, and a well-regulated system of labor would not only add to their well being, but would reduce the prison expenses."

Sunbury Poor-House.

The overseers of the poor of Sunbury, some years ago, being crowded with paupers, rented the "old ferry house," located on Front street, for a poor-house. It is an old and dilapidated building, containing four rooms on the first, and six on the second floor, and is very poorly furnished. During the winter months, when the poor-list is large, soup and other food are prepared here, and given to the paupers.

There are 15 inmates at present; 8 males, 7 females. Two of the men are insane, but are not troublesome. Sufficient food and clothing are supplied, but the sleeping apartments are badly ventilated. Arrangements for cases of sickness are very poor. The want of employment is complained of, and the paupers walk about town, and frequently become intoxicated.

After stating other particulars, they give it as their opinion that a better building should be secured, and better arrangements made to maintain the poor of the place, and add: "We are well satisfied, from our experience in the support and care of the poor by the township system, *that it is expensive and objectionable*, and that two county poor-houses should be established in our county, one for the upper and one for the lower end."

"Should it meet with your approval, we will endeavor, next year, to furnish you a report from each poor district in the county, giving the number of paupers, cost of support, tax levied, &c."

Shamokin Poor-House and Farm.

Visited November 19, 1880, by the county committee.

This property was sufficiently described in the general report for 1879. See page 115. I pass on to the mode of management, and the amount of charitable work.

The farm consisting of 118 acres, 75 of which are cleared, is cultivated by the steward, one hired man, and the inmates, nearly all of whom work more or less. The farm is pretty well stocked; considerable produce and garden vegetables are obtained from it.

The steward and his wife are very successful in their positions. The house is kept in good order.

There are at present 20 inmates; 14 men, 4 women, 1 boy, 1 girl. One male and one female are insane, but are not difficult of management. One sick man, having been hurt in the mines. A physician is employed to attend the sick.

Inmates are allowed to attend church on Sunday. The two children are sent to the public school. Some reading matter is supplied, but not of a suitable kind.

Out-door relief.—About forty families are receiving out-door relief, costing about \$200 per month. They are principally widows and men who have been injured in the mines.

PERRY COUNTY.

Poor-House.

Visited, August 12, 1880.

This alms-house has been described in former reports, as having been well-built and arranged. It is modern in style and contains the necessary conveniences for preserving a good household condition and for the comfortable accommodations of its inmates. It has longitudinal and transverse halls of ample diameter, good water, and heating arrangements, with bath and water-closets at the ends of the corridors, on each floor.

It admits of thorough separation of sexes, there being a right and left wing, with the proper safeguards for their accommodation.

The cook and laundry work is conducted in the basement, which is entirely above ground, and forms the first story. There are dining-rooms with elevators from the kitchen on each floor.

The house is conducted in a proper manner. The inmates are distributed with reference to considerations of comfort and convenience, and according to their various conditions. The females occupy one wing on the first and part of another on the third stories. The men, (the working class,) occupy the opposite wing on the last-named story.

The work of the farm, which consists of one hundred and seventy acres, is performed by the inmates; and of the house also, without any hired help whatever.

The moderately insane are kept in the main building. A separate one-story brick building has been fitted up for the bad cases. It contains four apartments, which are of good size, well-lighted, and in other respects made sufficiently comfortable.

There were 90 inmates at the time of my inspection, about one half of each sex, and 18 children forming part of the whole population. Children when of sufficient age are sent to the public school in the village of Loysville, which is at a convenient distance.

Jail.

August 12, 1880.

It contained 4 prisoners, all tried, and serving out ninety day sentences. Convicts of longer terms not being kept in this prison.

The prison is suffered to fall into decay. Nothing in the way of repairing being done to preserve it in good order. The intention, as I was informed, being to build a new one. The prisoners associate, without any restrictions, in each others apartments. They occupy the first floor; the doors of their apartments being open, including that of a female prisoner, who occupied one on the same floor.

The condition of the jail, the manner of conducting it, and the building itself, all bore testimony of utter carelessness and neglect.

PIKE COUNTY.

Jail.

September 30, 1880.

The visiting committee report as follows: "The county jail is in a fair state of repair. It seems to be adapted to our wants, no escapes by those confined in it having been made. The management, by the present jailer, is, in the opinion of the committee, as it should be.

"We do not to-day see any necessity for a new or better jail."

The jail is without a single prisoner. Each township in the county takes care of its own paupers.

EDWARD J. BAKER,
CHAUNCEY THOMAS,
Committee.

POTTER COUNTY.

Jail.

The visiting committee of this county, under date of September 18, 1880, report: "In reply to your circular of the 16th instant, that the only pub-

lic building or institution in Potter county, subject to visitation, is our county jail. It was built in 1869, after plans approved by the proper State officers, and is, in all respects, a first-class building. Nearly one half of the time it is tenantless, owing, in a great measure, no doubt, to our prohibitory liquor law, and as there is no necessity for a work-shop to be attached to it, there is nothing of account to report in reference to it.

(Signed)

"D. C. LARABEE,

"On behalf of the Committee."

September 30, 1880, there were 3 prisoners, 1 tried, 2 untried.

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY.

Moyamensing Prison.

September 30, 1880.

Number of prisoners, 293 males tried, 26 females tried; untried, 229 males, 36 females; total, 584. At the corresponding time in 1879 the total number of prisoners was 750, showing a decrease of 166. It will be noticed also, from a comparison of the prison statistics for the two years, that under the stricter separation practiced in the female department, a continued reduction in the number of female prisoners occurs. In 1879 it was 157, whilst in 1880 it is 62, a decrease of 95.

These statistical records may not afford the data from which correct inferences can be drawn, as to the question whether a diminution or an increase of crime occurs in this locality, because its perpetrators may have been committed to other penal or correctional institutions, and doubtless the large class of the summarily convicted by magistrates have been sent to the House of Correction. (For details see Statistical Tables.)

What has hitherto been reported of the manner in which this crowded prison is conducted, may be repeated. An excellent standard of care and discipline is maintained, considering the many difficulties and disadvantages which so seriously interfere with its successful exercise.

Alms-House.

Visited, July 28, 1880. With Commissioners Dickinson and Biddle.

The pauper population remaining in this institution September 30, 1880, was as follows: 859 males, 735 females, 204 children. In addition to this number there are 275 males and 365 females, or 640 in the insane department. Total population of all classes, 2,438.

The number of insane who occupied the insane departments and temporary pavilions, at the above date, was 931. The apartments in the permanent building not having a capacity over 600, and the temporary wards not being supplied with the necessary appliances and accommodations for the proper care and management of the insane, rendering the preservation of cleanliness, and a good sanitary condition impossible, and there being great danger to be apprehended from fire, which should it occur, would in all probability destroy the entire range in a short time, as from the nature of the material used, together with the plan of construction, it would be almost impossible to save the buildings, or to rescue many of the insane in-

mates, and notice having been given that the State Hospital for the south eastern district of Pennsylvania, was so far completed as to accommodate 400 patients, official steps were at once taken by the State Board of Charities for the transfer of 250 of the insane patients of the alms-house to the State Hospital at Norristown.

The removal of 250 patients of such as were likely to be benefited, was effected, by which it became practicable to vacate the temporary buildings, and to reduce the number remaining to 681. A further reduction has occurred since, by deaths and otherwise, leaving the number remaining, September 30, 1880, six hundred and forty (640.)

It is understood that the policy of the institution, from this time, is to refuse admittance to all new cases, the effect of which will be a rapid decline to a small minimum of that portion of the population of this institution.

Germantown Poor-House for the Poor of the Twenty-second Ward of Philadelphia.

April 14, 1880. Visited with Commissioners Dickinson and Biddle.

This establishment presents its usual good appearance. All the apartments are kept in thorough order and cleanliness. The household care is all that can be desired. The inmates receive the benefit of the utmost care and kindness.

Fourteen acres of ground are connected with it, from which large supplies are obtained.

The house has a capacity for about 100 inmates. At date of visit it had 45, the sexes are equal in number; 1 child. Five or six are of the chronic insane class. Authority is given, by a special act of Assembly, to allow this poor district to transfer children from this alm-house to a home for the care and training of destitute children, and to pay for their maintenance out of the poor fund, a measure that should be adopted in all the alms-houses of the State.

SCHUYLKILL COUNTY.

Jail.

Visited September 22, 1880.

Number of prisoners, 69; of whom 46 were convicts.

The tried and untried all have to work. Shoes and carpets are made. The work is carried on under the direction and for the benefit of the county. Profit is not regarded as being a primary object.

In the system of management, the efforts of the officers are by no means confined to the enforcement of the penalty for crime. Much is done with a view to reformatory results. Convicts, to a large extent, are kept separate, and when association is permitted, in the corridor or exercise grounds, care is taken that the incorrigibly bad are not brought into companionship with those of better inclinations and purposes.

The jail being admirably adapted in its structure, arrangements, and ample cell accommodations, for carrying out approved systems of prison discipline, no excuse can justly be made if they are not established and successfully enforced.

As the provision made for the custody and care of the criminal class in this prison is so complete as to be a model for imitation in other counties, it is earnestly hoped that the mode of conducting it will not only be in strict accordance with the requirements of the law, but that others, seeing its better methods, may be influenced to adopt a similar policy.

Alms-House.

Visited September 27, 1880.

Number of inmates, (September 30, 1880,) 503, or 247 males, 190 females, 66 children; of whom 142 are insane and 14 idiotic.

The number of those who seek shelter and support in this institution increases rapidly as the season advances, and generally exceeds 700, including those that are permanent residents. This large population of dependents is made up of all classes of unfortunates. At the date of the General Agent's visit, 94 were insane and required institutional care. At least 50 more were feeble-minded and were distributed amongst the other inmates. Upwards of 112, afflicted in various ways, were in the infirmary department.

Sixty-six children, from young babes to those of more advanced ages, were cared for in various apartments in the main building by their mothers or nurses appointed for the purpose.

Another large class consists of those whose condition admits of their rendering assistance in the general work of the house, the gardens, and the farm. These occupy apartments in the main building. The aged and infirm are also accommodated there.

Three large buildings are occupied by the classes mentioned. Recently a fourth, an old stone building has been renovated and fitted up with desirable apartments for at least fifty of the convalescent and disabled class.

This vast body of helpless, sick, injured, and insane persons receive the benefit of the public benevolence, and under the direction of the board of directors and the untiring management of Mr. Frederick Beck, as steward, and his wife, as matron, are made as comfortable as they possibly could be in their homes, and in most instances much more so.

But the benefits of this county charity do not stop here. At least \$50,000 is granted annually as out-door relief, in cases of pressing want and sudden misfortune.

The house is conducted in a very creditable manner. A large farm is well-cultivated. Supplies, to a considerable extent, are obtained from it and the gardens, both of which are worked to a large extent with the assistance of the able-bodied inmates.

Excellent household care is exercised throughout, and the physician makes daily visits.

SNYDER COUNTY.

Jail.

September 30, 1880.

This jail, generally without any occupant, has one at the present time awaiting trial.

Thomas J. Smith, Esquire, of the county visiting committee, reports :
" The only building subject to the supervision of your board is the county prison. This is apparently comfortable enough, but is too small.

" Each township in the county supports its own poor, and within the last year I have no complaints of ill-treatment by any one who has been so unfortunate as to become a public charge."

SOMERSET COUNTY.

Jail.

September 30, 1880.

Eight prisoners are detained at this time, 5 of whom are tried, 3 untried.

The jail, though not adapted for safe custody of dangerous criminals, is deemed sufficient for the present prison wants of the county.

Pauper-House.

September 30, 1880.

Seventy-two inmates; 40 males, 22 females, 10 children, 16 insane, 8 idiotic.

The condition of this alms-house when visited, 10th of October, 1879, was not by any means as favorable as it should have been, and might be, with proper knowledge and attention. Changes in the buildings, with a view to secure better separation of the sexes, and that the insane, instead of being strictly confined, might have the benefit of outside air and exercise, were recommended. We trust these and other improvements have been made before this time.

SULLIVAN COUNTY.

Jail.

September 30, 1880.

The committee report as follows, of this county :

" There are no public alms-houses, nor other institutions, for the care and relief of paupers, of imbeciles, or insane persons, in this county. That so far as we have been able to learn, and, as we believe, the number of paupers in the county is very small. No unrelieved case has come to our knowledge. The usual appropriations in our townships, we find to be from two to five dollars per week in each pauper case, besides medical attendance.

" That the number of imbecile or insane is exceedingly small in Sullivan county, and not one is suffering from neglect.

" That our county prison is kept in fair sanitary condition, and has seldom any incarcerated occupants.

(Signed,)

SAMUEL F. COLT,
WILLIAM MEYLERT,
JOSEPH GANSEE,
" Committee."

SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY.

Jail.

Visited with Commissioner Biddle, August 25, 1880.

The jail being located on the side of a steep hill, is one story on the upper front, and three on the lower. The first part is arranged as a dwelling for the sheriff, while the rear part from the basement is divided into three floors, with apartments for the custody of criminals. It has the appearance of great strength, and is considered secure.

The jail would be benefited by repairs. The bedding needs renewal, but the general condition may be considered quite fair. Evidently, efforts by the keepers to preserve good order are not wanting.

It is conducted in a manner that indicates indifference to anything but the safe keeping, food, and maintenance.

Sixteen prisoners were confined, of whom 6 were tried, 10 untried. Two were considered insane, and were to be committed to the State hospital. One of the prisoners was a boy nine years of age, charged with *burglary*, or *breaking through a window and taking cakes and candy*. He had been in jail ten days, and was awaiting trial. During the whole period of his incarceration he was living in intimate association with the hardened lot of rascals we saw in the corridor, and who were suffering the penalties for their misdeeds. We called the attention of the district attorney to the case, who volunteered to communicate with the prosecutor, and ascertain if he would not withdraw suit, or if not, so far as he consistently could, would protect the boy against the danger of serving out a term in prison.

One, found guilty of murder in the second degree, occupied a large and comfortable apartment. He was sentenced to a seven year term in the penitentiary, whither he was to be transferred very shortly. His table was ornamented with four bouquets of flowers and translations of modern French novels.

Water is introduced into the jail. A pump is used to supply it, which is placed in the corridor, on the first floor.

The prisoners congregate. Two occupy one cell. Prisoners take care of their cells, some of which are well kept.

The yard is surrounded by a high wall, which abounds in shelving projections, affording an easy mode of escape to active and desperate offenders. The yard presents a greatly neglected appearance, and would be much improved by being frequently cleared up, and a removal of the unsightly *debris* which collects from time to time.

Mr. Tyler, of the county visiting committee, in a report to this Board of a visit to this jail, speaks very favorably of the good order which he observed through all parts of it.

Mr. A. Lathrop, another member of the committee, reports favorably of the condition, and "satisfactory manner in which the New Milford Asylum, also one of the same character in Auburn, and a third in Bridgewater townships, are kept and conducted." He states: "There are fine farms con-

ned with these district alms-houses, and that the subjects of them are well and comfortably cared for."

TIoga COUNTY.

Jail.

Visited, May 26, 1880.

The average number of prisoners detained in this jail is 5 or 6. At the present time there are 2. During court terms 15 or more are held under charges of crime.

The jail has been described in former reports. It is arranged with the cell-block in the center; 4 cells on the first, and 8 on the second floor. It is devoid of the usual prison conveniences, water is carried by hand for drinking and house cleaning purposes. A very tidy appearance of a jail thus arranged, and which is destitute of common conveniences, must not be expected.

If the strict sentence of the law was enforced on convicts, and they were confined in the cells, they would have to spend both day and night in darkness—there not being light to read or perform any kind of handicraft work—the necessary consequence is that prisoners spend the entire day in association and idleness. The jail must be regarded as an architectural blunder of the worst kind.

Poor-House.

Visited, May 20, 1880.

Eighty inmates, of whom 10 are insane, who are kept in a small frame building, in every respect unfit for their proper care. Their condition is lamentable.

The provision made for the other classes is altogether better. The apartments are comfortable, and are kept in fair order.

EXTRACTS FROM THE REPORT OF THE VISITING COMMITTEE.

The work upon the farm is performed by the superintendent and two assistants. The inmates do such work as they are able to perform.

HEALTH.—The inmates are, as a whole, healthy, there being very little sickness except from old age and chronic infirmities. They are of both sexes and of all ages. There has not been an epidemic or a contagious disease in the building for several years.

CLOTHING.—The inmates are clothed comfortably, and the greater part are kept clean and neat.

FOOD.—The inmates are provided with food, proper in variety, healthful in kind, and sufficient in quantity for all their needful desires. A large portion of its preparation is performed by their own number.

SLEEPING DEPARTMENT.—Care is taken to keep the sleeping rooms well ventilated, good comfortable beds and clean clothing are furnished. In a few rooms we should judge they were over-crowded, there being four beds in one room and three beds in four others.

MORAL AND RELIGIOUS PRIVILEGES.—The superintendent takes great pains

to have the best moral examples set before the inmates. Visitors are not allowed upon the grounds upon Sunday. Divine service is held once in two weeks. The children are sent to the nearest public school.

INSANE DEPARTMENT.—The building for the occupation of the violently insane is a disgrace to the county and a reproach upon those who have the care and protection of the weak and diseased persons, who, of necessity, are obliged to receive aid of a public charity. It is a one-story wooden building, little better than a shed, with no ventilation, and about seven feet between its floor and ceiling. Several persons are obliged to occupy the same cell. The rooms and cells are kept in as good condition as possible.

Every term of court the grand jury are asked by the court to inspect the county buildings and make a report of their condition, but, so far as we know, they never have reported this department other than in a good condition.

COUNTY JAIL.—The county jail is kept by the sheriff in as good condition as possible. The drainage is good and the water supply is sufficient. Wood is used for fuel. The ventilation is not the best. The fault is in the construction of the building; it was poorly planned. The sunshine cannot enter the corridors at any time during the day, and the cells are very dungeons. They are so dark that lamps have to be used in the most of them to see.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

DANIEL BACON,
J. B. POTTER,
J. W. MATHER.

Committee for Tioga county.

UNION COUNTY.

Jail.

Visited May 22, 1880.

The apartment arranged for the detention of prisoners in the basement of the court-house, continues to be used for the purpose. There are eight cells in all; four only are used. Light is admitted from side windows in the external wall. It is made to answer present wants, though it cannot be claimed as having the strength which is required to secure dangerous offenders, nor does it have the conveniences which are essential in institutions in which persons are constantly confined.

One prisoner was held for a larceny. He had been tried, but was not sentenced.

VENANGO COUNTY.

Jail.

September 30, 1880.

Prisoners, 3 tried, 1 untried.

Poor-House.

Inmates, 71; 27 males, 23 females, 15 children, 14 insane, 10 idiotic. The present population, as compared with that of last year, shows a decrease of

10. The proportion of children still continues to be large. It is of the utmost importance that places should be found for them.

The following is the report of the county visiting committee:

We have the honor to report that we have made a personal inspection of the poor-house and jail, the only institutions coming under our supervision in this county, and found them in excellent condition, well-kept, and the inmates comfortably taken care of.

We have no suggestions to make, as the accommodations are ample, and the buildings well-adapted to their respective purposes.

Yours respectfully,

W. M. EPLEY,
JOHN. L. MITCHELL,
H. B. PLUMER.

FRANKLIN, PA., *November 5, 1880.*

WARREN COUNTY.

Visited October 9, 1880.

The following report of inspections, by the Warren county visiting committee will be read with interest, containing, as it does, a full and correct account of "The Rouse Hospital" and the county jail:

We went through the building—into every room; saw many of the occupants, all of the invalids, and most of the insane. Everything seemed to be in good order. The rooms were all clean, well-ventilated, and exhibited nothing offensive to either eye or nose. The inmates were all made as comfortable as their physical condition would permit, and made no complaints of the treatment they received. We found there, in all, 54 inmates at present; of whom there are adult males, 25; adult females, 22; minors under fourteen years of age, 3 boys and 4 girls. Among the number are 17 insane or crazy patients, 10 males and 7 females; and 4 idiots, 2 males and 2 females. Most of the insane are quiet and harmless, but two or three of them require to be confined in separate apartments. Seven or eight of them have recently been brought back to the county, from Dixmont, as incurable, under the advice of Doctor Reed, and because they could be supported in our own hospital at much less expense than at Dixmont. Of insane, idiots, and bed-ridden invalids, there are about fifteen, to whom victuals have to be taken to their rooms.

In this connection it is proper to notice the fact, that owing to the construction and arrangement of the buildings and grounds, there is no way of keeping the paupers and the insane separate, and not even accommodations sufficient to give the insane separate apartments. If the idiots and incurably insane are to be kept in this hospital as a matter of economy, we regard it as very important that suitable accommodations be provided for that class, and for their isolation from the other occupants both day and night. This would require an additional building, with separate wards for male and female patients, and similar yards for their occupation in pleasant weather. As now situated we consider the intermingling of the insane with the pauper class both improper and unsafe.

This hospital is the only public charity, or receptacle of pauperism and dementia, within our county in operation at present, and our duties were therefore limited to its inspection. The "State Hospital for the Insane at Warren," is expected to be opened for patients this fall. Will our duties in the future embrace an examination and report as to that institution? We would like to be advised on that subject.

We were pleased to find that valuable improvements had been made, and others were still in progress of completion, upon the premises, since our last visit and report. Among these are increased facilities for warming the buildings, adding both comfort to the inmates and the security against fire, and at the same time furnishing several much needed additional rooms for the accommodation of the unfortunates who become a public charge. Another commendable improvement consists in the procuring of an abundant supply of fresh water, by laying about one hundred rods of pipe to a spring on an adjoining hill. There is now being constructed a high, close, board fence, enclosing some four or five acres of ground, adjoining the hospital buildings, for a yard in which to ventilate the inmates, and, at the same time, secure from escape such as might otherwise wander off, with or without any intelligent design. This inclosure is to be in two apartments, fitted for the separate occupancy of the males and females. The absence of suitable arrangements for the severance of the male and female inmates, during the day, has, heretofore, been the subject of criticism and complaint.

We consider Mr. and Mrs. Way, the persons in charge of the hospital and the property connected therewith, persons well adapted to fill the positions they occupy.

There is connected with the hospital about four hundred acres of land, nearly two hundred acres of which is under good cultivation and well farmed. A large amount of produce and stock is raised for their consumption and use. Eighteen cows are daily milked, and more butter made than is needed for domestic use. Seven hundred bushels of potatoes, and a surplus of some grain were raised last year.

The productions of the farm, and the interest on the endowment fund, about or nearly furnish supplies and defray all the ordinary expenses of the hospital.

Our examination disclosed nothing that seemed to require criticism, or to call for suggestions as to amendment or alteration, except as hereinbefore mentioned.

We think the commissioners of the county are entitled to credit for the attention they have given, and the success they have achieved in providing for the comfort of the unfortunate class of persons committed to their custody.

On the 25th instant, we visited the jail of Warren county, found the building occupied by Sheriff Chase and his family, in a very quiet, genteel, way, and the jail entirely destitute of inmates. On inquiry we learned that since the 1st of January last there has been but thirteen commitments to

the jail, and their average stay there would not exceed twenty days. The jail part was all swept clean and freshly calsomined. Some recent repairs and alterations have corrected some errors in its construction and arrangement that have heretofore been the subject of severe criticism and presentation by the grand jury.

We find no suggestions to make in reference to the jail itself, or its keepers. Both are unexceptional. All which is respectfully submitted.

HON. S. P. JOHNSON,

WILLIAM W. HAGUE, Esq.,

MR. H. S. BARTHOLOMEW,

Committee of Warren County, Pennsylvania.

WARREN, September 27, 1830.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Jail, Almshouse, and Western Reform School.

The report of an inspection made of the reform school by the General Agent, and the Commissioners of the State Board, in October, 1880, will be found under the head of "State Institutions," and having nothing of special interest to add to the reports of visits made to the jail and almshouse in 1879, I take pleasure in presenting a very interesting and satisfactory report of inspections of all the above institutions, made by the county visiting committee:

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE.

The committee for Washington county, representing the Board of Public Charities, transmit the following report of their proceedings:

We visited the county home, on November 26, and pretty thoroughly inspected the buildings and inmates; the weather being too inclement for the inspection of the farm. We were quite satisfied with what we saw of the condition of the inmates, and the cleanliness, lighting, and ventilation of the buildings and lodging-rooms, with the single exception that we noticed in the lower story of the main building quite a disagreeable stench from the water-closets. We were, however, assured by the superintendent that this was accidental and temporary, caused by the freezing of water in the waste-pipes.

Of the inmates, quite a large proportion (53 out of 179) are insane. They seemed to be well cared for, so far as we could see, quite as well as the same classes of patients would be cared for in an insane asylum. There were not any who, in our judgment, should be removed to an asylum. We were informed by Mr. Sloan, one of the board of directors who was present with us, that there are eight patients at Dixmont supported at the expense of the county, who have been pronounced by the physicians of that establishment incurably insane. We have seen proper to recommend to the proper authorities the removal of these patients to the county home. We think that they could be well cared for there, with a saving to the county of \$800 or \$1,000 per annum.

We did not feel prepared to express any opinion present as to the economy of the administration of the establishment, if, indeed, that is a part of the duties allotted to us by the Board of Public Charities. The report of the directors as to the current expenses of the year has not yet been made, which would have enabled us to speak intelligently and advisedly on that subject.

Jail.—In the evening of the same day, we visited and inspected the county jail. We were of opinion that the ventilation was imperfect, though much expense has been incurred, we believe to improve it. The prisoners are furnished with a bed sufficient for comfort, but with no seat except the bed. They take their meals off a tin platter, the floor serving for table and seat. This has perhaps been the customary mode of caring for them, time out of mind, but it seemed to us barbarous. Men are sometimes thus incarcerated who are afterwards found innocent by the proper tribunal. Should they—should any man be thus treated? We are persuaded that the sheriff, who has charge of the prisoners, does his duty according to custom. We attach no blame to him. But should not our county commissioners look into this matter? We think they should.

Reform School.—On Monday, November 29, we visited the reform school at Morganza. We were satisfied with what we saw there. The buildings and apartments were scrupulously clean, the inmates comfortably clothed and lodged, well fed and clean, and apparently contented and happy. The establishment is one of which we think the State has no reason to be ashamed. The inmates have accommodations and comforts probably in most cases far superior to what they have been accustomed to at home—much more, perhaps, than is absolutely necessary. Nevertheless, we do not feel that such accommodations and comforts should be curtailed. To come into contact with them exerts an educating and humanizing influence on those who are the objects of this charity. They have the opportunity of seeing that there is something worth living for beyond what they were accustomed to see in the miserable hovels from which many of them came. We thought that, as far as we could see, the officers of the institution were endeavoring faithfully and kindly to discharge their duties.

Our attention had been directed to some newspaper statements, in which it was alleged that a cruel and inhuman mode of punishment had been employed, consisting in the confinement of children of tender years in dungeons, on bread and water. We thought the statements of sufficient importance to justify, and, therefore, made this a subject of special inquiry and investigation. We found the alleged dungeons sufficiently lighted, ventilated, dry, and warmed, although in the basement of the buildings. The following expression of opinion on the subject was offered and adopted, viz :

“We have inspected the lock-ups in the male and female departments, and are satisfied that there is no cruelty or inhumanity in the confinement of inmates in them; that it is a mode of correction that obviates the necessity of corporal punishment, that would almost certainly fail of its object

in case of larger and older inmates, who alone have hitherto been thus punished; that to take such means of correction out of the hands of the superintendent would, in our opinion, be a calamity to the institution and its inmates. The lock-ups are not dungeons, but rooms affording as much comfort as is consistent with correctional punishment."

Whilst concurring in the above expression of opinion, the chairman of our committee, Major Ewing, thought that the purposes of correction would be as well attained, and adverse public criticism be entirely avoided, by placing the same lock-ups in an upper story of the building, and not in the basement. In this opinion the majority of our committee did not agree with him, being convinced that such a change would impair the efficiency of the confinement as a means of control and correction. During the past eight months only eight inmates, none of them under sixteen years of age, have been thus punished. Our thanks are due to Mr. Quay, the superintendent, and his wife, to Mrs. Beacom, matron of the female department, and to all of the officials of the institution with whom we came in contact, for courteous treatment and facility afforded for our inquiries.

Major JOHN H. EWING, *Chairman*,
WILLIAM WORKMAN,
WILLIAM G. BARNETT, *Secretary*,
Committee.

WAYNE COUNTY.

Jail.

The following extracts, from the report of the visiting committee for this county, will afford satisfactory information of visits made to the jail and the poor-house of Honesdale and the township of Texas, during the present year:

The real estate property of "the directors of the poor," consists of a farm, containing one hundred and seventeen acres; all of which is within inclosures and in use for pasture or cultivation. Upon the premises are two comfortable dwellings, containing accommodations for the family of the superintendent and separate rooms for twenty inmates. If more than that number are admitted, two or more must occupy one room. There is near the dwellings a living spring of pure and soft water, with convenient spring-house over the head of it, for use as a milk-room, &c. The barns and other out-buildings appear to be ample and conveniently arranged, but are some of them old and will, together with the main dwelling, soon require repairing largely, or replacing by more substantial structures.

The products of the farm supply about two thirds of the material for bread, all the vegetables, and nearly all the meat used on the premises. There are also on an average about six cows kept on the premises, which furnish the milk and butter there used.

The present number of inmates is 21; 13 being males, and 8 females, and 3 of the number being under sixteen years of age. The inmates appear in as fair health as with their age and constitutions would be usual, and some of them appear as if they were capable of *more* than earning a support

by their own industry; and if they could be with kind judicious friends, who would *plan* for them, encourage them, and exercise a controlling influence over them, they would doubtless do so.

After our visit we learned, through an interview with the superintendent, that one of the inmates (a woman) was thought to be insane, and we design ascertaining more particularly about her condition and as to the probability that she ought to be in an asylum.

We are of the opinion that if such an institution was made to accommodate the poor of the entire county, so that the number of inmates would warrant the employment of enough attendants to maintain a thorough and systematic course with them, it would be more economical and better for the inmates themselves.

The prison of Wayne county is a stone structure, one story in height, detached from the residence of the keeper, and containing two rows of cells, with a hall or wide passage between the rows, into which the cell doors open.

The entire number of cells is ten, the front one in each row being eleven feet square, and the other eight cells being seven feet by eleven feet inside.

A lattice partition is placed across the hall, so as to separate the occupants of the two large cells from those in the others, when desirable, at times when all have access to the hall.

By a recent arrangement, the building is warmed by steam-pipes, a small "radiating set" being placed in each of the two larger cells, and a larger one in the hall, which can make the other eight cells comfortable in severe weather. There is also a hydrant of good water in the passage way, which is accessible to all prisoners whose cell doors are open, for quenching thirst, and other needful purposes.

Each cell is also furnished with an imperfect closet arrangement, connecting with cess-pipes. The keeper states that the arrangement is so imperfect that in warm weather the odor from the cess-pipes becomes very offensive, and we think must be detrimental to health.

The present number confined in the prison is five. Three being under sentence of court, on convictions for minor offenses. One, a boy, awaiting trial for larceny, and the other awaiting trial for murder. These cases will probably come to trial next week.

The prisoners are all of them apparently in good health, and seem to be well-cared for by the keepers.

The only much needed improvement we would now suggest, is some arrangement to prevent the offensive odor from the cess-pipes from escaping into the building, and such arrangement for ventilation that any impure air within the building can readily be carried off.

We think these changes can be made with little expense, and will suggest to the county commissioners that it be done.

JOHN TORREY,
J. B. FITCH,
E. W. HAMLIN,
Committee.

HONESDALE, December 1, 1880.

WESTMORELAND COUNTY.

Jail.

Visited October 15, 1880. With Commissioner Biddle.

There is some ground for hope that better provision for the criminal class will be made in this county, and that the present building will be abandoned, and a new one, in all respects more suitable for present wants, be erected. Finding, upon a careful examination, which we made of all parts of the jail, that it was not a fit place for the custody and care of human beings of whatever class or grade, and that in consequence of its bad and impure condition, disease of a low type had occurred to some extent among the occupants of the jail, we addressed a communication to the Honorable James C. Hunter, president judge of the court, requesting him to call the attention of the county authorities to the urgent necessity of providing more suitable building accommodation for the purpose. His Honor Judge Hunter presented the subject to the grand jury at the earliest opportunity. That body, after an examination of the jail, embodied their views in a report, a copy of which is herewith presented :

PRESENTMENT OF THE GRAND JURY OF WESTMORELAND COUNTY FOR
NOVEMBER TERM.

We visited the county jail, and would report the following: The condemnation of this institution has been the custom of the grand jurors from time immemorial, yet we do not condemn from custom, but from necessity. The time has come for immediate and decisive action. The Board of Charities speaks in terms of bitter denunciation, and for Westmoreland county to be forced to do her duty, would be a blot on her humanity and her charity. We would recommend that the old building be abandoned, and a new prison be erected on a more eligible site. We would suggest the purchase of a suitable site, and the erection of such an institution, where the labor of our prisoners may bring a revenue to the county. We have a large number of prisoners in other counties, and the cost is paid by us, while the profits go into the treasury of those institutions. Let there be immediate action.

We would call the attention of your honor to the reckless manner in which persons are sent to the Pennsylvania Reform School. The justices of the peace should exercise the greatest discretion in this matter. It is a great burden to the county, and the long term which their sentence fixes, should be considered by every justice in administering on such charges.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JAMES C. FERGUSON,
Foreman.

I also include in the report of this county, that made by the county visiting committee, giving their observations and conclusions of the jail, and also of the alms-house, now in course of erection :

GREENSBURG, *November 15, 1880.*

The undersigned, a committee appointed by the State Board of Charities to visit the Westmoreland county poor-house, and other institutions of the county, report that they visited the home in the early part of September. A delay in procuring the number and conditions, &c., of the inmates, delayed our report. Since the destruction by fire of the home, on the 1st of January, 1879, the poor in charge, (except the violent insane,) have been lodged in temporary wooden buildings. The roofs of which are covered with tarred felt, and walls inside with heavy paper, and earth thrown on outside base to floor line, with windows in same for light and ventilation, and the apartments are heated by stoves, making their abodes pretty comfortable in cold weather. The sanitary regulations of the home were good, and we think the directors and their kind and very efficient steward, will spare no trouble or expense to render their abode as pleasant as possible under present circumstances.

In our rounds among the inmates we found them generally contented and satisfied with their fare. Have been supplied with books and papers for those disposed to use them. They also have occasional addresses from clergymen resident here.

The erection of the new county home buildings, a plan and description of which we understand you have in your office, have been making pretty fair progress for some time; it is now under roof. The plasterers have been following closely upon the roof, covering with their first and second coats of plaster, the gas pipes have been put in, the steam-heating and plumbing work is under way. We think they make a mistake in locating engine and boiler in basement of building instead of in a building detached from main building. The building will not be completed until some time next spring. Our jail is in a very bad condition, and we think that any change or modification of present building would not make it a fit abode for any class of humanity. The number at present confined in our jail is, males 7, females none. The grand jury have recommended the erection of a jail and work-house forthwith.

The number in charge at the county home is 149, being 4 less than report up to July 1st, 1880. This number does not include the 18 insane at the institution in Dauphin county, nor 6 at Dixmont.

Will send you a copy of presentment of grand jury to the court in reference to our jail, as soon as a copy can be had. Went to clerk of the courts' office and took or copied the grand jury report, inclosed within.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN W. TUMEY,
JOHN TRUXEL,
H. I. BRUNO,
Committee.

WYOMING COUNTY.

Jail.

The report which follows contains a statement of the condition and management of this jail in 1880.

To the Board of Public Charities :

The undersigned county visitors for Wyoming county, would respectfully report that there are no poor-houses within the bounds of said county, as each township and borough makes its provision for the poor belonging to their respective districts. We have made, this 25th day of September, 1880, a visit to the Wyoming county jail.

The jail is built as an annex to the brick house built by the county for the use and occupancy of the Sheriff. There are six cells, roomy, well-ventilated, and with good heating arrangements. It is well supplied with water. There is a spacious yard surrounded with a strong and high wall, furnishing room for exercise for the prisoners. Only two prisoners are confined at this time; one tried and sentenced for three month—term expires November 11; the other is awaiting trial. The Sheriff has charge of the jail and boards the prisoners.

We find the cells occupied by the prisoners to be in excellent order, particularly sweet and clean; the walls being newly whitewashed, and the floor kept well-cleaned, and the beds and bedsteads in very good order.

B. W. LEWIS,

A. B. MOTT,

O. W. STANTON,

Committee.

YORK COUNTY.

Jail.

Visited June 24, 1880.

Number of prisoners, (September 30, 1880,) 13 of whom two were tried, 11 untried.

The number of prisoners is unusually small. In 1879, when a considerable decrease had occurred, the number exceeded 30. Those detained at the present time are charged with minor offenses.

The prison presented an improved appearance. There was one female prisoner who occupied a cell in the same block. This inflicts injury and hardship, because to prevent objectionable communication, it is rendered necessary to keep her closely secluded all the time. There should be apartments for female prisoners in a distant part of the jail, entirely beyond the possibilities of communication of any kind.

Poor-House.

June 24, 1880.

Inmates, about 170. Sexes equally divided in number.

September 30, 1880.

The number of inmates was 163, or 98 males, 51 females, 14 children, 43

insane, 4 idiotic, 2 blind, 2 deaf and dumb. This is a decrease of twenty-two below the number at the same time in 1879.

The infirmary department was unoccupied. Not a single person requiring medical treatment.

The utmost pains are taken to maintain the apartments in all the buildings in good order. The halls have been painted, floors oiled, and an excellent general condition is maintained in all the apartments.

Complaint is made of an insufficient supply of water, which, it is supposed, will be temporary. For a more minute description, see report of 1879, page 129, and for expenditures, see Statistical Tables.

To the Board of Public Charities of the State of Pennsylvania:

The undersigned, constituting the board of visitors for the county of York, regretting that we have been hindered by various causes from attending more promptly to the service assigned us, beg leave to report:

First. In regard to the *alms-house* of said county. The buildings are large, well constructed, and apparently in good order, and the general arrangements well adapted to promote the comfort of the unfortunates gathered there.

The principal call for improvement, we think, is in *the department for the insane*. In that department, at the present time, are 16 men, 22 women, 3 boys, and 1 girl; total, 42. That so large a number of human beings, whose circumstances vary from little more than idiocy to confirmed and raging mania, should be confined in the same ward, under the same treatment, and with only such nurses and attendants as the poor inmates of the institution can furnish, is, we think, plainly unwise and wrong. By such means, the young and feeble-minded and harmless are brought in daily contact with those from whom they ought to be entirely separated, and having no surroundings that are sunny and genial and calculated to develop their better feelings, it can only be expected that their condition will become worse and worse.

Whatever the difficulties in the case, therefore, and however considerable the expense, in the interests of humanity we claim that something ought to be done immediately, to classify and separate these different grades of the insane, and to provide for them such surroundings and intelligent care, as well as constant medical skill, as may serve to improve their bodily condition, relieve their minds of many unnatural impressions, and possibly restore some of them to soundness and self-control. If such reform cannot be effected in the county poor-houses, then it would seem that a State institution should be provided, where at least the milder and more hopeful cases from each county may be sent, after due examination and recommendation, and, if necessary, at the expense of their respective counties. If there be, as we have been informed, an institution now existing to which each county is entitled to send four persons of the above-named class, we suggest that there are three boys whose cases have come to our notice,

(two now in the almshouse and one yet at large,) who show mild forms of insanity, and who ought immediately to be put under skillful remedial treatment. These are William Roberts, aged fourteen; John Henry Geese, aged thirteen, and John Tredway, thirteen.

This whole matter of *the treatment of insane paupers*, we beg leave to commend to the especial and immediate attention of the Board.

Second. In regard to *the jail*, we are sorry to report that it is by no means in such condition and subject to such regulations as the interests of justice and morality require. There seems to be no arrangement for the separation of the different classes of criminals and accused persons, and for the close confinement of the more desperate cases. Especially objectionable is the practice of placing men (whatever their ages, histories, and crimes) and women and children into one common ward, to spend much of their time together in the corridors and on the stairs as they please. At our last visit, there were in the jail 27 males, of different ages and colors, 1 woman, and 2 girls—all mingled together during the day, except as they voluntarily remained in their cells. Evidently, reform, immediate and thorough, is called for here. We suggest that this jail might be turned into a *work house*, (with a place of separate confinement for the worst criminals,) where many of the inmates might be regularly employed, under careful supervision, with great advantage to themselves, and perhaps some remuneration to the public funds. To effect this change, special legislation may be necessary, to secure which we shall hope for the coöperation of all good citizens. We also request from your Board practical suggestions and assistance.

Third. The Home for *orphan children*, established in York some fifteen years ago by private beneficence, and always sustained in the same manner, has enjoyed such rare prosperity as seems to evidence the smile of Heaven upon its benevolent founders and managers, and to make it a model institution of Christian charity.

The building is four story, fifty feet square, with all necessary accommodations for at least eighty inmates. At present, however, there is the unusually small number of 35, viz: 24 boys, and 14 girls. This diminution is owing to the graduation of almost all the soldiers' orphans, and the great demand for others to go to private homes. But it is expected that soon the number will be raised to about the full standard, by reason of new applications. Twenty-four lady managers and sixteen gentlemen trustees, chosen from different religious denominations, coöperate with Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Small, the principal founders and supporters, in management of this institution.

Fourth. A *hospital building*, well situated on the edge of our borough, and supplied with all modern conveniences, has recently been donated to the public by one of our citizens, (Samuel Small, Esquire,) and under certain rules and regulations, is to be placed in care of the York county Medical Society.

We believe there is urgent need for such an institution, and anticipate that it will prove a very great blessing to the poor and suffering. We bespeak for it, also, your sympathy, and the fostering care of the State.

Pardon our delay in the transmission of this report to you, gentlemen, and be assured that we shall be ready to do whatever is appropriate for assisting you in the great work of philanthropy which is committed to your hands.

Very respectfully yours,

H. E. NILES,
F. T. SCOTT,
SAMUEL SMALL,
DANIEL SMALL,
Committee of Visitors.

Report of the Visiting Committee of Lancaster County.

In the following report three important subjects, which have engaged much attention and been much discussed, are presented with no ordinary clearness and ability. They consist of—

First. The importance of employing resident physicians in alms-houses.

Second. A remedy for the evils which result from the failure in the management of county prisons to carry out the terms of sentences imposed by the courts, in consequence of the number of inmates being largely in excess of the number of cells.

Third. A change in the mode of selecting prison inspectors and directors of the poor, by which their appointment shall be vested in the judges of our courts, so as to be removed, as far as possible, from the control of partisan politics.

This report not having been received in time to be inserted in its proper place, I deem it advisable, on account of the general importance of the subjects presented in it, to give it conspicuous place in the report of this year.

To the Board of Public Charities of the State of Pennsylvania:

Since our appointment by your Board as local visitors of the public institutions of Lancaster county, we have not made a formal report, mainly because your efficient General Agent, in his visitations and reports, and the quarterly returns of the officers of the respective institutions, have so generally covered the ground that there was little left for your committee to report or suggest. Nevertheless, one or more of our number have frequently visited the alms-house, hospital, and prison, and made one or more thorough inspections of the buildings and management. The most frequent visitor and closest observer of our number, because of the leisure at his command and the deep interest he always manifested in the welfare of the unfortunate, (the late George W. Reichenbach,) was removed by death a

year ago; but the principal suggestions of this report were embodied in his notes for use in a report, the preparation of which was suspended by his illness and death.

The plans and structure of our prison and alms-house and hospital have been so fully described in the reports of your General Agent, that we deem a repetition of those details unnecessary. The hospital is so well-arranged and adapted to the comfort and care of its unfortunate inmates, that we have no special recommendations to make, except that, in our judgment, the present system of having four visiting physicians, alternating quarterly, can be greatly improved by substituting one resident physician, who should reside in the institution and give his entire time and services to the care of the sick and insane. We all know the confidence we feel in our regular family physician, and how reluctant we are to make frequent changes. It is by the intercourse of professional attendance that the physician becomes familiar with individual idiosyncracies and special types of disease. To change the attending physician every three months, which may occur in the crisis of a disease, we regard as at least a doubtful policy. Besides, there are obvious reasons why a physician should always be within call in an emergency. The person to fill this important position should, moreover, be selected solely with reference to his superior qualifications for its duties, holding the place so long as he gives satisfaction, and not elected and discharged at the whim and caprice of ever-shifting political authority, which seldom looks to the real qualifications of the incumbent.

We have been gratified in noticing a marked improvement in the sanitary condition and general *morale* of the alms-house since the occupation of the new building, the plans of which were approved by your Board. A most commendable feature, in striking contrast with the old building, is the arrangement by which a complete separation of the sexes is secured, without entailing any special care, in that respect, upon the steward. The remodeling of the old alms-house building, making it available for special hospital purposes, is also a great point gained, and the three buildings now furnish as complete accommodations for our indigent, sick, and insane as can be found in any other county in the State, with whose public institutions we have any knowledge.

The results of our examination and observation of the Lancaster county prison, we regret to say, have not, in all respects, been satisfactory, and it is to needed reforms in this institution that we propose mainly to direct your attention in this report. For years its management has been the subject of just complaint from those who are interested in the success of the Pennsylvania system of prison discipline, no less than from those who regard it only from the stand-point of political economy, his honor, the president judge of our courts, having had occasion to frequently animadvert upon certain features of the management in his charges to grand juries. It will be the aim of your committee to point out such defects, and suggest

such improvements as have been deeply impressed upon our minds after careful investigation and close observation.

And here, at the very threshold of our inquiry, we are confronted with a question at once the most important, and perhaps difficult, of practical solution, already hinted at in connection with a resident physician at the hospital. We refer to the mode of filling the offices. It must be obvious to every reflecting mind that any institution of a corrective, reformatory, or charitable character, should be removed as far as possible from the influence and control of partisan and factional politics. Prison discipline is a science which requires a peculiar talent to grasp, and years of experience and observation to comprehend and apply, in its practical details. The treatment of the insane is a still more difficult problem, and its practical solution calls for a head and heart of a rare order. To be successful in either, requires a close study of human nature under its various abnormal aspects. A lifetime, however protracted, is not too long for any man to become a master in the treatment of crime and insanity. How, then, is it possible to secure the end aimed at in the establishment of reformatory and charitable institutions, so long as they who are entrusted with their management hold their places from year to year at the option of a political party, or a faction within the dominant party? As we have said, a lifetime is not too long to acquire the necessary qualifications; and yet, under our system, inspectors and warden, and even subordinate officers, are, as a rule, selected solely on account of political "claims" on their party, or their availability to the party as candidates, no regard being paid to peculiar fitness for the responsible trust. Nor does the evil end here. An officer is no sooner installed than he discovers or imagines that some one ambitious to secure his place is making efforts, through the party machinery, to supplant him. The incumbent is tempted to neglect his official duties, and to intrigue and make combinations with an opposing faction in order to maintain his position, or, finding himself powerless to do so, he deems it useless to devote himself to mastering details which will be of no use to him after the expiration of his term of office.

To such an extent has this been carried, that it is not unusual for the inspectors, whose duty it is to select executive officers of the institution, to be themselves designated by the persons who aspire to the office of under-keeper, physician, or clerk. And where a combination is effected among them, it is apparent that a board of inspectors may find themselves the servants, instead of the masters of the subordinates.

We are of the opinion that the reform so desirable in eleemosynary institutions, can never be attained until the appointment of prison inspectors and directors of the poor is vested in the judges of our courts, or, as far as possible, removed from the control of partisan politics. It is safe to presume that the judiciary, elected for long terms, and chosen, as a rule, for their superior attainments and sense of moral responsibility, would select only such men as would be interested in the welfare of the institutions

to whose management they would be called, whose integrity would be above suspicion, and who would be in a position to afford, and willing to give the necessary time and attention to the duties involved, through no other motive than that high incentive which springs from man's love for his fellow-man, and especially for his unfortunate brother.

The special act for Lancaster county, passed a few years ago, making the office of prison-keeper elective by the people, though plausible enough in theory, and in harmony with the spirit of our republican institutions, has been found out not to work well in practice. If the keeper is elected by one faction, and a majority of the inspectors by another, a conflict of political interests results, which destroys the harmony essential to a proper administration of the affairs of the institution.

Under the new Constitution, the keeper, being elected by the people, can be removed only by the Governor, upon address of two thirds of the Senate. Practically, he is not responsible for his official acts to the board of inspectors, who are responsible for the management, in which he is, theoretically, their chief executive officer. The board choose the subordinate officers, who are in daily official intercourse with the keeper, and upon whom he must rely for the execution of his orders. And these subordinates may be distasteful to the keeper, or not disposed to coöperate with him, or he with them, in that cordial spirit which is essential to a proper prison discipline. It is to the results of this divided responsibility between the board and keeper, and, to some extent, the subordinate officers, that your committee attribute several recent escapes of convicts. Through a failure to enforce the rules of the prison, regulating the intercourse of visitors with prisoners, convicts came into possession of instruments which enabled them to cut their way out of iron-clad cells, and scale the wall and escape. One prisoner was permitted to escape by walking out of the front gate, when opened for visitors to depart. Being dressed in ordinary clothes, instead of the prison garb, he was not recognized as a prisoner by the officer in charge of the gate, who had only a day or two previously entered upon the duties of his position. And on another occasion, a convict was permitted to go into town to assist a friend of the keeper to remove his household goods. As another evidence of the looseness of the business management, as well as the discipline, we refer to the fact that the cash-book of the institution was missing after the change of subordinate officers in April last, and the retiring clerk is now held for trial, on complaint of the board, on charges of abstracting or destroying the same, and embezzling moneys received for goods sold.

Under the existing laws governing the Lancaster county prison, it is impossible to carry out the terms of sentences imposed by the court; and this has frequently been complained of by Judge Livingston in his charges to the grand jury. When the prison was built, the design was to have it conducted as a penitentiary; and by the act of April 3, 1869, the court was required to sentence all persons convicted of crime, except murder in

the second degree, manslaughter, and child-rape, to confinement and punishment in the county prison, and the sheriff to remove all convicts belonging to Lancaster county then confined in the Eastern Penitentiary to Lancaster. The result is that the number of inmates is largely in excess of the number of cells for their accommodation, and sentences to separate confinement at labor, are thereby rendered inoperative, and the safe keeping of desperate convicts greatly jeopardized.

Two plans have been suggested to remedy this serious evil. 1. The erection of another wing to the prison, in accordance with the original plan of the architect, which would double the number of cells. 2. To repeal the act of 1869, and allow the court, at its discretion, to sentence long-term prisoners to the Eastern Penitentiary. The first has failed to secure the indorsement of successive grand juries required by law, no doubt on account of the expense it would entail upon the county. The second meets with the favor of the court. It was urged two years ago, and the necessary legislation introduced in the House, but defeated through certain influences of a political nature, not clearly understood at the time. It is to be hoped a similar measure will not miscarry at the next session.

To enlarge the prison under the present system of divided and inharmonious management and responsibility mixed, in the opinion of your committee, only augment some of the most serious evils complained of, and which the scope and limits of this report will not permit us to detail, involving, as they do, a seriously defective business management in the manufacturing department. Before such a measure is pressed, the choice of keeper should be remanded to the board of inspectors, who could then be legally as well as morally held responsible for the entire management. And even this would be only a half-way measure of reform. We, therefore, reaffirm the proposition previously advanced, that the true interests of reform in our prison management and discipline must be sought and found in a law giving the court power to appoint the inspectors, who shall hold their office during good behavior and at the discretion of the appointing power.

As the statistics of the prison, alms-house, and hospital have been furnished your board in the quarterly returns made by the respective officers in charge, we deem it unnecessary to recapitulate them in this report.

J. M. W. GEIST,
JAMES BLACK,
S. H. ZAHM,

Committee.

LANCASTER, PA., *December 31, 1880.*

Statement Exhibiting the Number of Convicts; also, Prisoners Awaiting Trial, Summarily Convicted, &c., in Prison on September 30, 1880.

PRISONS, &c.	TRIED.		UNTRIED.		TOTAL.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Adams county prison,	5		2		7
Allegheny county prison,	19	1	25	5	50
Allegheny county work-house,	131	6			137
Allegheny county—Western Penitentiary,	714	11			725
Armstrong county prison,			9	8	12
Beaver county prison,		1	4	1	6
Bedford county prison,			1		1
Berks county prison,	41	2	18	2	63
Blair county prison,	1	1	7		9
Bradford county prison,	7	1	5		13
Bucks county prison,	4	1	2		7
Butler county prison,			1		1
Cambria county prison,	7	1	12		20
Cameron county prison,					
Carbon county prison,	2		3		5
Centre county prison,			2		2
Chester county prison,	26	2	12		40
Clarion county prison,	1				1
Clearfield county prison,			11		11
Clinton county prison,	3				3
Columbia county prison,	2		2		4
Crawford county prison,	6		2		8
Cumberland county prison,	10	2	3		15
Dauphin county prison,	31	4	17	1	53
Delaware county prison,	36	1	1		38
Elk county prison,			4		4
Erie county prison,	4		4		8
Fayette county prison,	1		1		2
Forest county prison,					
Franklin county prison,	8	1	2		11
Fulton county prison,					
Greene county prison,			1		1
Hunfingdon county prison,	4		1		5
Indiana county prison,			8		8
Jefferson county prison,	1				1
Juniata county prison,			2		2
Lackawanna county prison,	3		11		14
Lancaster county prison,	73	2	28	1	104
Lawrence county prison,					
Lebanon county prison,	2		4		6
Lehigh county prison,	26		10		36
Luzerne county prison,	14	2	13	2	31
Lycoming county prison,	3	2	12	5	22
McKean county prison,	1		37	2	40
Mercer county prison,	10		1		11
Mifflin county prison,	2			1	3
Monroe county prison,					
Montgomery county prison,	28		7		35
Montour county prison,			1	1	2
Northampton county prison,	28	1	9		38
Northumberland county prison,	20	2	2		24
Perry county prison,	1	1	1		3
Philadelphia county prison,	293	26	229	36	584
Philadelphia county—Eastern Penitentiary	980	23			1,003
Pike county prison,					
Potter county prison,	1		2		3
Schuylkill county prison,	37	4	7	1	49
Snyder county prison,			1		1
Somerset county prison,	4	1	3		8
Sullivan county prison,					

Prison Statement—Continued.

PRISONS, &c.	TRIED.		UNTRIED.		TOTAL.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Susquehanna county prison,	1	.....	6	.....	7
Tioga county prison, . . . . .	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Union county prison.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Venango county prison,	3	.....	1	.....	4
Warren county prison.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington county prison, . . . . .	.....	1	6	.....	7
Wayne county prison,	5	.....	4	.....	9
Westmoreland county prison,	1	.....	3	.....	4
Wyoming county prison,	1	.....	1	.....	2
York county prison,	1	.....	11	.....	13
Total,	2,602	100	569	61	3,332

ALMT-HOUSES—Statement Exhibiting the Number Paupers, of all Classes, remaining in Alms-Houses, September 30, 1880, excluding the Insane Patients (646) in Blockley Alms-House, Philadelphia.

	Number re- maining.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Sane.	Insane.	Idiotic.	Blind.	Deaf and dumb.
Adams county alms-house,	73	36	28	9	47	20	2	3	1
Allegheny county home,	251	147	63	41	205	..	39	5	2
Allegheny City poor-house,	211	86	110	15	140	60	6	4	1
Allegheny county—Pittsburgh city farm,	342	151	127	64	175	157	6	2	2
Beaver county alms-house,	80	33	28	19	47	23	6	3	2
Bedford county alms-house,	80	38	27	15	62	13	1	3	1
Berks county alms-house,	417	213	140	64	258	130	19	6	4
Blair county alms-house,	74	35	32	7	50	21	..	3	..
Bucks county alms-house,	174	103	54	17	138	32	..	2	2
Cambria county alms-house,	62	30	28	4	36	21	1	4	..
Carbon county—Middle Coal Field poor-house,	163	79	46	38	121	36	1	5	..
Chester county alms-house,	275	117	99	59	217	37	19	1	1
Clinton county—Lock Haven poor-house,	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Columbia county—Bloom poor-house,	11	6	4	1	7	..	4	..	..
Columbia county—Centralia poor-house,	26	6	9	11	22	4	..	..	..
Crawford county alms-house,	100	59	36	5	45	..	49	5	1
Cumberland county alms-house,	134	77	32	25	113	18	1	2	..
Dauphin county alms-house,	254	126	79	49	185	65	..	2	2
Delaware county alms-house,	146	82	56	8	85	37	22	1	1
Erie county alms-house,	207	116	80	11	156	43	3	5	..
Fayette county alms-house,	155	73	55	27	114	35	6	..	..
Franklin county alms-house,	157	72	57	28	117	..	36	3	1
Greene county alms-house,	89	33	35	21	56	10	17	5	1
Huntingdon county alms-house,	62	25	28	9	56	5	1	..	..
Lackawanna county—Blakeley poor-house,	6	4	2	..	5	..	..	..	..
Lackawanna county—Carbondale City poor-house,	4	2	2	..	4	..	..	..	..
Lackawanna county—Scranton poor-house,	135	68	60	7	80	50	..	5	..
Lackawanna county—North Luzerne poor-house,	18	10	6	2	14	2	..	..	..
Lackawanna county—Ransom poor-house,	61	29	21	11	33	24	..	4	..
Lancaster county alms-house,	395	224	148	23	264	123	7	1	..
Lawrence county—New Castle poor-house,	12	4	8	..	8	4	..	..	..

Lebanon county alms-house,	141	62	45	34	109	11	18	3	2
Lehigh county alms-house,	327	170	84	73	269	41	7	8	
Luzerne county—Central poor-house,	42	18	16	8	37	1	1	3	
Lycoming county—Williamsport poor-house,	10	8	2		8	2			
Mercer county alms-house,	71	46	23		35	30	6		
Mifflin county alms-house,	51	11	21	19	47	3	1		
Montgomery county alms-house,	198	123	61	14	153	34	11		
Montour county—Danville and Mahoning poor-house,	18	10	7	1	14	1	3		
Montour county—Valley Township poor-house,	6	2			6				
Northampton county alms-house,	265	146	75	44	206	58	1		
Northumberland county—Coal Township poor-house,	23	14	7		19		4		
Perry county alms-house,	96	31	43	22	65	31			
Philadelphia—Blockley alms-house,	11,798	859	735	204	1,743		49	6	
Philadelphia—Roxboro' poor-house,	10	7	2	1	9		1		
Philadelphia—Germantown poor-house,	49	24	23	2	34	15			
Philadelphia—Oxford and Lower Dublin poor-house,	151	75	33	43	150	1			
Schuylkill county alms-house,	503	247	190	66	347	142	14		
Somerset county alms-house,	72	40	22	10	48	16	8		
Susquehanna county—Auburn asylum,	19	9	7	3	17	1	1		
Susquehanna county—Montrose asylum,	3	1	1	1	3				
Susquehanna county—New Milford asylum,	10	4	4	2	6	4			
Susquehanna county—Depot asylum,	6		2	4	6				
Tioga county alms-house,*									
Venango county alms-house,	71	27	29	15	47	14	10		
Warren county alms-house,	60	33	22	5	32	24	3	1	
Washington county alms-house,	181	69	75	37	122	53	6		
Wayne county alms-house,	19	11	5	3	13	4	2		
Westmoreland county alms-house,	154	77	57	20	133	20	1		
York county almshouse,	163	98	51	14	112	43	4	2	2
Total,	8,692	4,307	3,146	1,239	6,651	1,520	396	97	28

* A correct return from Tioga county has not been received.

† In addition to this number, there are 275 males, 365 females, or 640 in the insane department.



STATISTICS

FOR

1880.

The statistical report is sub-divided into two parts: The first comprising criminal statistics, the second statistics of the unfortunate and indigent classes.

Criminal Statistics are classified as follows: *Proceedings of Criminal Courts*, as presented in the returns of their prothonotaries or clerks; *Convicts and Prisoners*, in penitentiaries, county prisons, work-house, and house of correction; *Juvenile Delinquents*, in the reformatories of the State.

Statistics of the Unfortunate and Indigent Classes, viz: Inmates in hospitals for insane, training school for feeble-minded children, institutions for deaf and dumb, for instruction of blind, alms-houses, out-door relief in alms-house districts, township poor, etc.

CRIMINAL STATISTICS.

CRIMINAL COURT PROCEEDINGS.

An analysis of the returns of prothonotaries or clerks of criminal courts for the year ending September 30, 1880, shows the criminal proceedings of grand juries, as compared with the preceding year, have decreased, and court proceedings decreased, thus:

• Comparison of Criminal Statistics of 1880 with 1879.

GRAND JURY AND COURT PROCEEDINGS.	1879.	1880.	Decrease over 1879.	Per cent. of decrease.
<i>Grand Jury Proceedings.</i>				
Number of persons charged with crime, . .	18,360	17,308	1,052	5.73
Number of bills laid before grand jury, . .	14,675	13,874	801	5.46
Number of bills returned as true bills, . .	10,978	10,039	939	8.55
Number of bills returned ignored,	3,742	3,773	*31	*.83
<i>Court Proceedings.</i>				
Number of bills tried,	7,482	7,151	331	4.42
Number of acquittals,	4,323	4,051	272	6.29
Number of convictions,	3,417	3,039	378	11.06
Number of <i>nolle prosequies</i> ,	1,258	1,092	166	13.19
Number plead guilty to indictment,	1,707	1,588	119	6.97
Amount of recognizances forfeited,	\$188,300	\$292,000	*\$103,700	*55.07

*Increase.

It will be observed there was a decrease in the number of persons charged with crime of 1,052, or 5.73 per cent.; bills laid before the grand jury of 801, or 5.46 per cent.; of true bills, 939, or 8.55 per cent., and of ignored bills, an increase of 31, or .83 per cent.

The court proceedings show a decrease in bills tried of 331, or 4.42 per cent.; acquittals, 272, or 6.29 per cent.; convictions, 378, or 11.06 per cent.; plead guilty to indictment, 119, or 6.97 per cent.

Counties where Convictions have increased in 1880 over 1879.

COUNTIES.	Convictions in 1880.	Increase on 1879.	COUNTIES.	Convictions in 1880.	Increase on 1879.
Allegheny,	347	34	Mifflin,	25	10
Beaver,	20	8	Montgomery,	59	53
Blair,	34	5	Montour,	10	7
Cambria,	26	13	Northumberland,	48	4
Cameron,	2	1	Schuylkill,	70	10
Carbon,	17	2	Snyder,	5	1
Chester,	95	12	Somerset,	14	9
Delaware,	74	21	Susquehanna,	17	8
Fayette,	29	1	Tioga,	5	1
Fulton,	6	2	Union,	12	4
Huntingdon,	32	22	Venango,	28	2
Juniata,	16	4	Wayne,	8	3
Lancaster,	185	87	Wyoming,	8	1
Lawrence,	23	5	York,	43	4
Lebanon,	62	8			
Luzerne,	39	1	Total,	1,354	343

The convictions in the above thirty counties were 1,354 during 1880; an increase of 343, or 25.33 per cent.

Counties where Convictions have decreased in 1880, as compared with 1879.

COUNTIES.	Convictions in 1880.	Decrease on 1879.	COUNTIES.	Convictions in 1880.	Decrease on 1879.
Armstrong,	36	13	Greene,	3	8
Bedford,	9	4	Indiana,	4	2
Berks,	111	43	Jefferson,	9	22
Bradford,	22	21	Lackawanna,	36	29
Bucks,	41	16	Lehigh,	50	44
Butler,	16	5	Lycoming,	28	19
Centre,	4	9	McKean,	50	2
Clarion,	18	17	Mercer,	30	1
Clearfield,	17	4	Northampton,	76	70
Clinton,	10	1	Perry,	7	6
Columbia,	15	8	Philadelphia,	781	206
Crawford,	35	17	Pike,	3	2
Cumberland,	44	12	Warren,	4	6
Dauphin,	59	2	Washington,	24	46
Elk,	4	8	Westmoreland,	46	7
Erie,	31	7	Monroe,	8	1
Forest,	3	3			
Franklin,	30	33	Total,	1,664	624

The number of convictions in the above thirty-four counties were 1,664; a decrease of 624, or 59.03 per cent., as compared with the convictions of 1879.

In addition to the foregoing, there were three counties in which the number of convictions in 1880, exactly equaled those of 1879, viz: Adams, 18; Potter, 1; and Sullivan, 2 convictions.

Offenses for which Convicted.

The offenses of which the 3,039 prisoners were convicted are as follows :

<i>Offenses.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Offenses.</i>	<i>Number.</i>
Abortion,	3	Indecency,	16
Adultery, &c.,	34	Larceny, &c.,	1,017
Aggravated assault,	2	Libel,	7
Arson,	9	Malicious mischief,	80
Assault,	9	Manslaughter,	10
Assault and battery,	641	Mayhem,	6
Assault to kill,	85	Misdemeanors,	51
Assault to steal,	3	Murder,	5
Assault to commit rape,	29	Murder, first degree,	7
Attempt to poison,	2	Murder, second degree,	15
Bawdy-house,	20	Not repairing roads,	5
Breach of prison,	1	Nuisance,	11
Bigamy,	13	Obstructing highway,	4
Burglary, &c.,	169	Perjury,	5
Carrying concealed weapons,	27	Passing counterfeit money,	6
Common scold,	3	Pointing fire-arms,	1
Conspiracy,	22	Rape, &c.,	3
Counterfeiting,	7	Receiving stolen goods,	25
Cruelty to children,	10	Rescue,	6
Cruelty to animals,	4	Resisting officer, &c.,	6
Deserting family, &c.,	53	Riot,	11
Disorderly house,	9	Robbery,	29
Disorderly, breach of peace,	50	Seduction,	9
Disturbing meetings,	8	Sodomy,	3
Embezzlement,	24	Surety of peace,	6
Escape,	6	Vagrancy,	76
False pretense,	40	Violation of fish law,	10
Forgery,	28	Violation of liquor law,	78
Fornication, &c.,	186	Blasphemy,	1
Gaming house, &c.,	9		
Highway robbery,	1	Total,	<u>3,039</u>
Horse stealing,	21		
Illegal voting,	2		

During the year 1880, the convictions for the several offenses above-mentioned amounted to 3,039, a decrease of 378 on the year previous. As is usual, larceny constitutes the chief offense, being one third of the whole number.

TABLE A.—ABSTRACT OF REPORTS BY PROTHON

*Statement of the criminal business of courts in the several counties of the
ber of bills laid before the several grand juries, number of bills returned
quittals, convictions nolle prosequies entered, number plead guilty to*

COURTS AND COUNTIES.	Number of persons charged with crime.	GRAND JURY	
		Total bills laid before grand jury.	Number returned as true bills.
1. Adams,	46	45	37
2. Allegheny,	1,270	1,139	728
3. Armstrong,	129	129	83
4. Beaver,	162	87	74
5. Bedford,	82	35	28
6. Berks,	355	299	228
7. Blair,	126	100	81
8. Bradford,	84	61	43
9. Bucks,	149	139	102
10. Butler,	142	126	91
11. Cambria,	101	85	75
12. Cameron,	32	15	10
13. Carbon,	59	41	29
14. Centre,	69	41	28
15. Chester,	230	237	182
16. Clarion,	154	102	56
17. Clearfield,	170	80	53
18. Clinton,	90	81	54
19. Columbia,	91	41	26
20. Crawford,	127	116	100
21. Cumberland,	323	218	103
22. Dauphin,	324	230	167
23. Delaware,	303	260	193
24. Elk,	28	13	12
25. Erie,	195	117	96
26. Fayette,	112	112	75
27. Forest,	12	8	6
28. Franklin,	150	110	76
29. Fulton,	65	19	15
30. Greene,	66	30	20
31. Huntingdon,	204	81	54
32. Indiana,	99	40	34
33. Jefferson,	61	33	26
34. Juniata,	36	43	30
35. Lackawanna,	326	255	182
36. Lancaster,	523	328	277
37. Lawrence,	93	83	53
38. Lebanon,	143	120	95
39. Lehigh,	193	169	154
40. Luzerne,	608	492	286
41. Lycoming, . . . . .	..	..	80
42. McKean,	665	308	245
43. Mercer,	123	87	74
44. Mifflin,	54	46	35
45. Monroe,	46	31	19
46. Montgomery,	275	361	286
47. Montour,	47	24	15
48. Northampton,	204	183	146

OTARIES OR CLERKS OF CRIMINAL COURTS.

Commonwealth, showing the number of persons charged with crime, number of true bills, number ignored; also, number of bills tried, number of acquittalment, number and amount of recognizances forfeited.

PROCEEDINGS.		COURT PROCEEDINGS.					RECOGNIZANCES FORFEITED.		
Number of bills ignored.	Number of presentments made.	Number of bills tried.	Number of acquittals.	Number of convictions.	Number of <i>nolle proseques</i> .	Number plead guilty to indictment.	Number.	Amount.	Number.
8	28	31	18	18	2	2			1
411	4	496	222	347	54	52	76	\$121,300	00
43	57	121	23	36	12	4	13	4,450	00
13		24	8	20	20	7			3
6		18	6	9	39	9	1		4
72		174	74	111	5	20	25	9,600	00
19	14	35	15	34	7	23	9	8,000	00
20	35	24	10	22	10	6	1	750	00
37		40	26	41	3	36			8
32	4	85	21	16	15	1			9
9		32	11	26	11	5	2		10
5		5	5	2	2		5	950	00
11	11	11	8	17	4	5	1		11
6		5	1	4	11	13			12
55	234	126	81	95	12	18			13
41		23	19	18	20	1	2		14
29	81	19	9	17	29	12	2	800	00
35	80	20	11	10	12	22	2		15
7	19	11	4	15	6	1	4	700	00
16		53	26	35	4	16	1	400	00
111		45	40	44		16	4	1,000	00
64	229	92	34	59	32	30	34	7,900	00
67	66	130	59	74	33	30	9	2,300	00
1	11	10	8	4	14				21
22	117	36	28	31	36	29	8	1,500	00
37		41	12	29	7	12			22
2		1	1	3		1		200	00
44		59	38	30	10	5	1		23
4		7	6	6	21		6	1,200	00
12		10	7	3	23	3	3	400	00
81		22	9	32	62	11			24
6		6	11	4	34	3			25
9	9	18	8	9	14	1			26
10	24	21	6	16		3			27
4	195	62	45	36	44	8	43	38,200	00
30		140	125	185	17	14			28
26	74	33	16	23	16	7	2	600	00
28	124	72	27	62	3	24	8	950	00
15		81	38	50	19	71			29
136		131	104	39	18	30			30
25			20	28	10	19	1	300	00
62	24	65	21	50	57	20	39	12,600	00
13	10	40	21	30	11	4	3	400	00
11	36	32	10	25		1			31
11	8	10	5	8	3	11	1	300	00
74		135	69	59	11	67			32
9	11	11	1	10	15		2	600	00
44		118	43	76	5	29		17,800	00

TABLE A—

COURTS AND COUNTIES.	Number of persons charged with crime.	GRAND JURY	
		Total bills laid before grand jury.	Number returned as true bills.
49. Northumberland,	172	166	111
50. Perry,	86	52	41
51. Philadelphia,	6,110	5,383	3,894
52. Pike,	26	22	5
53. Potter,	45	16	16
54. Schuylkill,	476	415	339
55. Snyder,	38	25	13
56. Somerset,	94	38	26
57. Sullivan,	15	8	6
58. Susquehanna,	140	100	67
59. Tioga,	121	87	58
60. Union,	54	30	25
61. Venango,	103	57	42
62. Warren,	60	33	26
63. Washington,	93	63	60
64. Wayne,	105	77	46
65. Westmoreland,	230	137	104
66. Wyoming,	12	21	18
67. York,	384	344	177
Total,	17,308	13,874	10,039

Continued.

PROCEEDINGS.		COURT PROCEEDINGS.					RECOGNIZANCES FORFEITED.		
Number of bills ignored.	Number of presentments made.	Number of bills tried.	Number of acquittals.	Number of convictions.	Number of <i>nolle proseques</i> .	Number plead guilty to indictment.	Number.	Amount.	Number.
54	1	64	38	48	4	9	6	2,350 00	49
26		11	18	7	21	2			50
1,498		3,853	2,358	781	11	718		29,600 00	51
14		4		8	4	1		300 00	52
1	19	1		1	8	6	1	100 00	53
76		162	93	70	15	90			54
11		8	5	5	8				55
12		18	16	14	41	3			56
2		4	2	2	3	2			57
30		26	18	17	2	7	5	500 00	58
17		10	5	5	1		62	24,100 00	59
5		14	12	12	4	1			60
15		28	14	28	20	2	1	100 00	61
7		14	10	4	5	2	1	100 00	62
5	1	19	2	24	33	17	4	5,000 00	63
19	8	14	22	8	20	6	2	400 00	64
33	129	63	23	46	93	17	4	1,750 00	65
3	22	5	2	3	2	1			66
168	343	107	55	43		31			67
3,773	2,028	7,151	4,051	3,039	1,092	1,588	423	\$292,000 00	

TABLE B—ABSTRACT OF REPORTS BY PROTHON
Statement of offenses of which persons were charged upon commitment,
which persons were tried, acquitted,

OFFENSES.	Number of persons charged with crime.	GRAND JURY	
		Total bills laid before grand jury.	Number returned as true bills.
1. Abduction,	8	4	2
2. Abortion,	33	21	12
3. Attempt to procure abortion,	6	3	1
4. Attempt to dissuade witness,	4	3	2
5. Attempt to poison,	1	1	1
6. Adultery,	141	136	109
7. Arson,	94	87	75
8. Assault,	35	30	20
9. Assault and battery,	4,483	4,157	2,019
10. Assault and battery to kill,	478	415	367
11. Assault and battery to steal,	48	44	34
12. Assault to commit rape,	39	32	29
13. Bawdy-house,	74	69	52
14. Breach of prison,	14	11	8
15. Bigamy,	509	482	375
16. Burglary,	2	2	1
17. Blasphemy,	143	134	110
18. Carrying concealed weapons,	9	7	5
19. Common scold,	178	169	154
20. Conspiracy,	5	4	3
21. Counterfeiting,	14	14	13
22. Cruelty to children,	6	5	2
23. Cruelty to animals,	5	3	2
24. Cutting timber trees,	11	9	8
25. Corrupt solicitation,	3	2	1
26. Concealing the death of child,	24	20	14
27. Defrauding and cheating,	107	98	83
28. Deserting family, etc.,	79	75	64
29. Disorderly house,	209	196	171
30. Disorderly and breach of peace,	21	14	10
31. Disturbing meetings,	139	127	119
32. Embezzlement,	3	2	1
33. Escape,	282	276	251
34. False pretense,	165	159	142
35. Forcible entry,	154	148	131
36. Forgery,	41	37	29
37. Fornication,	489	482	418
38. Fornication and bastardy,	8	6	4
39. Ferocious dog,	21	19	12
40. Gaming house and gambling,	3	2	2
41. Highway robbery,	32	30	28
42. Horse stealing,	33	10	7
43. Illegal voting,	19	17	17
44. Indecency,	6,850	4,321	3,586
45. Larceny,	14	8	5
46. Larceny and receiving stolen goods,	35	21	14
47. Libel,	12	7	5
48. Lottery,	471	384	304
49. Malicious mischief,	18	16	14
50. Manslaughter,			

OTARIES OR CLERKS OF CRIMINAL COURTS.

with the result of the proceedings of grand jury: also, the offenses for or convicted, etc., at court.

PROCEEDINGS.		COURT PROCEEDINGS.					RECOGNIZANCES FORFEITED.		
Number of bills ignored.	Number of presentments made.	Number of bills tried.	Number of acquittals.	Number of convictions.	Number of <i>nolle proseques</i> .	Number plead guilty to indictment.	Number.	Amount.	Number.
1	1	1			1				1
2	2	6	1	3	2	1			2
	1								3
1	1								4
		2		2					5
28	26	39	2	34	3	3	8	\$3,500	6
15	19	25	10	9	6	1			7
10	17	22	5	11	6	3			8
368	418	1,933	1,150	641	212	269	48	19,300	9
119	142	213	104	85	23	12	8	7,500	10
11	12	19	11	3	2				11
	19	37	5	29		10			12
10	22	35	10	20		5	5	6,700	13
		1		1					14
	5	16	1	13		2			15
38	64	358	104	169	52	94	4	3,500	16
1	1	2	1	1					17
31	32	81	53	27	12	4			18
1		5	2	3					19
29	14	97	43	22	10	2	6	6,500	20
	2	11	3	7		1			21
	11	13	1	10	2	3			22
	4	5	1	4					23
		1	1						24
	9	11							25
									26
8	17	12	5		3				27
24		71	10	53	4	21	8	2,500	28
13	14	17	3	9	1	2			29
39	15	72	9	50	3	10	5	6,300	30
		13	2	8		3			31
19	21	55	21	24	2	11	4	5,700	32
		8	1	6		1			33
17	17	64	15	40	5	9	5	4,500	34
28	9	4	4						35
36	18	53	11	28	7	5	7	8,400	36
12	5	18	6	10	1	2			37
71	24	189	5	176	3	109	23	25,500	38
2		4	4						39
		17	4	9	2	1			40
		2	1						41
2		25	2	21	1	4	11	6,500	42
1		8	2	2					43
1		19	1	16	1	3			44
2,349	948	2,294	1,894	1,017	492	891			45
2									46
3		13	3	7	1	2	3	1,500	47
1							4	1,200	48
104	28	182	59	80	31	14	10	3,500	49
2		14	2	10		3			50

TABLE B—

OFFENSES.	Number of persons charged with crime.	GRAND JURY	
		Total bills laid before grand jury.	Number returned as true bills.
51. Mayhem,	13	10	8
52. Misdemeanors,	303	293	218
53. Murder,	17	13	11
54. Murder, first degree,	56	49	31
55. Murder, second degree,	12	10	10
56. Neglect of duty,	19	16	12
57. Nuisance,	10	10	10
58. Obstructing legal process,	6	3	2
59. Obstructing highway,	5	5	5
60. Passing counterfeit money,	5	5	5
61. Perjury,	62	51	34
62. Perjury, subornation,	5	3	2
63. Pointing fire-arms,	3	1	1
64. Rape,	57	48	34
65. Receiving stolen goods,	95	87	73
66. Rescue,	14	12	9
67. Resisting officer,	7	7	7
68. Riot,	110	91	83
69. Robbery,	104	93	79
70. Seduction,	56	48	35
71. Sale of academic degree,	4	3	2
72. Sodomy,	10	7	5
73. Surety of peace,	18	12	9
74. Subornation of witnesses,	4	2	1
75. Threats,	5	2	1
76. Trespass,	11	8	4
77. Violation of election law,	39	24	12
78. Violation of fish law,	15	10	10
79. Violation of game law,	3	1	1
80. Violation of sepulchre,	2	1	1
81. Violation of livery act,	3	1	1
82. Violation of mine law,	4	2	1
83. Violation of liquor law,	503	479	359
84. Vagrancy,	156	148	131
85. Not stated, . . . . .	.....	.....	.....
Total,	17,308	13,874	10,039

Continued.

PROCEEDINGS.		COURT PROCEEDINGS.					RECOGNIZANCES FORFEITED.		Number.
Number of bills ignored.	Number of presentments made.	Number of bills tried.	Number of acquittals.	Number of convictions.	Number of <i>notleproseques</i> .	Number plead guilty to indictment.	Number.	Amount.	
1		11	1	6		1			51
101	15	223	82	51	40	14	14	\$8,500	52
3		9	1	5		2			53
9		24	11	7	3	1			54
		19	2	15		3	4	3,600	55
2		13	3	5	2	1			56
		15	1	11		2			57
1									58
		7	1	4					59
		8		6		2			60
11		32	19	5	3	1			61
1									62
		3		1					63
16	3	19	11	3	2				64
23	7	41	10	25	3	6	8	3,200	65
		13	2	6	1				66
		7		6					67
12	1	78	61	11	2	3			68
19	4	64	21	29	8	5	7	2,800	69
10		31	11	9	4	1			70
									71
		14	7	3	1				72
		13	3	6	1	2			73
									74
2									75
5									76
									77
		14	1	10		3	3	1,500	78
									79
									80
									81
1									82
121	32	275	89	78	72	21			83
35	18	131	142	76	60	19	14	12,000	84
							214	149,800	85
3,773	2,028	7,151	4,051	3,039	1,092	1,588	423	\$292,000	00

TABLE C.—ABSTRACT OF REPORTS BY PROTHONO

Statement of the nature of crime for which criminals were convicted in the various Public Charities by the respective prothonotaries

NATURE OF OFFENCE FOR WHICH CONVICTED.	COURTS AND COUNTIES.									
	Adams.	Allegheny.	Armstrong.	Beaver.	Bedford.	Berks.	Blair.	Bradford.	Bucks.	Butler.
1. Abortion,	1	2								
2. Adultery, etc.,		1		1	1	1		4		
3. Aggravated assault,		1								
4. Arson,										
5. Assault,				1					2	
6. Assault and battery,	2	108	11	4	2	14	2	4	7	1
7. Assault, to kill,			3	1		1		1		2
8. Assault, to steal,										
9. Assault, to commit rape,							1	1		
10. Attempt to poison,										
11. Bawdy-house,		2					1			
12. Breach of prison,										
13. Bigamy,		4								
14. Burglary, etc.,	2	9	3			12	1	1	10	1
15. Carrying concealed weapons,										
16. Common scold,										
17. Conspiracy,		5								
18. Counterfeiting,										
19. Cruelty to children,						15				
20. Cruelty to animals,						1	2			
21. Deserting family, etc.,								2	1	
22. Disorderly-house,		3								
23. Disorderly, breach of peace,										
24. Disturbing religious meeting,										
25. Embezzlement,		3	1			1				
26. Escape,				1						
27. False pretense,		8					1			
28. Forgery,		7				1		1		
29. Fornication, etc.,	1	13	4	2	1	22		2	2	
30. Gaming-house, etc.,		1								
31. Highway robbery,			2	2		2				
32. Horse stealing,										
33. Illegal voting,										
34. Indecency,										
35. Larceny, etc.,	6	146	6	4	4	34	15	1	13	10
36. Libel,										
37. Malicious mischief,		10		1		3	4	2	1	
38. Manslaughter,				1						
39. Mayhem,		2								
40. Misdemeanors,							2	2		1
41. Murder,										1
42. Murder, first degree,										
43. Murder, second degree,		8		1						
44. Not repairing roads,										
45. Nuisance,										
46. Obstructing highway,										
47. Perjury,					1			1		
48. Passing counterfeit money,										
49. Pointing fire arms,										
50. Rape, etc.,		1								
51. Receiving stolen goods,										
52. Rescue,										
53. Resisting officer, etc.,										
54. Riot,			2							
55. Robbery,		2				1				
56. Seduction,		8	1							
57. Sodomy,										
58. Surety of peace,									2	
59. Vagrancy,		3		1		3			2	
60. Violation of fish law,										
61. Violation of liquor law,		3	3	2			4			
62. Blasphemy,		1								
Total,	18	347	36	20	9	111	34	22	41	16

TARIES OR CLERKS OF CRIMINAL COURTS.

counties, during the year ending September 30, 1880, as reported to the Board of or clerks of the various criminal courts.

COURTS AND COUNTIES.

Cambria.	Cameron.	Carbon.	Centre.	Chester.	Clarion.	Clearfield.	Clinton.	Columbia.	Crawford.	Cumberland.	Dauphin.	Delaware.	Elk.	Erie.	Fayette.	Forest.	Franklin.	Fulton.	Greene.	Huntingdon.	Indiana.	Jefferson.	Juniata.	Numbers.
1										1	1			2										1
2										2	2													2
3	2	7	2	20	4	5		3	8	3	13	9	1	9	10	1	11	1	2	7	2	5	2	3
4		1	1	1		1			2	6	1			2	3									4
5																								5
6																								6
7																								7
8																								8
9																								9
10																								10
11																								11
12																								12
13																								13
14																								14
15																								15
16																								16
17																								17
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54																								54
55																								55
56																								56
57																								57
58																								58
59																								59
60																								60
61																								61
62																								62
26	2	17	4	95	18	17	10	15	35	44	59	74	4	31	29	3	30	6	3	32	4	9	16	

TABLE C—

NATURE OF OFFENSE FOR WHICH CONVICTED.	COUNTS AND COUNTIES.									
	Lackawanna.	Lancaster.	Lawrence.	Lebanon.	Lehigh.	Luzerne.	Lycoming.	McKean.	Mercer.	Mifflin.
1. Abortion,						1				
2. Adultery, etc.,		3				1	1		1	1
3. Aggravated assault,										
4. Arson,		1						1		
5. Assault,						1				
6. Assault and battery,	9	21	3	14	6	12	5	8	11	1
7. Assault to kill,		10			1	4	1		1	1
8. Assault to steal,										
9. Assault to commit rape,	2	9	2		1					1
10. Attempt to poison,										
11. Bawdy-house,	1	1		1		1	4			
12. Breach of prison,										
13. Bigamy,										
14. Burglary, etc.,	3	15	2	1	2	2		2	5	1
15. Carrying concealed weapons,						2				
16. Common scold,										
17. Conspiracy,		1								
18. Counterfeiting,									3	
19. Cruelty to children,					2					
20. Cruelty to animals,										
21. Deserting family, etc.,	3	12							1	
22. Disorderly-house,	1									
23. Disorderly, breach of peace,		23	1						2	
24. Disturbing religious meeting,										
25. Embezzlement,		1								
26. Escape,		1					1			
27. False pretence,	1		2		3	1	2	1		
28. Forgery,	1	8			1	2				
29. Fornication, etc.,	4	18		5	11	4	2			
30. Gaming-house, etc.,								4		
31. Highway robbery,										
32. Horse stealing,		4					3			
33. Illegal voting,										
34. Indecency,										
35. Larceny, etc.,	3	40	8	16	4		5	23		2
36. Libel,										
37. Malicious mischief,	3	2		1		1				1
38. Manslaughter,						1			1	
39. Mayhem,										
40. Misdemeanors,	1		3			3		1		
41. Murder,										
42. Murder, first degree,							2			
43. Murder, second degree,								1		
44. Not repairing roads,										
45. Nuisance,										
46. Obstructing highway,							1			
47. Perjury,										
48. Passing counterfeit money,		1								
49. Pointing firearms,										
50. Rape, etc.,										
51. Receiving stolen goods,				1	10					
52. Rescue,										
53. Resisting officer, etc.,										
54. Riot,				3						
55. Robbery,					1	1		1		1
56. Seduction,										
57. Sodomy,		1								
58. Surety of peace,										
59. Vagrancy,		2		19	8		1			
60. Violation of fish law,		10								
61. Violation of liquor law,	4	4	2		1	2		2	5	4
62. Blasphemy,										
Totals,	36	185	23	62	50	39	23	50	30	25

Continued.

COURTS AND COUNTIES.

[illegible]

TABLE D.—Statement of the Sessions of Criminal Courts.

The sittings of all the courts (except in Sullivan county) commence on Monday, and the figures in the column of months indicate the first, second, third, or fourth Monday of the month in which the sittings begin.

COUNTIES.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Adams,	4			3				3			2	
Allegheny,			1			1			1			1
Armstrong,			1			1			1			1
Beaver,			1			1			1			1
Bedford,		4		4					3			1
Berks,	1			3				1			1	
Blair,	4			4			4			2		
Bradford,		1			1				1			1
Bucks,		1		4					2			1
Butler,			2			3			3			2
Cambria,			1			1			1			1
Cameron,	3			3				2			2	
Carbon,	3			2		3				3		
Centre,	4			4				4			4	
Chester,	4			4				2		3		
Clarion,	4			4				4			4	
Clearfield,	2		3			1			4			
Clinton,		2			2				2			2
Columbia,		1			1				1			1
Crawford,		1			1				1		1	
Cumberland,	2			2				4			2	
Dauphin,	3			4				4			3	
Delaware,			1									
Elk,	4					1			3		3	1
Erie,		1			1				1		2	
Fayette,			1			1			1			1
Forest,		4			4				4			4
Franklin,		4		4					1			1
Fulton,	2			2		2				1		
Greene,	1			1		3				1		
Huntingdon,	2			2				2			2	
Indiana,			2			2			2			2
Jefferson,		2			2				2			2
Juniata,		1		4					1			1
Lackawanna,	3			3		3				3		
Lancaster,	3			3				3			3	
Lawrence,	3			4		4			4			
Lebanon,	1			3				3			1	
Lehigh,	1			2		1			2		2	
Luzerne,	4			3		3			3			1
Lycoming,	1		1		1					1		
McKean,		4			4				4			3
Mercer,	2			2				2			2	
Mifflin,	2			2				4			4	
Monroe,		4			4				4			2
Montgomery,			1			1			1			1
Montour,		4			4				4			3
Northampton,		2		2		2				2		2
Northumberland,		1			1				1			1
Perry,	1			2				1		4		
Philadelphia,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Pike,		4			3				4			3
Potter,		3				2			3			2
Schuylkill,	1		2		1	4			1		2	
Snyder,		4			4				4			2
Somerset,	4			1				4			2	

TABLE D.—Continued.

COUNTIES.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Sullivan,	2	*1	.	.	*1	.	.	2	*1	.	2	*3
Susquehanna,	4	.	.	2	1	.	.	4	.	.	4	.
Tioga, . . . . .	.	.	2	.	3	.	.	.	3	.	.	3
Union,	4	.	.	4	.	.	.	4	.	.	4	.
Venango, . . . . .	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	1
Warren,	2	.	2	.	.	2	.	.	2	.	.	.
Washington, . . . . .	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	1
Wayne, . . . . .	.	1	.	.	2	.	.	4	.	.	2	.
Westmoreland,	3	.	.	3	.	.	.	3	.	.	3	.
Wyoming,	2	.	.	2	.	4	.	.	.	2	.	.
York, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

*Tuesday.

Prothonotaries, or Clerks of Criminal Courts.

COUNTY.	NAME.	POST OFFICE ADDRESS.	TITLE.
Adams,	J. L. Pittenturf, . .	Gettysburg,	Clerk of Courts.
Allegheny,	A. H. Rowand, Jr., .	Pittsburgh,	Clerk of Quar. Sess., &c.
Armstrong,	A. H. Stitt,	Kittanning,	Prothonotary, &c.
Beaver,	C. A. Griffin,	Beaver,	Clerk of Courts.
Bedford,	H. D. Tate,	Bedford,	Prothonotary, &c.
Berks,	E. S. Matthias, . . .	Reading,	Clerk of Quar. Sess., &c.
Blair,	James P. Stewart, . .	Hollidaysburg, . . .	Prothonotary, &c.
Bradford,	Geo. W. Blackman, . .	Towanda,	Prothonotary, &c.
Bucks,	John Roberts,	Doylestown,	Clerk of Quar. Sess., &c.
Butler,	W. A. Wright,	Butler,	Clerk of Quar. Sess., &c.
Cambria,	C. F. O'Connell, . . .	Ebensburg,	Prothonotary, &c.
Cameron,	J. W. Frank,	Emporium,	Prothonotary, &c.
Carbon,	G. W. Esser,	Mauch Chunk,	Prothonotary, &c.
Centre,	J. C. Harper,	Bellefonte,	Prothonotary, &c.
Chester,	Pierce Hoopes,	West Chester,	Clerk of Courts.
Clarion,	W. W. Greenland, . . .	Clarion,	Prothonotary, &c.
Clearfield,	Eli Bloom,	Clearfield,	Prothonotary, &c.
Clinton,	G. W. Batchelor, . . .	Lock Haven,	Prothonotary, &c.
Columbia,	Wm. Krichbaum, . . .	Bloomsburg,	Prothonotary, &c.
Crawford,	Charles T. Shaw, . . .	Meadville,	Clerk of Courts.
Cumberland,	John Sheaffer,	Carlisle,	Clerk of Courts, &c.
Dauphin,	E. B. Mitchell,	Harrisburg,	Prothonotary, &c.
Delaware,	Isaac Johnston,	Media,	Prothonotary, &c.
Elk,	Fred'k Schoening, . . .	Ridgway,	Prothonotary, &c.
Erie,	F. H. Couse,	Erie,	Clerk of Quar. Sess., &c.
Fayette,	Joseph M. Oglevee, . .	Uniontown,	Prothonotary, &c.
Forest,	Justis Shawkey,	Tionesta,	Prothonotary, &c.
Franklin,	V. T. Haulman,	Chambersburg,	Clerk of Courts.
Fulton,	R. A. McDonald,	McConnellsburg, . . .	Prothonotary, &c.
Greene,	J. C. Garard,	Waynesburg,	Clerk of Courts.
Huntingdon,	W. Williamson,	Huntingdon,	Prothonotary, &c.
Indiana,	A. C. Boyle,	Indiana,	Prothonotary, &c.
Jefferson,	T. K. Hastings,	Brookville,	Prothonotary, &c.
Juniata,	George Reynolds, . . .	Mifflintown,	Prothonotary, &c.
Lackawanna,	W. G. Daniels,	Scranton,	Clerk of Courts.
Lancaster,	B. F. W. Urban,	Lancaster,	Clerk of Quar. Sess., &c.
Lawrence,	A. Hutton,	New Castle,	Prothonotary, &c.
Lebanon,	E. M. Ebur,	Lebanon,	Clerk of Quar. Sess., &c.
Lehigh,	John P. Goundie, . . .	Allentown,	Clerk of Quar. Sess.
Luzerne,	J. R. Ehret,	Wilkes-Barre,	Clerk of Courts.
Lycoming,	William Follmer,	Williamsport,	Prothonotary, &c.
McKean,	J. B. Brawley,	Smethport,	Prothonotary, &c.
Mercer,	L. A. McCrumb,	Mercer,	Clerk of Courts, &c.
Mifflin,	William S. Settle, . . .	Lewistown,	Prothonotary, &c.
Monroe,	A. B. Shafer,	Stroudsburg,	Prothonotary, &c.
Montgomery,	H. S. Smith,	Norristown,	Clerk of Courts.
Montour,	W. M. Gearhart,	Danville,	Prothonotary, &c.
Northampton,	G. W. Reichard,	Easton,	Clerk of Quar. Sess., &c.
Northumberland, . .	Wesley Anten,	Sunbury,	Prothonotary, &c.
Perry,	A. B. Grosh,	New Bloomfield, . . .	Prothonotary, &c.
Philadelphia,	William R. Leeds, . . .	Philadelphia,	Clerk of Quar. Sess.
Pike,	John C. Westbrook, . .	Milford,	Prothonotary, &c.
Potter,	O. G. Crosby,	Coudersport,	Prothonotary, &c.
Schuylkill,	O. J. Aregood,	Pottsville,	Clerk of Courts.
Snyder,	Jeremiah Crouse, . . .	Middleburg,	Prothonotary, &c.
Somerset,	H. F. Schell,	Somerset,	Prothonotary, &c.
Sullivan,	H. Vanetten,	Laporte,	Prothonotary, &c.
Susquehanna,	Myron Kasson,	Montrose,	Prothonotary, &c.
Tioga,	Robert C. Cox,	Wellsboro',	Prothonotary, &c.
Union,	C. H. Hassenplug, . . .	Lewisburg,	Prothonotary, &c.
Venango,	Isaac Reineman,	Franklin,	Prothonotary, &c.
Warren,	J. A. Weible,	Warren,	Prothonotary, &c.
Washington,	B. F. Hasson,	Washington,	Clerk of Courts.
Wayne,	Charles Menner,	Honesdale,	Prothonotary, &c.
Westmoreland,	J. R. Bell,	Greensburg,	Clerk of Courts.
Wyoming,	Ziba Lott,	Tunkhannock,	Prothonotary, &c.
York,	W. A. Thompson,	York,	Clerk of Courts.

Criminals Executed in Pennsylvania.

By the act of 1718, treason, murder, robbery, burglary, rape, crime against nature, malicious mischief, maiming, manslaughter by stabbing, and arson, were made capital crimes; by subsequent acts, counterfeiting bills of credit, or the current coin, were added; and the crime of arson extended to include certain public buildings. All these crimes were capital, until November 1, 1786.

By the act of September 15, 1786, robbery, burglary, and crime against nature, were made punishable by servitude at hard labor, etc.

By the act of April 22, 1794, the punishment by death, except for murder in the first degree, was abolished.

The following statement will exhibit the number of criminals executed within the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania from 1778 to 1880, both inclusive—a period of (103) one hundred and three years:

YEAR.	Murder.	High treason.	Robbery.	Burglary.	Rape.	Arson.	Uttering and passing counterfeit money.	Offense not stated.	Whole number executed.	YEAR.	Murder, first degree.	Whole number executed.
1778, .	1	2	1	2	..	..	..	..	6	1841, .	2	2
1779, .	6	1	4	..	..	..	3	2	18	1842, .	3	3
1780, .	..	2	..	5	..	..	..	..	7	1844, .	4	4
1781,	1	5	1	1	..	..	8	1845, .	3	3
1783, .	2	..	1	2	..	..	..	2	7	1846, .	1	1
1784,	1	..	..	..	..	1	2	1847, .	5	5
1785, .	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1848, .	4	4
1786, .	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1849, .	1	1
1788,	1	1	..	1	2	5	1850, .	1	1
1789, .	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1851, .	1	1
1792, .	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	1852, .	2	2
1795,	2	1853, .	4	4
1797,	1	1854, .	3	3
1798,	3	1856, .	4	4
1799,	1	1857, .	1	1
1806,	3	1858, .	9	9
1809,	4	1859, .	3	3
1812,	1	1860, .	1	1
1816,	1	1861, .	4	4
1817,	3	1862, .	2	2
1818,	4	1863, .	1	1
1822,	2	1865, .	1	1
1823,	2	1866, .	9	9
1824,	3	1867, .	9	9
1826,	1	1868, .	2	2
1828,	1	1869, .	7	7
1829,	1	1870, .	3	3
1830,	2	1871, .	2	2
1832,	3	1872, .	2	2
1834,	*1	1873, .	1	1
1835,	2	1874, .	5	5
1836,	1	1875, .	5	5
1838,	4	1876, .	2	2
1839,	4	1877, .	16	16
1840,	2	1878, .	6	6
										1879, .	10	10
										1880, .	3	3
Whole number executed,										253		

* This execution, and all subsequent ones, took place in the jail-yard, agreeably to act of April 10, 1834. Previous executions were all public.

The reader will remember that after April 22, 1794, as we have stated, executions were only for murder in the first degree. For the number of executions reported from 1834 to 1880, we are indebted to the courtesy of the Honorable Secretary of the Commonwealth.

STATISTICS OF CONVICTS AND PRISONERS.

The population or the number of criminal classes on September 30, 1880, in penitentiaries, county jails, work-house, and house of correction of all classes—convicts summarily convicted by justices of peace, &c., or otherwise in prison for payment of fines, and cost by court, or awaiting trial,—was 4,623, being a decrease of 277 or 5.7 per cent. on number at corresponding date of previous year. The number in each of the several institutions was as follows :

CRIMINAL CLASSES.	CONVICTS.				SUMMARILY CONVICTED.				OTHERWISE IN COUNTY PRISONS.		Aggregate of all classes.
	Penitentiaries.	County prisons.	Work-houses.	Total convicts.	County prisons.	Work-house.	House of correction.	Total.	For payment of fine, costs, &c., by court.	Awaiting trial.	
Sept. 30, 1879, .	1,861	1,038	150	3,049	249	314	750	1,313	32	506	4,900
Sept. 30, 1880, .	1,728	837	137	2,702	140	223	887	1,250	*41	*630	4,623
Dec. Sept. 30, '80,	133	201	13	347	109	91	*137	63	*9	*124	277
Per ct. of decr'se,	7.15	19.4	8.7	11.4	43.8	29.0	*18.3	4.8	*28.1	*24.5	5.7

* Increase.

We here learn that there was a decrease in convicts of 347, or 11.4 per cent., as compared with number at corresponding date of previous year—the decrease being 133 in the penitentiaries, 201 in the county prisons, and 13 in the work-house. Of those summarily convicted, there was a decrease in the county prisons of 109, and 91 in the work-house; on the contrary there was an increase in the house of correction of 137; thus making the total decrease of those summarily convicted, 63 for the year.

Those otherwise in prison for the payment of fines, costs, &c., by court, have increased 133, as compared with the previous year.

Convicts.

The number of males and females, and their increase or decrease in the penal institutions, as compared with the previous year, is presented thus :

CONVICTS.	SEX OF CONVICTS IN CONFINEMENT.						AGGREGATE.		
	Peniten- tiaries.		County Prisons.		Work- house.		Males.	Females.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			
September 30, 1879,	1,837	24	961	77	145	5	2,943	103	3,049
September 30, 1880,	1,694	34	777	60	131	6	2,602	100	2,702
Decrease Sept. 30, 1880, . .	143	*10	184	17	14	*1	341	6	347
Per cent. of decrease, . . .	7.7	*41.7	19.1	22.1	9.6	*20.0	11.6	5.7	11.4

* Increase.

It will be observed that in the penitentiaries the male convicts decreased 143, and the females increased 10. In the county prisons the males decreased 184, and the females 17. In work-house the males decreased 14, and the females increased 1. In the aggregate of this class, there has been a decrease of 347, or 11.4 per cent.; or males 341, or 11.6 per cent., females 6, or 11.4 per cent.

The whole number of convicts, 2,702, is in proportion to the population of the State, as one to every 1,665 inhabitants.

STATISTICS OF PENITENTIARIES.

The revenue of these institutions is derived from appropriations by the State; labor of convicts; profits of manufacturing; United States, for supporting their prisoners; and from counties, for deficiency of support by the labor of their convicts.

State Appropriation.

The State grant to these institutions for 1890 was \$76,425, viz: For salaries, \$73,925; \$1,000 for books and stationery for convicts; \$1,500 for repairs.

PURPOSES.	Eastern Penitentiary.		Western Penitentiary.		Aggregate.	
Salaries of officers,	\$38,925	00	\$35,000	00	\$73,925	00
Books and stationery for prisoners,	500	00	500	00	1,000	00
Repairs,	1,500	00	. . . . .	. . . . .	1,500	00
Total,	\$40,925	00	\$35,500	00	\$76,425	00

The amount appropriated for the erection of new buildings at Western Penitentiary, (\$200,000,) and for the payment of bonds, (\$21,000,) is found in the report for last year. The Legislature also continued the usual gratuities to discharged convicts, *i. e.*, to those residing within fifty miles of the penitentiary from which discharged, each five dollars; over fifty miles, the sum of ten dollars each.

In addition to the appropriations received from the State in the previous year, (\$297,425,) there was, from the following sources, received \$177,838 90, to wit:

EASTERN PENITENTIARY.			WESTERN PENITENTIARY.		
Gain on manufacturing, . .	\$1,191	84	Convict labor and profits, . .	\$4,824	33
Convict labor,	*31,568	41	Contract labor,	55,462	45
			U. S., for support of convicts, . .	3,751	75
			Steam power and rent,	2,240	00
			Sale of gas, tar, barrels, &c., . .	2,006	43
Total credited to counties, . .	\$32,760	25	Total credited to counties, . .	\$67,784	95
Deficiency of support by labor of convicts, (of which counties paid \$58,604 22,) . .	66,447	18	Deficiency of support by labor of convicts, paid by counties,	10,843	52
Total,	\$99,207	43	Total,	\$78,631	47

* This sum includes the United States convict labor, amounting to \$1,432 63.

The amount received from the United States, for maintenance of their convicts in the Eastern Penitentiary, is added to the working capital of that institution. On the contrary, in the Western Penitentiary, the sum received is credited to the counties.

Industries.

The system of labor in these institutions continues the same as stated in the previous reports. In Western Penitentiary, on State account, and by contract labor; in Eastern Penitentiary, exclusively on State account.

The annexed statement exhibits the values of these industries :

EASTERN PENITENTIARY.	WESTERN PENITENTIARY.
<div>Shoe-making, including labor and profit, \$13,526 30</div> <div>Cane-work, including labor and profit, 2,513 65</div> <div>Weaving, including labor and loss, 1,876 08</div> <div>Wood-work, including labor and profit, 752 67</div> <div>Cigar-making, including labor and profit, 3,346 27</div> <div>Tailoring, including labor and profit, 692 46</div> <div>Smith-work, including labor and loss, 56 66</div> <div>Women's shoes, labor and gain, 2,472 48</div> <div>Wool-picking, labor and loss, 361 83</div> <div>Stocking-weaving, convict labor, 2,132 61</div> <div>Baking, cooking, etc., convict labor, 1,451 70</div> <div>Jobbing, convict labor, 1,723 50</div> <div>Incidental, convict labor, 918 30</div> <div>Clothing, convict labor, 666 92</div> <div>Fuel, making fires, etc., convict labor, 288 90</div> <div>Medical, convict labor, 93 00</div> <div>Stable, convict labor, 81 90</div> <div>32,950 23</div> <div>Tin-smithing, loss, 189 98</div> <div>Total labor and profits, \$32,760 25</div>	<div><i>On State Account.</i></div> <div>Weaving, including profit and labor, \$1,789 82</div> <div>Cigar-making, with profit and labor, 1,577 02</div> <div>Shoe-making, with profit and labor, 957 46</div> <div>Total State account, \$1,324 32</div> <div><i>Contract Labor.</i></div> <div>Shoe shops, \$35,766 69</div> <div>Broom shop, 6,246 70</div> <div>Chain shops, 11,679 58</div> <div>Tin shop, 1,769 50</div> <div>Earning on contracts, 55,462 45</div> <div>Total labor and profits, \$59,786 77</div>

COUNTY STATEMENT

EXHIBITING the amount charged to the respective counties connected with the Eastern and Western Penitentiaries, (being the deficiency of support by labor,) for the maintenance of their convicts during the year 1879, with the number of days supported; whole and average number belonging to each county; also, the value of their labor.

EASTERN PENITENTIARY.					WESTERN PENITENTIARY.						
COUNTIES.	CONVICTS.				COUNTIES.	CONVICTS.					
	Whole number.	Average number.	Number of days supported.	Convict labor.		Whole number.	Average number.	Number of days supported.	Convict labor.		
Adams,	19	13.4	4,885	\$416	\$755	57	347	260.7	95,175	\$22,366	\$3,807
Bradford,	46	30.3	11,058	707	1,946	13	29	18.6	6,815	1,601	272
Bucks,	101	61.0	22,270	1,575	3,769	01	20	16.0	5,866	1,378	234
Carbon,	21	17.2	6,261	638	864	27	7	3.3	1,207	283	48
Chester,	21	17.2	6,271	637	877	92	35	28.2	10,308	2,422	412
Columbia,	14	8.3	3,034	106	623	05	34	23.7	8,653	2,033	346
Cumberland,	51	37.6	13,719	1,327	1,965	25	2	2.0	730	171	28
Dauphin,	73	47.0	17,141	1,313	2,800	60	32	19.9	7,231	1,711	291
Delaware,	3	3.0	1,095	133	90	128	28	17.7	6,476	1,521	231
Franklin,	43	25.3	9,239	657	88	159	38	20.6	7,539	1,771	301
Lackawanna,	19	11.1	4,034	185	72	44	24	15.6	5,717	1,343	228
Lebanon,	38	24.6	8,968	631	66	152	15	6.8	2,423	569	96
Lehigh,	9	4.4	1,601	135	42	82	35	26.5	9,675	2,273	387
Luzerne,	92	81.3	29,687	3,231	01	3,893	8	5.0	1,845	433	73
Lycoming,	60	37.7	13,748	1,215	44	2,084	51	30.5	11,146	2,619	31
Montgomery,	43	33.8	12,336	1,095	25	1,948	50	31.1	11,354	2,668	19
Montour,	5	4.1	1,432	109	41	246	2	.5	186	43	7
Monroe,	10	5.7	2,075	241	25	256	1	.7	260	61	10
						75					40

Northampton, . . .	4	3.1	1,150	30	33	245	67	Greene,	9	7.8	2,576	675	86	115	04
Northumberland, . .	37	27.1	9,908	801	76	1,576	16	Huntingdon,	22	13.5	4,943	1,161	60	197	72
Perry,	14	9.1	3,337	517	47	283	41	Indiana,	8	3.8	1,420	333	70	56	80
Philadelphia,	612	416.8	152,131	11,340	47	25,083	17	Jefferson,	24	15.3	5,589	1,313	41	223	56
Pike,	7	5.0	1,811	86	76	347	88	Juniata,	3	2.0	759	178	37	30	36
Schuylkill,	15	14.0	5,119	889	41	339	15	Lawrence,	25	16.2	5,924	1,392	14	236	96
Sullivan,	2	1.1	392	27	50	66	58	Mercer,	18	13.1	4,809	1,130	12	192	36
Susquehanna,	20	12.4	4,511	407	15	675	49	Mifflin,	7	4.4	1,617	390	00	64	68
Snyder,	4	2.5	903	70	40	146	32	McKean,	48	31.4	11,460	2,693	10	453	40
Tioga,	11	5.5	2,032	84	07	403	61	Potter,	7	3.5	1,419	333	46	56	76
Union,	5	3.8	1,388	103	73	224	39	Somerset,	17	11.9	4,376	1,028	36	175	04
Wayne,	17	14.0	5,068	512	14	708	98	Venango,	42	26.7	9,758	2,293	13	390	32
Wyoming,	8	5.6	2,052	100	89	391	59	Warren,	19	11.7	4,299	1,010	26	171	96
York,	46	30.2	11,024	809	80	1,835	93	Washington,	37	26.7	9,770	2,265	95	390	80
								Westmoreland,	36	26.9	9,498	2,229	68	379	50
Total of counties, U. S. prisoners, . . .	1,470 104	1,013.0 62.0	369,750 22,609	\$30,135 1,432	78 63	\$58,604 9,043	22 60	Total of counties, U. S. prisoners, . . .	1,080 55	742.9 41.1	271,163 15,007	\$63,723 ...	31 ...	\$10,846 3,751	52 75
Aggregate,	1,574	1,075.0	392,359	\$31,568	41	\$67,647	82	Aggregate,	1,135	784.0	286,170	\$63,723	31	\$14,598	27

Expenditures.

Valuing the stock on hand December 31, 1879, at \$62,421 34, as per statement, the expenditures for the year, (excluding appropriations by State, and gratuities paid to discharged convicts,) were for the following purposes:

MAINTENANCE.	EASTERN PENITENTIARY.		WESTERN PENITENTIARY.		AGGREGATE.	
Provision,	\$44,296	05	\$40,412	81	\$84,708	86
Clothing, etc.,	15,274	86	11,377	30	26,651	66
Fuel and light,	13,745	27	6,135	72	19,880	99
Medicine, etc.,	2,824	36	1,187	49	4,011	85
Incidentals,	5,164	46	4,807	39	9,971	85
Repairs,	6,500	22	2,272	56	8,772	78
Wages,	6,436	47	12,172	83	18,609	30
House and cell furniture, . .	1,116	94	137	50	1,254	44
Manufacturing implements,	19	68	127	87	147	55
Profit and loss, for stock and manufacturing purposes, . .	138	46			138	46
Horse expenses,	923	71			923	71
Manufacturing losses,	2,767	45			2,767	45
Total, excluding appropriation by State,	\$99,207	43	\$78,631	47	\$177,838	90
Salaries paid by State, . . .	88,925	00	35,000	00	78,925	00
Total expenditures,	\$188,132	43	\$113,631	47	\$251,763	90
Cost per capita, with salaries, Of which the State paid for salaries,	\$36	21	\$44	64	\$40	15
*Labor, with profit on manu- facturing credited to coun- ties,	30	48	86	46	54	02
*Leaving deficiency of sup- port by labor of convicts, . .	61	82	13	84	41	25
	\$128	51	\$144	94	\$135	42

* NOTE.—In the report of this Board last year, the figures \$58 44, opposite to "Labor with profit on manufacturing credited to counties," and under the Western Penitentiary, should have been \$65 92; and the figures \$21 33, opposite "Leaving deficiency of support by labor of convicts," and under the Western Penitentiary, should have been \$13 85.

Officers.

Their number, and salary paid to each.

EASTERN PENITENTIARY.	WESTERN PENITENTIARY.
Warden, with apartments, \$2,500 Physician, with apartments, 1,500 Moral instructor, 1,500 Clerk, 1,500 Assistant clerk, 1,200 Principal overseer, and apartments, 1,500 Teacher, 450 Gate-keeper, 1,100 Superintendent of cordwaining, . . 1,200 Superintendent of weaving, . . . 1,200 One overseer, 1,200 One overseer, 1,100 Five overseers, \$1,050 each, . . . 5,250 Three overseers, \$1,000 each, . . . 3,000 Four overseers, \$900 each, 3,600 Eight overseers, \$800 each, 6,400 One overseer, 750 One overseer, (female,) 520 Ten watchmen, \$650 each, 6,500 Attendant on sick, 625 Baker, 700 Driver, 675 Carpenter, 939 Librarian, etc., 525	Warden, with apartments, \$2,500 Physician, 1,200 Chaplain, with apartments, 1,500 Clerk, 1,500 Deputy warden, 1,500 Assistant deputy warden, 1,000 Teacher, 900 Two gate-keepers, 1,350 Two stewards, 1,800 Engineer, 1,000 Assistant engineer, 850 Superintendent of cigar shops, . . 1,000 General overseer, 750 Six overseers, \$850 each, 5,100 Eight shop guards, \$900, 6,400 Three shop guards, \$700, 2,100 Five day guards, \$700, 3,500 Eight day guards, \$600, 4,800 Four wall guards, \$600, 2,400 Five night-watchmen, \$750, 3,750 Five night-watchmen, \$600, 3,000 One gas-maker, 600
Total, \$45,434	Total, \$48,500

The salaries at the Western Penitentiary are necessarily large, from the fact that officers are required at both the old and new buildings. When the new prison is completed, the amount paid for salaries will probably be reduced.

Personal Property.

The estimated value of personal property, etc., on hand December 31, 1879, was as follows :

Stock, &c.	Eastern Penitentiary.		Western Penitentiary.		Aggregate.	
Stock in weaving department, . .	\$1,053	14	\$389	70	\$1,942	84
Do. shoe do. . .	12,938	93	102	50	13,041	43
Do. cigar do. . .	3,773	29			3,773	29
Do. cane do. . .	892	57			892	57
Do. smith do. . .	752	49			752	49
Do. women's shoes do. . .	5,919	35			5,919	35
Do. wood-work do. . .	500	80			500	80
Provision and supplies,	1,100	00	6,270	17	7,370	17
Clothing, beds, shoes for convicts,	870	85	4,616	44	5,487	29
Coal,	3,350	00	208	95	3,558	95
Medicines,	172	27	342	48	514	75
Tools and utensils,	177	16	5,687	06	5,864	22
Furniture,	10,052	44	1,237	57	11,290	01
Horses, wagons, etc.,	1,204	00			1,204	00
Incidentals,	309	18			309	18
	\$43,066	47	\$19,354	87	\$62,421	34

Admission of Convicts.

The number of convicts in the penitentiaries at beginning of the year, October 1, 1879, was 1,861; to which were added during the year, 712; a decrease of 171, or 19 per cent., on the commitments of the preceding year. Number discharged, 845; leaving, on September 30, 1880, in confinement, 1,728; a decrease of 133, or 7.2 per cent., on the number at corresponding date of previous year—a decrease of 77 in the Eastern Penitentiary, and of 56 in the Western Penitentiary.

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.	EASTERN PENITENTIARY.					WESTERN PENITENTIARY.					EASTERN AND WESTERN COMBINED.				
	White.		Colored.			White.		Colored.			White.		Colored.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.
October 1, 1879, there were	927	8	139	6	1,080	704	9	67	1	781	1,631	17	206	7	1,861
Committed during the year,	401	6	54	10	471	214	5	22	..	211	615	11	76	10	712
Population,	1,328	14	193	16	1,551	918	14	89	1	1,022	2,246	28	282	17	2,573
Discharged in year,	473	3	63	4	548	271	4	22	..	297	749	7	85	4	845
Rem'g Sept. 30, 1880,	850	11	130	12	1,003	647	10	67	1	725	1,497	21	197	13	1,728

As compared with the preceding year, the commitments of white males decreased 165, white females increased 1; colored males decreased 14, colored females increased 7.

Discharges of white males increased 61, white females decreased 4; colored males decreased 5, and colored females increased 4.

Average Number

The average number of convicts in the respective penitentiaries for ten years past, is as follows :

YEARS.	Eastern Penitentiary, Average number.			Western Penitentiary, Average number.			Penitentiaries combined, Average number.		
	County prisoners.	U. S. prisoners.	Total.	County prisoners.	U. S. prisoners.	Total.	County prisoners.	U. S. prisoners.	Total.
1871, . .	600.0	29.0	629.0	355.0	29.5	384.5	955.0	58.5	1,013.5
1872, . .	591.7	18.5	610.2	394.6	29.5	424.1	986.3	48.0	1,034.3
1873, . .	584.7	13.8	598.5	394.9	27.8	422.7	979.6	41.6	1,021.2
1874, . .	615.0	19.1	634.1	399.1	27.4	426.5	1,014.1	46.5	1,060.6
1875, . .	699.6	20.2	719.8	477.8	31.3	509.1	1,177.4	51.5	1,228.9
1876, . .	834.1	32.0	866.1	601.8	35.5	637.3	1,435.9	67.5	1,503.4
1877, . .	956.9	56.0	1,012.9	674.8	40.1	714.9	1,631.7	96.1	1,727.8
1878, . .	957.0	66.0	1,023.0	748.8	38.0	786.8	1,675.8	104.0	1,779.8
1879, . .	1,013.0	62.0	1,075.0	743.0	41.1	784.1	1,756.0	103.1	1,859.1
1880, . .	1,017.2	48.5	1,065.7	708.1	31.5	749.5	1,735.3	80.0	1,815.3

[NOTE.—The average number is for the financial year of the penitentiaries, January 1 to December 31, and not for the current year of the Board of Public Charities]

Recommitment.

Of the 712 convicts received, 497, or 69.8 per cent., two thirds, were sentenced for the first time to these penitentiaries; 132, or 18.6 per cent., had been previously imprisoned elsewhere; and 83, or 11.6 per cent. of the admissions, were those who had been subjected to imprisonment in no other penal institutions.

The number of convictions and re-convictions into the respective penitentiaries is exhibited in the following statement:

	EASTERN PENITENTIARY.					WESTERN PENITENTIARY.					RECAPITULATION.				
	W.		C.		Total.	W.		C.		Total.	W.		C.		Total.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
First conviction, . . .	242	6	33	10	291	185	5	16		206	427	11	49	10	497
2d convict'n, 1st here,	63		7		70	4				4	67		7		74
3d do. 1st do.	13		4		17						13		4		17
4th do. 1st do.	6				6						6				6
5th do. 1st do.	1				1						1				1
2d do. 2d do.	32		5		37	21		5		26	53		10		63
3d do. 2d do.	14		2		16						14		2		16
4th do. 2d do.	3				3	1				1	4				4
3d do. 3d do.	9		3		12	3				3	12		3		15
4th do. 3d do.	5				5			1		1	5		1		6
4th do. 4th do.	4				4						4				4
5th do. 4th do.	4				4						4				4
5th do. 5th do.	1				1						1				1
6th do. 5th do.	2				2						2				2
7th do. 6th do.	1				1						1				1
14th do. 13th do.	1				1						1				1
Number recommittd,	159		21		180	29		6		35	188		27		215
Total admissions, .	401	6	54	10	471	214	5	22		241	615	11	76	10	712

Of the 471 received in the Eastern Penitentiary, 291, or 61.9 per cent., were convicted and sentenced for the first time to this institution; 126, or 26.6 per cent., had previously been imprisoned elsewhere; 54, or 11.5 per cent., were re-admissions of convicts who had never been imprisoned in any other penal institution. Total recommitments, 180, or 38.2 per cent.

Of the 241 admitted in the Western Penitentiary, 206, or 85.5 per cent., were for first time convicted and sentenced to this institution; 6, or 2.5 per cent., had served a prior sentence elsewhere; and 29, or 12 per cent., were reconvictions of those who had experienced no other kind of confinement. Total recommitments, 35, or 14.5 per cent.

Counties where Convicted.

The 712 convicts sentenced to the penitentiaries, were received from the following counties :

EASTERN PENITENTIARY.				WESTERN PENITENTIARY.			
COUNTIES.	White.	Colored.	Total.	COUNTIES.	White.	Colored.	Total.
Adams,	6		6	Allegheny,	46	11	57
Bradford,	4		4	Armstrong,	9		9
Bucks,	22	1	23	Beavor,	3	1	4
Carbon,	3		3	Bedford,		1	1
Chester,	2	3	5	Blair,	9		9
Columbia,	2		2	Butler,	6		6
Cumberland,	2	5	7	Cambria,	9	1	10
Dauphin,	13	5	18	Centre,	3		3
Franklin,	3	2	5	Clarion,	5		5
Lackawanna,	10		10	Clearfield,	2		2
Lebanon,	6		6	Clinton,	5		5
Lehigh,	2		2	Crawford,	9		9
Luzerne,	10		10	Erie,	13		13
Lycoming,	29	6	35	Fayette,	4	2	6
Monroe,	3		3	Forest,	1		1
Montgomery,	16	4	20	Greene,	1		1
Montour,	1		1	Huntingdon,	2		2
Northampton,	1		1	Indiana,	3		3
Northumberland,	1		1	Juniata,	4		4
Perry,	1		1	Lawrence,	10		10
Philadelphia,	211	84	245	McKean,	23		23
Schuylkill,	1		1	Mercer,	3		3
Sullivan,	2		2	Potter,	1		1
Susquehanna,	8		8	Somerset,	4		4
Tioga,	3		3	Venango,	2	1	3
Union,	1		1	Warren,	2		2
Wayne,	2		2	Washington,	3	1	4
Wyoming,	1		1	Westmoreland,	20	4	24
York,	16	3	19	U. S. district court,	17		17
U. S. district court,	25	1	26				
Total,	407	64	471	Total,	219	22	241

It will be observed that 245, or 52.2 per cent. of the convicts received in the Eastern Penitentiary, were from Philadelphia county; of the Western Penitentiary, 57, or 23.7 per cent., were from Allegheny county.

Color and Sex.

Of the 712 committed, 626 were white, and 86 colored. As regards the sex, 615, or 86.38 per cent., were white males; 11, or 1.55 per cent., white females; 76, or 10.67 per cent., colored males; and 10, or 1.40 per cent., colored females.

Ages.

Of the convicts received, 2, or 0.28 per cent., were under 16 years of age; 46, or 6.46 per cent., between 16 and 18; 71, or 9.97 per cent., between 18 and 21; 208, or 29.22 per cent., between 21 and 25; 144, or 20.22 per cent., from 26 to 30; and 241, or 33.85 per cent., were 31 and upwards. It will be observed that 327, or 46.00 per cent., nearly one half of the convicts, were 25 years of age and under.

The following table exhibits the number of minors, i. e., under twenty-one years of age, and adults, received into the respective penitentiaries, with their educational acquirements.

EASTERN PENITENTIARY.										WESTERN PENITENTIARY.									
COUNTIES.										COUNTIES.									
MINORS.					ADULTS.					MINORS.					ADULTS.				
Read and write.					Illiterate.					Read and write.					Illiterate.				
Total.					Total.					Total.					Total.				
Aggregate.					Aggregate.					Aggregate.					Aggregate.				
Adams,					6	6	3	9	12	40	5	8	45	57	40	5	8	45	57
Bradford,					4	4	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	9	1	1	3	9	9
Bucks,	1	3	4	1	18	19	1	1	1	1	8	1	1	4	1	1	8	4	4
Carbon,					3	3	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1
Chester,					2	2	3	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1
Columbia,					2	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1
Cumberland,					6	6	4	2	2	2	6	2	2	6	6	2	6	6	6
Dauphin,					7	7	12	17	18	18	7	2	2	10	10	1	7	10	10
Franklin,					5	5	3	4	4	5	5	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	1
Lackawanna,	1	1	1	1	10	10	8	10	10	10	10	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	1
Lebanon,					6	6	4	5	6	6	6	2	2	6	6	1	4	2	2
Lehigh,					2	2	4	4	4	4	4	2	2	4	4	1	5	5	5
Luzerne,					2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	4	4	4
Lycoming,	1	2	3	5	7	7	6	10	10	10	10	2	4	13	13	12	13	13	13
Monroe,	1	4	5	10	20	30	20	30	35	35	35	3	3	6	6	1	3	6	6
Montgomery,	1	1	1	4	22	22	2	22	22	22	22	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Montour,	1	3	4	12	16	16	4	16	20	20	20	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Northampton,					1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Northumberland,					1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Perry,					1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Philadelphia,	9	32	41	42	162	204	1	162	245	245	16	8	20	23	4	16	20	23	23

[illegible]

The average age of convicts admitted into the respective penitentiaries is presented thus :

AVERAGE AGE.	Eastern Penitentiary.	Western Penitentiary.	Penitentiaries combined.
General average age,	27.5 years.	27.4 years.	27.3 years.
Average age of minors,	18.5 do.	18.3 do.	18.4 do.
Do. adults,	29.2 do.	29.1 do.	29.0 do.
Do. vs. property,	27.7 do.	27.6 do.	27.8 do.
Do. vs. persons,	29.4 do.	29.3 do.	28.5 do.

Nativity.

Three fifths, 412, or 57.86 per cent., were natives of Pennsylvania ; one fourth, 174, or 24.44 per cent., were born in other American States ; 38, or 5.34 per cent., in Ireland ; 45, or 6.32 per cent., in Germany ; 17, or 2.39 per cent., in England ; and 26, or 3.65 per cent., in other foreign countries. The proportion of American to foreign born, was as 60 to 12 ; with native born, crimes against property predominated ; on the contrary, the largest proportion of foreign born were convicted of crimes against persons.

Parental Relations.

Three fifths, 434, or 60.95 per cent., of the convicts had both parents living when they were sixteen years of age ; 65, or 9.13 per cent., had lost both parents before that age ; 136, or 19.10 per cent., had mother only living, and 77, or 10.92 per cent., had only their father living when they were sixteen years of age.

Schools, etc.

More than four fifth, 574, or 80.62 per cent., of the received convicts, had attended public school—average age on leaving 14.2 years ; 21, or 2.95 per cent., attended private school—average age on leaving 14.0 years ; the general average age on leaving was 14.2 years of all who had attended school. There were 117, or 16.43 per cent., of the convicts admitted, who had not attended any school.

Schools versus Crimes.

Statement exhibiting the counties from which received, and whether the convicts had or not attended school; also, the class of crimes for which convicted.

EASTERN PENITENTIARY.										WESTERN PENITENTIARY.									
CONVICTED OF CRIMES AGAINST—										CONVICTED OF CRIMES AGAINST—									
COUNTIES.	PROPERTY.					COUNTIES.	PROPERTY.					COUNTIES.	PERSONS.						
	Public.	Private.	Did not go.	Total.	Public.		Private.	Did not go.	Total.	Public.	Private.		Did not go.	Total.					
PERSONS.					PERSONS.														
Aggregate.					Aggregate.														
Total.					Total.														
Did not go.					Did not go.														
Private.					Private.														
Public.					Public.														
Total.					Total.														
Aggregate.					Aggregate.														
Adams,	9			9	Allegheny,	40	2	6	48	1		11	57						
Bradford,	2			2	Armstrong,	7			9				9						
Bucks,	21			21	Beaver,	3			3			1	9						
Carbon,	2			2	Bedford,	3			3				4						
Chester,	2			2	Blair,	6	1	1	8			1	1						
Columbia,	1		3	5	Butler,	6			6			1	6						
Cumberland,				1	Cambria,	5			5			1	6						
Dauphin,			4	4	Centre,	7		3	10				10						
Franklin,	12	1	4	17	Clarion,	2		1	3				3						
Lackawanna,	3		1	4	Clearfield,	8		1	4			1	5						
Lebanon,	7		1	8	Clinton,	3		1	4				2						
Lehigh,	5			5	Crawford,	8		1	4			1	9						
Luzerne,	2			2	Erie,	4		2	6			3	9						
Lycoming,	2			2	Fayette,	10			10			1	13						
Monroe,	14	2	7	23	Forest,	4			4			1	6						
Montgomery,	1		1	2	Greene,	1			1			2	1						
Montour,	17		2	19	Huntingdon,	1						1	1						
Northampton,	1			1	Indiana,	1			1			1	2						
Northumberland,	1			1	Junata,	2			2			1	3						
Perry,		1		1	Lawrence,	4			4				4						
						9			9			1	10						

Schools versus Crimes—Continued.

EASTERN PENITENTIARY.					WESTERN PENITENTIARY.											
CONVICTED OF CRIMES AGAINST—					CONVICTED OF CRIMES AGAINST—											
COUNTIES.	PROPERTY.			PERSONS.	COUNTIES.	PROPERTY.			PERSONS.	Aggregate.						
	Public.	Private.	Total.			Public.	Private.	Total.								
Philadelphia,	178	7	25	210	21	8	11	35	245	McKean,	17	3	20	8	3	23
Schuylkill,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	Mercer,	2	1	2	1	1	3
Sullivan,	2	1	2	3	4	1	1	1	2	Potter,	1	1	1	1	1	1
Susquehanna,	2	1	2	3	4	1	1	2	3	Somerset,	3	1	3	1	1	1
Tioga,	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	3	Venango,	2	1	3	1	1	3
Union,	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	3	Warren,	2	1	3	1	1	2
Wayne,	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	3	Washington,	8	1	9	1	1	2
Wyoming,	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	3	Westmoreland,	16	3	19	5	3	24
York,	11	1	7	19	1	1	1	1	2	U. S. District Court,	14	2	16	1	1	17
U. S. District Court,	20	1	4	25	1	1	1	1	26							
Total,	312	13	62	387	55	5	24	84	471	Total,	171	3	200	36	5	241

WESTERN PENITENTIARY.									
CONVICTED OF CRIMES AGAINST—									
COUNTIES.	PROPERTY.				PERSONS.				Aggregate.
	Public.	Private.	Did not go.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Did not go.	Total.	
McKean,	17	..	3	20	8	..	..	3	23
Mercer,	2	..	..	2	1	..	..	1	3
Potter,	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Somerset,	8	..	..	8	1	..	..	1	9
Venango,	2	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	3
Warren, . . . . .	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	1	2
Washington,	8	..	..	8	1	..	..	1	9
Westmoreland,	16	..	3	19	5	..	..	5	24
U. S. District Court,	14	..	2	16	1	..	..	1	17
Total,	171	3	26	200	36	..	5	41	241

EASTERN PENITENTIARY.									
CONVICTED OF CRIMES AGAINST—									
COUNTIES.	PROPERTY.				PERSONS.				Aggregate.
	Public.	Private.	Did not go.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Did not go.	Total.	
Philadelphia,	178	7	25	210	21	8	11	35	245
Schmuckli,	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	2
Sullivan,	2	..	2	4	4	1	..	4	8
Susquehanna,	1	..	..	1	1	..	1	2	3
Tioga,	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Union,	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	2	2
Wayne, . . . . .	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	2
Wyoming,	11	1	7	19	1	..	..	1	19
York,	20	1	4	25	1	..	..	1	26
U. S. District Court,	312	13	62	387	55	5	24	84	471
Total, . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Education versus Crimes.

About one fourth, 177, or 24.86 per cent., of the convicts were unable to read or write, i. e., illiterate; 535, or 75.14 per cent., were able to read and write. Crimes against persons prevailed to a greater extent with the illiterate; on the contrary, crimes against property predominated with the educated convicts. The relation of ignorance and education to the class of crimes for which convicted; also, the respective counties sending the convicts, is presented as follows:

COUNTIES.	EASTERN PENITENTIARY.						WESTERN PENITENTIARY.					
	CONVICTED OF CRIMES AGAINST—						CONVICTED OF CRIMES AGAINST—					
	PROPERTY.			PERSONS.			PROPERTY.			PERSONS.		
	Illiterate.	Read and write.	Total.	Illiterate.	Read and write.	Total.	Illiterate.	Read and write.	Total.	Illiterate.	Read and write.	Total.
COUNTIES.												
Adams,	..	5	5	..	1	1	35	11	46	8	3	11
Bradford,	..	1	2	..	2	2	..	9	9	..	..	9
Bucks,	2	19	21	..	2	2	..	3	3	..	1	4
Carbon,	..	2	2	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	1
Chester,	3	2	5	..	..	..	..	8	8	..	1	9
Columbia,	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	5	5	..	1	6
Cumberland,	2	2	4	2	1	3	8	7	10	..	1	10
Dauphin,	..	12	17	..	1	1	3	2	3	..	..	3
Franklin,	..	2	4	..	1	1	1	4	4	..	1	5
Lackawanna,	2	5	7	..	3	3	..	1	1	..	..	1
Lebanon,	1	5	6	..	..	..	1	4	4	..	1	5
Lehigh,	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	4	4	..	1	5
Luzerne,	2	1	3	..	..	..	1	5	6	2	1	8
Lycoming,	7	16	23	1	7	8	1	9	10	3	3	13
Monroe,	1	1	2	4	8	12	1	3	4	1	1	6
Montgomery,	5	14	19	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	1
Montour,	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	2
Allegheny,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Armstrong,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Beaver,	..	..	23	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	3
Bedford,	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1
Blair,	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	8	8	..	..	8
Butler,	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	5	5	..	..	5
Cambria,	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	7	10	..	..	10
Centre,	..	..	18	..	..	..	..	2	3	..	..	3
Clarion,	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	4	4	..	..	4
Clearfield,	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1
Clinton,	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	4	4	..	..	4
Crawford,	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	5	6	2	1	8
Erie,	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	9	10	..	..	9
Fayette,	..	..	35	..	..	..	..	3	4	1	1	4
Forest,	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1
Greene,	..	..	20	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1
Huntingdon,	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1
Aggregate.	6	1	7	6	1	7	35	11	46	8	3	11

Education versus Crimes—Continued.

EASTERN PENITENTIARY.							WESTERN PENITENTIARY.						
COUNTIES.							CONVICTED OF CRIMES AGAINST—						
PROPERTY.				PERSONS.			PROPERTY.				PERSONS.		
Militate.	Read and write.	Total.	Militate.	Read and write.	Total.	Aggregate.	Militate.	Read and write.	Total.	Militate.	Read and write.	Total.	Aggregate.
Norhampton,							Indiana,						
Northumberland,							Juniata,						
Perry,							Lawrence,						
Philadelphia,	89	171	210	12	35	245	McKean,	4	16	20			
Schuykill,							Mercer,		2	2			
Sullivan,	1		1		1	1	Fotter,		1	1			
Susquehanna,	2	2	4	1	4	8	Somerset,		3	3			
Toga,							Venango,		3	3			
Union,		1	1			1	Warren,		1	1			
Wayne,					2	2	Washington,		3	3			
Wyoming,	1		1			1	Westmoreland,	2	17	19			
York,	3	10	19			19	U. S. District Court,		16	16			
U. S. District Court,	2	23	25	1	1	26	Total,	51	149	200	14	27	241
Total,	89	298	387	23	61	471							

Industrial Relations.

Four fifths, 576, or 80.90 per cent., of the convicts had never been apprenticed to any trade or occupation; 24, or 3.37 per cent., had been apprenticed, but absconded before expiration of their term; 84, or 11.80 per cent., were apprenticed and served until 21 years of age; and 28, or 3.93 per cent., had not been apprenticed, but had served four or more years to obtain a knowledge of some handicraft.

Occupation.

The pursuits, before conviction, of the 712 convicts committed to the penitentiaries, were as follows :

OCCUPATIONS.	Eastern Penitentiary.	Western Penitentiary.	Total.	OCCUPATIONS.	Eastern Penitentiary.	Western Penitentiary.	Total.
Agents,	9	2	11	Janitor,	1	..	1
Bakers,	4	2	6	Laborers,	89	84	173
Barbers,	4	3	7	Lumbermen,	1	2	3
Butchers,	2	4	6	Lawyer,	1	..	1
Bricklayer,	1	..	1	Locksmiths, . . . . .	..	2	2
Bar tenders,	6	3	9	Machinists,	2	3	5
Brakesmen,	3	5	8	Masons,	2	..	2
Blacksmiths,	4	3	7	Miners,	6	11	17
Brush-makers, . . . . .	..	2	2	Molders,	1	5	6
Boatmen,	4	..	4	Merchant, . . . . .	..	1	1
Broom-makers, . . . . .	..	2	2	Millers, . . . . .	..	2	2
Cabinet-makers,	2	..	2	Millwright,	1	..	1
Carpenters,	4	6	10	Nail cutter, . . . . .	..	1	1
Clerks,	5	4	9	Nurse, . . . . .	..	1	1
Cutler,	1	..	1	Painters,	8	4	12
Constable,	1	..	1	Peddlers,	5	4	9
Cigar-makers,	2	4	6	Porters,	3	1	4
Cooks and waiters,	6	4	10	Physicians,	2	2	4
Coopers, . . . . .	..	8	8	Plasterer, . . . . .	..	1	1
Chain-maker, . . . . .	..	1	1	Puddlers, . . . . .	..	3	3
Drivers,	15	8	23	Paper-hanger,	1	..	1
Distillers,	1	..	1	Reporter, . . . . .	..	1	1
Dyer,	1	..	1	Saddler,	1	..	1
Druggists,	2	..	2	Salesmen,	3	..	3
Dealers,	5	2	7	Sawyers,	3	..	3
Engineers,	1	4	5	Seamstresses,	1	1	2
Engraver, . . . . .	..	1	1	Showmen,	1	..	1
Firemen,	2	..	2	Shoe-makers,	7	2	9
Farmers,	14	13	27	Soldiers, . . . . .	..	2	2
Gas-fitters,	1	2	3	Surveyors, . . . . .	..	1	1
Glass-blowers, . . . . .	..	2	2	Store-keepers,	1	..	1
House-keepers,	9	4	13	Stone-cutters,	2	1	3
Hucksters,	11	..	11	Trunk-makers, . . . . .	..	1	1
Hostlers,	11	..	11	Teachers, . . . . .	..	2	2
Hatters,	2	..	2	Watermen, . . . . .	..	3	3
Harness-makers, . . . . .	..	1	1	Wheelwrights,	1	..	1
Hotel-keepers,	6	1	7				
Idlers,	189	9	198	Total,	471	241	712

Habits.

One fourth, 179, or 25.14 per cent., of the convicts were abstinents, (did not use malt or spirituous liquors;) 301, or 42.28 per cent., nearly one half, used them moderately, but not to excess; 232, or 32.58 per cent., were habitually intemperate.

Civil Condition.

Nearly three fifths, 397, or 55.76 per cent., had never been married; 264, or 37.08 per cent., were married; and 51, or 7.16 per cent., widowed. Crimes against property predominated with the unmarried men; on the contrary, crimes against persons with the married.

Married Men.

There were 157 married men, with 459 children.

Married Women.

There were 31 married women, with 79 children.

Widowers.

There were 7 widowers, with 21 children.

Army or Navy.

There were only 45, or 6.32 per cent., of convicts received, who had served in the army or navy; 667, or 63.68 per cent., did not serve in either.

Crimes.

Of the 712 convicts sentenced to the penitentiaries, 587, or 82.44 per cent., were for crimes against property, and 125, or 17.56 per cent., against persons.

Of the convicts received in the Eastern Penitentiary, the proportion committed for crimes against property, were to those against persons, as 55 to 12; in the Western Penitentiary, as 50 to 10.

The annexed statement will exhibit the specific crimes for which the 712 convicts were convicted, classified into crimes against property and crimes against persons.

OFFENSES AGAINST PROPERTY.	Eastern Penitentiary.	Western Penitentiary.	Total.	OFFENSES AGAINST PERSONS.	Eastern Penitentiary.	Western Penitentiary.	Total.
Arson,	5	4	9	Murder,	4	...	4
Burglary,	69	38	107	Murder, second de- gree,	11	8	19
Burglary and larceny, Larceny, etc.,	34	16	50	Manslaughter,	6	5	11
Larceny and receiving stolen goods,	167	86	253	Assault and battery to kill,	9	6	15
Robbery,	32	6	38	Rape,	4	...	4
Forgery,	20	11	31	Assault and battery to commit rape,	11	3	14
Counterfeiting,	12	7	19	Riot,	1	2	3
Passing counterfeit money,	2	1	3	Assault and battery,	20	11	31
Stealing from or tam- pering with mails,	11	10	21	Bigamy,	3	2	5
Embezzlement,	8	1	9	Perjury,	3	1	4
Horse stealing,	1	1	2	Mayhem,	1	2	3
Receiving stolen goods, Conspiracy and false pretenses,	7	2	9	Abortion,	1	...	1
Misdemeanors,	4	4	8	Sodomy and buggery, Incestuous fornication Seduction, fornication, etc.,	3	...	3
Breach of prison,	9	4	13	Indecent exposure,	1	...	1
Malicious mischief,	2	...	2	Bawdy house,	5	...	5
Carrying concealed weapons,	1	1	2				
Assault to steal, . . . . .	...	2	2				
Gambling, . . . . .	...	3	3				
Tramp, and doing in- jury, . . . . .	...	1	1				
	3	1	4				
Total against property,	387	200	587	Total against persons, Total against property	84 387	41 200	125 587
				Total committed, .	471	241	712

Sentences.

The aggregate sentences of the 711 convicts, was 2,010 years, 2 months, 7 days, and 1 sentenced for life, or an average sentence of 2 years, 9 months, 28 days; the previous year it was 2 years, 8 months, 20 days.

The average sentence of convicts received in the Eastern Penitentiary, excluding the one for life, was 2 years, 10 months, 10 days; in the preceding year it was 2 years, 7 months, 17 days.

Of those received in the Western Penitentiary, the average sentence was 2 years, 9 months, 4 days; in the previous year it was 2 years, 10 months, 15 days.

The average sentence of those convicted of crimes against property, was 2 years, 7 months, 11 days; in the preceding year it was 2 years, 6 months, 20 days.

The average sentence of those convicted of crimes against persons, was 3 years, 9 months, 7 days; in the preceding year it was 3 years, 8 months, 19 days.

Of those committed to the Eastern Penitentiary, the average sentence for crimes against property, was 2 years, 7 months, 19 days; in the preceding year it was 2 years, 6 months, 8 days.

Of those committed to the Western Penitentiary, the average sentence for crimes against property was 2 years, 7 months, 11 days; in the preceding year it was 2 years, 7 months, 7 days.

Of those committed to the Eastern Penitentiary, the average sentence for crimes against persons was 3 years, 10 months, 29 days, excluding the one sentenced for life; in the preceding year it was 3 years, 4 months, 15 days.

Of those committed to the Western Penitentiary, the average sentence for crimes against persons was 3 years, 5 months, 22 days; in the preceding year it was 4 years, 1 month, 5 days.

Physical Health.

Of the 712 convicts received, 520, or 73.03 per cent., were admitted in good, and 192, or 26.97 per cent., in impaired physical health.

Mental Health.

Nearly all the convicts were in good mental health when received, the records showing only 21, or 2.93 per cent., in impaired health on reception.

Convicts Admitted.

The annexed statement exhibits the various characteristics, etc., of the convicts received in the respective penitentiaries, classified into convicted of "crimes against property," and "crimes against persons," thus:

CHARACTERISTICS, &c.	EASTERN PENITENTIARY.			WESTERN PENITENTIARY.			RECAPITULATION		
	CONVICTED OF CRIMES AGAINST			CONVICTED OF CRIMES AGAINST			CONVICTED OF CRIMES AGAINST		
	Property.	Persons.	Total.	Property.	Persons.	Total.	Property.	Persons.	Total.
Number received,	387	84	471	200	41	241	587	125	712
<i>Color and Sex:</i>									
White males,	328	73	401	180	34	214	508	107	615
White females,	6	6	6	5	5	5	11	11	11
Colored males,	43	11	54	15	7	22	58	18	76
Colored females,	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
<i>Ages:</i>									
Under 16,	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2
16, and under 18,	31	6	37	8	9	17	39	7	46
18, and under 21,	81	4	85	31	5	36	62	9	71
21, and under 25,	186	12	198	49	11	60	185	23	208
25, and under 30,	79	14	93	41	10	51	120	24	144
30 years and upwards,	109	48	157	70	14	84	179	62	241

CHARACTERISTICS, &c.	EASTERN PENITENTIARY.			WESTERN PENITENTIARY.			RECAPITULATION		
	CONVICTED OF CRIMES AGAINST			CONVICTED OF CRIMES AGAINST			CONVICTED OF CRIMES AGAINST		
	Property.	Persons.	Total.	Property.	Persons.	Total.	Property.	Persons.	Total.
<i>Nativity:</i>									
Pennsylvania,	248	35	283	112	17	129	360	52	412
Other United States States,	89	22	111	55	8	63	144	30	174
Ireland,	16	12	28	6	4	10	22	16	38
Germany,	19	9	28	10	7	17	29	16	45
England,	8	2	10	6	1	7	14	3	17
Other foreigners,	7	4	11	11	4	15	18	8	26
<i>Parental Relations:</i>									
Parents living,	255	31	286	186	12	148	391	43	434
Parents dead,	29	18	47	10	8	18	39	26	65
Mother living,	56	23	79	42	15	57	98	38	136
Father living,	47	12	59	12	6	18	59	18	77
<i>Civil Condition:</i>									
Single,	245	25	270	115	12	127	360	37	397
Married,	119	52	171	70	23	93	189	75	264
Widowed,	23	7	30	15	6	21	38	13	51
<i>Habits:</i>									
Abstinent,	109	7	116	61	2	63	170	9	179
Moderate drinkers,	192	9	201	94	6	100	286	15	301
Intemperate,	86	68	154	45	33	78	131	101	232
<i>Industrial:</i>									
Unapprenticed,	324	68	392	155	29	184	479	97	576
Apprenticed and left,	17	3	20	3	1	4	20	4	24
Apprenticed and served time out,	46	13	59	20	5	25	66	18	84
Not apprenticed but served 4 years, . . . . .	...	...	...	22	6	28	22	6	28
<i>Education:</i>									
Illiterate,	89	23	112	51	14	65	140	37	177
Read and write,	298	61	359	149	27	176	447	88	535
<i>Schools:</i>									
Attended public,	312	55	367	171	36	207	483	91	574
Attended private,	13	5	18	3	...	3	16	5	21
Did not go,	62	24	86	26	5	31	88	29	117
<i>Army or Navy:</i>									
Served, . . . . .	...	...	...	37	8	45	37	8	45
Did not serve,	387	84	471	163	33	196	550	117	667
<i>Physical Health:</i>									
Good,	306	61	367	124	29	153	430	90	520
Impaired,	81	23	104	76	12	88	157	35	192
<i>Mental Health:</i>									
Good,	378	81	459	193	39	232	571	120	691
Impaired,	9	3	12	7	2	9	16	5	21

If, for the purpose of comparing the sex, color, age, nativity, and various social, moral, educational, industrial, mental, and physical condition, etc., of convicts committed for crimes against property, with those for crimes against persons, we represent the number received from each class of crimes, and their various characteristics, by 100, we will obtain the following results :

CONVICTS RECEIVED.	EASTERN PENITENTIARY.			WESTERN PENITENTIARY.			PENITENTIARIES COMBINED.		
	Proportion per cent. of crimes against.		Property and Persons together.	Proportion per cent. of crimes against.		Property and Persons together.	Proportion per cent. of crimes against.		Property and Persons together.
	Property.	Persons.		Property.	Persons.		Property.	Persons.	
Number received,	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.
<i>Color and Sex :</i>									
White males,	84.8	87.0	85.1	90.0	88.0	88.8	86.5	85.6	86.4
White females,	1.5		1.3	2.5		2.1	1.9		1.5
Colored males,	11.1	13.0	11.5	7.5	17.0	9.1	9.9	14.4	10.7
Colored females,	2.6		2.1				1.7		1.4
<i>Ages :</i>									
Under 16,	3		2	5		4	3		3
16, and under 18,	8.0	7.2	7.9	4.0	2.4	3.7	6.6	5.6	6.5
18, and under 21,	8.0	4.8	7.4	15.5	12.2	14.9	10.6	7.2	10.0
21, and under 25,	35.1	14.3	31.4	24.5	26.9	24.9	31.5	18.4	29.2
25, and under 30,	20.4	16.6	19.8	20.5	24.4	21.2	20.5	19.2	20.2
30 years and upwards,	28.2	57.1	33.3	35.0	34.1	34.9	30.5	49.6	33.8
<i>Nativity :</i>									
Pennsylvania,	64.1	41.7	60.1	56.0	41.4	53.5	61.3	41.6	57.9
Other U. S. States,	23.0	26.2	23.5	27.5	19.5	26.1	24.5	24.0	24.4
Ireland,	4.1	14.3	6.0	3.0	9.8	4.1	3.8	12.8	5.3
Germany,	4.9	10.7	6.0	5.0	17.1	7.1	4.9	12.6	6.3
England,	2.1	2.4	2.1	3.0	2.4	3.0	2.4	2.4	2.4
Other foreigners,	1.8	4.7	2.3	5.5	9.8	6.2	3.1	6.4	3.7
<i>Parental Relation :</i>									
Parents living,	65.8	36.9	60.7	63.0	29.3	61.4	66.6	34.4	60.9
Parents dead,	7.4	21.4	10.0	5.0	19.5	7.5	6.6	20.4	9.2
Mother living,	14.4	27.4	16.8	21.0	36.6	23.6	16.7	30.4	19.1
Father living,	12.4	14.3	12.5	6.0	14.6	7.5	10.1	14.4	10.8
<i>Civil Condition.</i>									
Single,	63.3	29.7	57.3	57.5	29.3	52.7	61.3	29.6	55.8
Married,	30.8	62.0	36.3	35.0	56.1	38.6	32.2	60.0	37.1
Widowed,	5.9	8.3	6.4	7.5	14.6	8.7	6.5	10.4	7.1
<i>Habits :</i>									
Abstinent,	28.2	8.3	24.6	30.5	4.9	26.1	29.0	7.2	25.1
Moderate drinkers,	49.6	10.7	42.7	47.0	14.6	41.5	48.7	12.0	42.3
Intemperate,	22.2	81.0	32.7	22.5	80.5	32.4	22.3	80.8	32.6
<i>Industrial :</i>									
Unapprenticed,	83.7	80.9	83.2	77.5	70.7	83.3	81.6	77.6	80.9
Apprenticed and left,	4.4	3.6	4.3	1.5	2.5	1.8	3.4	3.2	3.4
Apprenticed and served time out,	11.9	15.5	12.5	10.0	12.2	11.3	11.2	14.4	11.8
Not apprenticed, but served 4 years				11.0	14.6	3.6	3.8	4.8	3.9
<i>Education :</i>									
Illiterate,	23.0	27.4	23.8	25.5	34.1	27.0	23.8	29.6	24.9
Read and write,	77.0	72.6	76.2	74.5	65.9	73.0	76.2	70.4	75.1
<i>Schools :</i>									
Attended public,	80.7	65.4	77.9	85.5	88.0	85.9	81.3	72.8	80.6
Attended private,	3.3	6.0	3.8	1.5		1.3	2.7	4.0	3.0
Did not go,	16.0	28.6	18.3	13.0	12.0	12.8	15.0	23.2	16.4
<i>Army and Navy :</i>									
Served,				18.5	19.5	18.7	6.3	6.4	6.3
Did not serve,	100.0	100.0	100.0	81.5	80.5	81.3	93.7	93.6	93.7
<i>Physical Health :</i>									
Good,	79.1	72.6	78.0	62.0	70.7	63.5	73.2	72.0	73.0
Impaired,	20.9	27.4	22.0	38.0	29.3	36.5	26.8	28.0	27.0
<i>Mental Health :</i>									
Good,	97.7	96.4	97.5	96.5	95.1	96.3	97.3	96.0	97.1
Impaired,	2.3	3.6	2.5	3.5	4.9	3.7	2.7	4.0	2.9

Punishments.

The number of different prisoners punished, kind of punishment, and number of times inflicted, so far as the same is presented in the reports of these institutions, is exhibited thus :

KIND OF PUNISHMENT.	EASTERN PENITENTIARY.				WESTERN PENITENTIARY.			
	No. of times.	Number of different prisoners.			No. of times.	Number of different prisoners.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Total.
Handcuffs or irons,	55	46	46	46	55	46	46	46
Punishment cells,	145	112	112	112	145	112	112	112
Number of meals stopped,	687	55	55	55				
Number of meals of bread and water, (excluding those in punishment cells,)	680	233	233	233				

Tobacco and Liquor.

No liquors, either malt or spirituous, are furnished convicts in these institutions, except upon order of the physician. Their total cost during the year was \$294 73, viz: Eastern Penitentiary, \$213 75; Western Penitentiary, \$80 98. Tobacco is allowed to convicts in the Eastern Penitentiary by order of the physician, and when purchased by the prisoners, or sent to them by their friends. In the Western Penitentiary, it is issued under authority of act of April 16, 1866. Amount expended for it during the year was \$1,875 01, viz: Eastern Penitentiary, \$1,081 05; Western Penitentiary, \$793 96.

Overwork.

As an auxiliary to discipline, and to promote habits of industry and economy, a system of overwork has been established in each of these penitentiaries. In the Eastern Penitentiary, the convict is allowed only one half of all work performed over his allotted task; the other half being credited to the respective county from which he was received; while in the Western Penitentiary, the convict receives the full value of all overwork made. The aggregate amount earned or credited to the convicts during the year was \$9,608 41, an increase of \$3,050 09 on the preceding year.

EASTERN PENITENTIARY.				WESTERN PENITENTIARY.			
INDUSTRIES.	Number of Prisoners	Amount.		INDUSTRIES.	Number of Prisoners	Amount.	
Shoe-making, . .	221	\$2,695	96	Shoe-making, . .	225	\$2,999	39
Weaving,	50	801	44	Broom-making, . .	66	657	78
Cigar-making, . .	61	1,068	18	Tinsmithing, . . .	10	100	03
Wood work, . . .	6	48	88	Chain-making, . .	98	593	06
Clothing,	3	4	68	Cigar-making, . .	8	18	11
Women's shoes, .	25	283	32	General work, . .	6	107	00
Cane work, . . .	9	71	07				
Tailoring,	7	129	33				
Stocking weaving,	97	506	18				
Incidental expenses,	2	24	00				
Total,	481	\$5,133	04	Total,	413	\$4,475	37

Convict Population.

The population of the penitentiaries for the year ending September 30, 1880, was 2,246 white, 282 colored males; 28 white, 17 colored females; total, 2,573.

Health.

The number of cases of sickness, etc., treated each quarter of the year in the respective penitentiaries, was as follows :

CASES OF SICKNESS.	EASTERN PENITENTIARY.				WESTERN PENITENTIARY.			
	TREATED DURING THE QUARTER ENDING—				TREATED DURING THE QUARTER ENDING.			
	Dec. 31.	March 31.	June 30.	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	March 31.	June 30.	Sept. 30.
Infirmity cases, or severe illness,	37	27	19	56	63	41	23	22
Slight indisposition,	39	102	84	190	580	473	195	210
Insanity,	5	3	...	...	8	5	4	3
Died,	4	1	6	8	3	1	3	1
Total treated,	85	133	109	254	654	530	225	236
Greatest number sick at one time,	76	56	43	153	25	23	20	14

The number of cases of illness, &c., under medical treatment, on September 30, 1880, was 39, to wit :

EASTERN PENITENTIARY.		WESTERN PENITENTIARY.	
Asthma,	4	Asthma,	1
Bronchitis,	5	Convulsions, epileptic,	1
Diarrhœa, chronic,	6	Debility,	3
Hæmorrhoids,	3	Debility, general,	3
Phthisis,	4	Diarrhœa, chronic,	2
Syphilis,	5	Heart, palpitation of,	1
		Injury by railroad,	1
Total,	27	Total,	12

Convicts Discharged During the Year.

The convict population for the year was 2,573, of which number there were 845, or 32.84 per cent., discharged, viz : 749 white, 85 colored males ; 7 white, 4 colored females.

The following statement exhibits how they were discharged, and the number remaining at the end of year :

How DISCHARGED.	EASTERN PENITENTIARY.				WESTERN PENITENTIARY.				PENITENTIARIES COMBINED.				
	White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		Total.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Penitentiary populat'n,	1,328	14	193	16	918	14	89	1	2,246	28	282	17	2,573
Discharged by commutation law,	432	2	53	4	227	4	19	..	659	6	72	4	741
Pardoned,	14	1	..	..	20	..	..	..	34	1	..	..	85
Expiration of sentence.	8	..	2	..	12	..	1	..	20	..	3	..	23
Order of court,	13	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	18	..	..	..	18
Died,	11	..	8	..	7	..	2	..	18	..	10	..	28
Total,	478	3	63	4	271	4	22	..	749	7	85	4	845
Remaining September 30, 1880,	850	11	130	12	647	10	67	1	1,497	21	197	13	1,728

Of the population, 2,573, there were 741, or 28.80 per cent., (659 white, 72 colored males; 6 white and 4 colored females,) discharged under commutation law; 35, or 1.36 per cent., (34 white males and 1 female,) were pardoned; 23, or 0.89 per cent., (20 white and 3 colored males,) by expiration of sentence; 18, or 0.70 per cent., (all white males,) by order of court; and 28, or 1.09 per cent., (18 white, 10 colored males,) died.

Industries.

The trades taught, or occupations of 845 convicts during their imprisonment, were as follows:

OCCUPATIONS.	EASTERN PENITENTIARY		WESTERN PENITENTIARY		RECAPITULATION.		
	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	Total.
Baking,			1		1		1
Broom-shop,			21		21		21
Blacksmith,	1		7		8		8
Carpenter,			4		4		4
Chain-shop,			48	6	48	6	54
Cigar-making,	38	2	16		54	2	56
Cooking,	1	2	3	2	4	4	8
Cane work,	54	11			54	11	65
Fireman,			3		3		3
Gas-house,			3		3		3
Hospital,			3		3		3
Idle,	39	6	8		47	6	53
Janitor,			5		5		5
Jobbing,	54	12	37	3	91	15	106
Messenger,			3		3		3
Machine-shop,			3		3		3
Painting,	4		3		7		7
Sewing,	3	4	4		7	4	11
Shoe-making,	179	15	98	11	277	26	303
Stocking-making,	23	5			23	5	28
Spooling,	13	2			13	2	15
Tailoring,	2				2		2
Weaving,	39	8	1		40	8	48
Wood work,	14				14		14
Wool-picking,	16				16		16
Writing,	1				1		1
Tin-shop,			4		4		4
Total discharged, . . .	481	67	275	22	756	89	845

Time Served.

The actual time served in the penitentiaries, by the discharged convicts, is presented in the following statement :

TIME SERVED.	EASTERN PENITENTIARY		WESTERN PENITENTIARY		RECAPITULATION.		
	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	Total.
Under 1 year,	77	7	36	4	113	11	124
1, and under 2 years,	205	29	131	13	336	42	378
2, and under 3 years,	94	12	62	8	156	15	171
3, and under 4 years,	44	8	18	2	62	10	72
4, and under 5 years,	29	7	20	...	49	7	56
5, and under 6 years,	21	4	3	...	24	4	28
6, and under 7 years,	5	...	1	...	6	...	6
7, and under 8 years,	3	...	3	...	6	...	6
8, and under 9 years,	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
9, and under 10 years,	2	...	1	...	3	...	3
Total discharged,	481	67	275	22	756	89	845

It will be observed that of the 845 discharged, about one seventh, 124, or 14.67 per cent., served less than one year's imprisonment; 378, or 44.73 per cent., served from one to two years; 171, or 20.24 per cent., from two to three years; 72, or 8.52 per cent., from three to four years; 56, or 6.63 per cent., from four to five years; 28, or 3.31 per cent., from five to six years; 6, or 0.71 per cent., from six to seven years; 6, or 0.71 per cent., seven to eight years; 1, or 0.12 per cent., eight to nine years; 3, or 0.36 per cent., nine to ten years.

HOW DISCHARGED.	AVERAGE TIME SERVED BY CONVICTS DISCHARGED.					
	EASTERN PENITENTIARY.			WESTERN PENITENTIARY.		
	No.	Time Served.		No.	Time Served.	
Commutation law,	491	2 years, 0 mos., 5 days.		250	2 years, 1 mo., 11 days.	
Pardoned,	15	1 "	11 "	20	2 "	3 "
Expiration of sentence,	10	2 "	2 "	13	2 "	0 "
Order of court,	13	1 "	11 "	5	1 "	1 "
Died,	19	1 "	10 "	9	2 "	0 "
Total, etc.,	548	2 "	0 "	297	2 "	1 "

Punishments.

In regard to the number of times the discharged convicts have been subjected to punishment during their imprisonment, we have returns from the Western Penitentiary, from which we learn that of the 297 discharged from this institution, 101, or 34.01 per cent., had been under punishment; being an increase or a difference of 9.51 per cent., as compared with the punishment of discharged convicts of the previous year.

The color and sex, also the number of times punished, is exhibited thus :

TIMES PUNISHED.	White males.	Colored males.	Total.	Total punishments.	TIMES PUNISHED.	White males.	Colored males.	Total.	Total punishments.
One,	28	1	29	29	Seven,	6	1	7	49
Two,	29	..	29	58	Eight,	3	1	4	32
Three,	14	1	15	45	Twelve,	1	..	1	12
Four,	6	..	6	24					
Five,	7	..	7	35					
Six,	2	1	3	18	Total,	96	5	101	302

Education.

The education received during the imprisonment of the convicts discharged was, according to the reports, as follows: 1 white male learned to read; 18 white, and 5 colored males, learned to write; 39 white, and 17 colored males, learned to read and write; 34 white, and 6 colored males learned to read, write, and cipher.

EDUCATION ACQUIRED IN PRISON.	EASTERN PENITENTIARY.			WESTERN PENITENTIARY.			RECAPITULATION		
	White males.	Colored males.	Total.	White males.	Colored males.	Total.	White males.	Colored males.	Total.
Read only,	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Write only, . . . . .	..	..	..	18	5	23	18	5	23
Read and write,	24	8	32	15	9	24	39	17	56
Read, write, and cipher, .	34	6	40	..	..	..	34	6	40
Total,	59	14	73	33	14	47	92	28	120

Physical Health.

Of the 845 discharged, 780, or 92.31 per cent., were in good, and 65, or 7.69 per cent., in impaired physical health.

COLOR AND SEX.	EASTERN PENITENTIARY		WESTERN PENITENTIARY		RECAPITULATION.		
	Good.	Imp'd.	Good.	Imp'd.	Good.	Imp'd.	Total.
White males,	447	31	250	21	697	52	749
White females,	3	11	4	2	7	13	7
Colored males,	52	11	20	2	72	13	85
Colored females,	4	11	4	2	4	13	4
Total,	506	42	274	23	780	65	845

Of the 548 discharged from the Eastern Penitentiary, 506, or 92.34 per cent., were in good, and 42, or 7.66 per cent., in impaired health.

Of the 297 discharged from the Western Penitentiary, 274, or 92.26 per cent., were good, and 23, or 7.74 per cent., in impaired health.

Mental Condition.

Of the mental condition of discharged convicts, 825, or 97.63 per cent., were in good, and 20, or 2.37 per cent., in impaired mental condition.

COLOR AND SEX.	EASTERN PENITENTIARY		WESTERN PENITENTIARY		RECAPITULATION.		
	Good.	Imp'd.	Good.	Imp'd.	Good.	Imp'd.	Total.
White males,	468	10	264	7	732	17	749
White females,	3	11	4	2	7	13	7
Colored males,	60	3	22	2	82	3	85
Colored females,	4	11	4	2	4	13	4
Total,	535	13	290	7	825	20	845

The mental condition of the 548 discharged from the Eastern Penitentiary, was 535, or 97.63 per cent., in good, and 13, or 2.37 per cent., in impaired mental health.

Of the 297 discharged from the Western Penitentiary, 290, or 97.64 per cent., were in good, and 7 or 2.36 per cent., in impaired mental health.

Remaining at the end of year.

The number of convicts in confinement in the penitentiaries on September 30, 1880, was 1,728, viz: 1,518 white, or 87.85 per cent.: 210 colored, or 12.15 per cent.

COLOR AND SEX.	EASTERN PENITENTIARY.		WESTERN PENITENTIARY.		RECAPITULATION.	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
White males,	850	84.75	647	89.24	1,497	86.63
White females,	11	1.10	10	1.38	21	1.22
Colored males,	130	12.96	67	9.24	197	11.40
Colored females,	12	1.19	1	.14	13	.75
Total,	1,003	100.00	725	100.00	1,728	100.00

Employment.

Of the 1,728 convicts remaining in the penitentiaries at the end of the year, September 30, 1880, the following statement exhibits their employment.

OCCUPATION.	EASTERN PENITENTIARY.		WESTERN PENITENTIARY.		RECAPITULATION.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Blacksmithing,			17		17	
Broom-making,			61		61	
Carpentering,			4		4	
Cane-work,	100				100	
Chain-making,			130		130	
Cigar-making,	50		50		100	
Cordwaining,	330		278		608	
Idle and sick,	152		41	1	193	
Jobbing,	138		87		225	
Machinists,			17		17	
Sewing,		23		4		27
Shoe-binding,				6		6
Stocking-making,	175				175	
Tinsmithing,			21		21	
Weaving,	35		5		40	
Winding yarn,			3		3	
Total,	980	23	714	11	1,694	34

COUNTY PRISONS AND WORK-HOUSES.

There are, besides the the two penitentiaries, sixty-seven county jails, a work-house, and a house of correction for the confinement of prisoners. Having given full information with regard to convicts in penitentiaries, we here present the statistics relating to prisoners in county jails, work-house, and house of correction.

The number of the several classes of prisoners in these institutions at beginning of year, number added thereto, and discharged from each class during the year, and the number remaining at end of year, September 30, 1880, is presented as follows :

MOVEMENT OF CRIMINAL CLASSES.	Convicts.	Payment of fines, costs, &c., by court.	Summarily convicted under sentence of jus- tices of peace.	Committed for trial.
In prison October 1, 1879,	1,188	32	1,813	506
Added during the year,	2,307	439	31,057	12,934
Population, or whole number,	3,495	471	32,370	13,440
Discharged, &c.,	2,521	430	31,120	12,810
In confinement September 30, 1880, .	974	*41	1,250	†630

* One of these awaiting sentence.

† 30 of these awaiting sentence.

If to the above be added the 1,728 convicts in the penitentiaries, it will make a total of all criminal classes of 4,623, on September 30, 1880, as follows :

CLASSIFICATION.		Number.	Per cent.
<i>Convicts in :</i>			
Penitentiaries,	837	1,728	
County prisons,	187		
Work-house,		974	
Total convicts,		2,702	58.44
<i>Summarily convicted in :</i>			
County prisons,	140		
Work-house,	223		
House of correction,	887		
Total under sentence of justices of peace,		1,250	27.04
<i>Otherwise in prison :</i>			
For payment of fine costs, &c., by court,		41	.89
Awaiting trial,		630	13.63
Aggregate of all classes,		4,623	100.00

It will be observed that of the 4,623 prisoners in confinement on September 30, 1880, 2,702, or 58.44 per cent., more than one half, were convicts; 1,250, or 27.04 per cent., rather more than one fourth, were prisoners summarily convicted by justices of peace; 41, or .89 per cent., prisoners under sentence of court for payment of fine, costs, &c., and 630, or 13.63 per cent., were prisoners awaiting trial for criminal offenses.

Of the 2,702 convicts, 1,728, or 63.95 per cent., more than three fifths, were confined in the State penitentiaries; 837, or 30.98 per cent., in county jails; and 187, or 5.07 per cent., in work-house at Allegheny.

Of the 1,250 under summary conviction, 140, or 11.20 per cent., were in county jails; 223, or 17.84 per cent., in Allegheny work-house; and 887, or 70.96 per cent., in the House of Correction, at Philadelphia.

Committed for Trial, &c.

The number of prisoners (excluding convicts) in county prisons, work-house, and house of correction, on October 1, 1879, was 1,851, viz :

Summarily convicted, <i>i. e.</i> , under sentence of justices of peace, . .	1,313
Under sentence of court for payment of fine, costs, &c.,	32
Awaiting trial,	506

Total, excluding convicts, on October 1, 1879, 1,851

Committed during the year, viz :

For trial,	12,934
Summarily, by justices of peace,	31,057

Total commitments, 43,991

Population of the year, 45,842

How disposed of:

By court, sentenced to penitentiaries,	619
Do. do. county jails,	1,188
Do. do. work-house,	486
Do. do. reformatories,	103
Do. do. payment of fines, costs, &c.,	439
Do. do. be hanged,	5
Total sentenced by court,	2,840
Discharged by expiration of sentence,	19,956
Do. by magistrate, or power committing,	9,977
Do. by inspectors,	5,172
Do. at court,	2,746
Do. by commutation law,	551
Do. on bail for appearance at court,	955
Do. by judges,	391
Do. on bail for magistrate's hearing,	31
Do. on payment of fine, costs, &c.,	430
Do. by escape,	349
Do. on <i>habeas corpus</i> ,	103
Do. by district attorney,	109
Do. by removal to alms-house,	5
Do. as insane,	144
Do. by insolvent law,	33
Died,	53
Not stated how discharged,	76

Total discharged and disposed of,	43,921
Number remaining September 30, 1880, excluding convicts,	<u>1,921</u>

As follows:

	Number.	Per cent.
Under sentence of court, for payment of fine, costs, &c.,	41	2.14
Under sentence of justices of peace, summarily convicted,	1,250	65.07
Awaiting trial,	630	32.79
Total,	1,921	100.00

Commitments.

The sex and color of the 43,991 prisoners committed, namely: 12,934 for trial, 31,057 summarily by justices of peace, were as follows:

SEX AND COLOR.	COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.		SUMMARILY COMMITTED.		AGGREGATE.	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
White males,	10,797	83.48	23,783	76.42	34,580	78.49
White females,	1,038	8.03	5,719	18.42	6,757	15.37
Colored males,	892	6.89	1,108	3.56	2,000	4.54
Colored females,	207	1.60	497	1.60	704	1.60
Total,	12,934	100.00	31,057	100.00	43,991	100.00

To the 12,934 prisoners committed for trial, should be added 506, who were awaiting trial from the preceding year, making a total of 13,440; all of whom were disposed of, with the exception of 630, who remained awaiting trial at the end of the year, September 30, 1880; an increase of 124, or 24.50 per cent., on number at corresponding date of last year.

The sex and color of those awaiting trial were:

White males,	519	Colored males,	50
White females,	50	Colored females,	11
Total white,	<u>569</u>	Total colored,	<u>61</u>

Of the 630 awaiting trial, 627 were county, and 3 United States prisoners.

Convicts.

At the commencement of the year, October 1, 1879, there were 1,188 convicts in the county prisons and work-house. To these were added during the year, 2,307, making a population of 3,495, a decrease of 596, or 14.56 per cent., on the number of convicts during the preceding year.

MOVEMENT OF CONVICT POPULATION IN COUNTY PRISONS AND WORK-HOUSE.		Males.		Females.		Total.	
October 1, 1879, {	In county prisons,	961		77		1,038	
	In work-house,	145		5		150	
Total at beginning of year,			1,106		82		1,188
Committed {	To county prisons,	1,902		151		2,053	
	To work-house,	234		20		254	
Total committed during the year,			2,136		171		2,307
Convict population of county prisons and work-house,			3,242		253		3,495
Discharged from {	County prisons,	2,086		168		2,254	
	Work-house,	248		19		267	
Total discharged,			2,334		187		2,521
Remaining {	In county prisons,	777		60		837	
	In work-house,	131		6		137	
Total remaining on September 30, 1880,			908		66		974

The term "convict" is restricted to those who have been "tried and convicted at court," and sentenced to serve a "term of imprisonment." It, therefore, does not include those committed to county jails and work-house, in default of payment of fine or costs, enter bail for good behavior, give security for maintenance of family, &c.

The following statistics relate to the convicts sentenced to county jails and work-house during the year :

Characteristics, &c.,

Of 2,307 convicts sentenced to county jails and work-house during the year beginning October 1, 1879, compared with those of previous year.

CHARACTERISTICS, &c.	COMMITMENTS OF 1880.		COMPARED WITH 1879.	
	Number.	Per cent.	Decrease.	Decrease per cent.
Number received,	2,307	100.00	230	9.06
<i>Color and sex :</i>				
White males,	1,859	80.58	157	7.78
White females,	146	6.33	*1	*.69
Colored males,	263	11.40	65	19.82
Colored females,	39	1.69	9	18.76
<i>Ages :</i>				
Under 16 years,	36	1.66	3	7.69
16 to 18 years,	101	4.65	*7	*7.45
18 to 21 years,	281	12.95	46	14.07
21 to 25 years,	470	21.65	53	10.13
25 to 30 years,	407	18.76	91	18.47
30 years, and upward,	875	40.33	28	3.10
Not stated,	137			
<i>Nativity :</i>				
Pennsylvania,	1,015	47.06	229	18.40
Other United States,	585	27.12	3	.05
Ireland,	203	9.41	6	.28
Germany,	205	9.50	*55	*36.66
England,	76	3.53	*14	*22.58
Other foreigners,	73	3.38	*4	*5.79
Not stated,	150		65	
<i>Convictions :</i>				
First conviction,	1,266	73.35	234	15.60
Second conviction,	241	13.97	64	20.98
Third conviction,	100	5.79	14	12.28
Fourth conviction,	55	3.18	12	17.91
Fifth conviction,	27	1.56	*2	*8.00
Sixth conviction,	15	.86	†	†
Seventh conviction,	9	.52	5	35.71
Eighth conviction,	7	.41	†	†
Ninth conviction,	2	.12	*1	100.00
Tenth conviction, and upward,	†1	.24	*1	33.33
Not stated,	581		*95	
<i>Parental relations :</i>				
Parents living,	1,283	63.83	18	1.37
Parents dead,	348	17.31	*111	*46.87
Father living,	167	8.32	28	14.36
Mother living,	212	10.54	217	50.58
Not stated,	297		78	
<i>Civil condition :</i>				
Single,	1,144	57.03	68	5.61
Married,	787	39.23	73	8.48
Widowed,	75	3.74	10	11.76
Not stated,	301		79	
<i>Habits :</i>				
Abstinent,	423	20.90	19	4.29
Moderate drinkers,	890	44.00	29	3.15
Occasionally intemperate,	368	18.19	81	18.10
Intemperate,	342	16.91	68	16.58
Not stated,	284		33	

Characteristics, &c.—Continued.

CHARACTERISTICS, &c.	COMMITMENTS OF 1880.		COMPARED WITH 1879.	
	Number.	Per cent.	Decrease.	Decrease per cent.
<i>Industrial:</i>				
Not bound,	1,180	65.85	224	15.95
Bound and left,	67	3.75	*37	*97.50
Bound and served,	527	29.40	42	7.38
Not bound, but served four years at a trade,	18	1.00	*5	*38.46
Not stated,	515	...	*4	
<i>Education:</i>				
Illiterate,	211	10.40	7	3.21
Read only,	401	19.75	33	7.62
Read and write,	1,405	69.21	156	9.99
Superior education,	18	.64	*7	*176.00
Not stated,	277	...	41	
<i>Schools:</i>				
Attended public school,	1,595	83.64	273	14.61
Attended private schools,	111	5.82	*31	*27.93
Did not go to school,	201	10.54	9	42.85
Not stated,	400	...	44	
Average age on leaving school,	14 y. 6 m.			
<i>Army or Navy:</i>				
Served in army or navy,	375	23.01	36	8.76
In neither,	1,255	76.99	124	8.99
Not stated,	677	...	70	
<i>Sentenced:</i>				
To separate labor,	1,107	79.07	156	12.35
Otherwise sentenced,	293	20.93	112	27.65
Not stated,	907	...	*38	

* Increase.

† Same as last year.

‡ One, thirty-first conviction.

The convicts committed to these institutions, compared with the previous year, have decreased 230, or 9.06 per cent. Of the 2,307 convicts, 2,053, or 88.99 per cent., were sentenced to county jails, and 254, or 11.01 per cent., to Allegheny county work-house. Convicts sentenced to the county jails in the past year decreased 255, or 11.05 per cent., while those sentenced to work-house increased 25, or 10.91 per cent.

Color and Sex.

Of the 2,307 convicts, 1,859, or 80.58 per cent., were white males; 146, or 6.33 per cent., were white females; 263, or 11.40 per cent., colored males; and 39, or 1.69 per cent., colored females. The white males decreased 157, or 7.78 per cent.; white females increased 1, or .69 per cent.; the colored males decreased 65, or 19.82 per cent.; and the colored females, 9, or 18.76 per cent.

Ages.

Of the known ages, 418, or 19.26 per cent., were minors; 1,752, or 80.74 per cent., were adults. Minors decreased 42, or 9.13 per cent.; adults 172, or 8.94.

Nativity.

Nearly one half, 1,015, or 47.06 per cent., were natives of Pennsylvania, 585, or 27.12 per cent., were born in other American States, and 557, or 25.82 per cent., were foreign born.

Convictions.

Nearly three fourths, 1,266, or 73.35 per cent., were convicted for the first time, while 460, or 26.65 per cent., had been previously convicted. The number of first convictions decreased 229, or 18.40 per cent.; those who had been previously convicted, 91, or 16.51.

Parental Relations.

More than one half, 1,283, or 63.33 per cent., had both parents living when they were sixteen years of age; 348, or 17.31 per cent., had lost both parents; 379, or 18.86 per cent., had lost either father or mother at that age. Those having both parents living decreased 18, or 1.37 per cent.; orphans increased 111, or 46.87 per cent.; and those who had lost either father or mother decreased 245, or 39.26 per cent.

Civil Condition.

More than one half, 1,144, or 57.03 per cent., had never married; 787, or 39.23 per cent., were married; and 75, or 3.74 per cent., were widowed. The unmarried decreased 68, or 5.61 per cent.; the married, 73, or 8.48 per cent.; and the widowed, 10, or 11.76 per cent.

Habits.

Rather more than one fifth, 423, or 20.90 per cent., were abstinent, *i. e.*, did not use malt or spirituous liquor; 890, or 44.00, used them moderately; 368, 18.19 per cent., were occasionally intemperate; 342, or 16.91 per cent., were intemperate. Abstinent decreased 19, or 4.29 per cent.; moderate drinkers, 29, or 3.15 per cent.; those occasionally intemperate, 81, or 18.10 per cent., and intemperate, 68, or 16.58 per cent.

Industrial Relations.

More than one half, 1,180, or 65.85 per cent., were unapprenticed; 527, or 29.40 per cent., had been apprenticed and served until twenty-one years of age; 67, or 3.75 per cent., were apprenticed, but left before they were twenty-one, and 18, or 1.00 per cent., had not been apprenticed, but served four or more years at a trade. The unapprenticed decreased 224, or 15.95 per cent.; those bound and served, 42, or 7.38 per cent.; those who had been apprenticed, but left before expiration of term, increased 37, or 97.50 per cent.; those not bound, but who served four years and upward, increased 5, or 38.46 per cent.

Education.

There were 211, or 10.35 per cent., illiterate—unable to read or write—401, or 19.75 per cent., could read only; 1,405, or 69.21 per cent., could read and write, and but 13, or .64 per cent., were reported as having received

a superior education. The number able to read and write decreased 156, or 9.99 per cent.; the illiterate, 7, or 3.21 per cent.; those who could read only, 33, or 7.62 per cent.; while those returned as having received a superior education increased 7, or 116.00 per cent.

Schools.

More than four fifths, 1,595, or 83.64 per cent., had attended public schools, 111, or 5.82 per cent., had attended private schools; and 201, or 10.54 per cent., had not attended any school. Those who attended public school decreased 273, or 14.61; those who did not go to school, 9, or 42.85 per cent.; while those who attended private school increased 31, or 27.93 per cent. The average age on leaving school was 14 years and six months.

Army and Navy.

There were 375, or 23.01 per cent., had served in the army or navy; and 1,255, or 76.99 per cent., had not served in either. Those who had served decreased 36, or 8.76 per cent.; those who had not served, 124, or 8.99 per cent.

Sentenced.

More than three fourths, 1,107, or 79.07 per cent., were sentenced to separate labor; and 293, or 20.93 per cent., were otherwise sentenced. The number of convicts sentenced to separate labor decreased 156, or 12.35 per cent., those otherwise sentenced, 112, or 27.65 per cent.

Convicts Discharged from County Jails and Work-house.

The convict population of the county jails and work-house during the year ending September 30, 1880, was 3,495; of whom 3,242, or 92.76 per cent., were males; and 253, or 7.24 per cent., were females. There were discharged 2,521, or 72.13 of the population, or, of the sexes separately, 2,334, or 71.99 per cent., of the male; and 187, or 73.91 per cent., of the female population.

HOW DISCHARGED.	Number.	Per cent. on convict population.
Expiration of sentence,	2,114	60.49
Commutation law,	325	9.29
Pardoned,	17	.49
Died,	10	.29
Escaped,	11	.32
Order of court,	34	.97
Hanged,	5	.14
Not stated,	5	.14
Total,	2,521	72.13

It will be observed that the benefit of the commutation law was extended to 325 convicts, who received an abatement of 17,374 days, or an average of 53 days each on their original sentence.

Sex, Color, and Ages.

The sex, color, and ages of the 2,521 convicts discharged, are as follows :

SEX AND COLOR.	Number.	Per cent.	AGES.	Number.	Per cent.
White males,	2,014	79.89	Under 16,	26	1.12
White females,	142	5.63	16 to 18,	88	3.76
Colored males,	317	12.58	18 to 21,	282	12.07
Colored females,	48	1.90	21 to 25,	551	23.59
			25 to 30,	447	19.13
			30 years and upwards, .	942	40.33
			Not stated,	185	
Total,	2,521	100.00	Total,	2,521	100.00

Time Served and Health on Discharge.

The time served in prison, also the physical and mental health on discharge, is presented thus :

TIME SERVED.	Number.	Per cent.	HEALTH.	Number.	Per cent.
Under 1 year,	2,172	88.12	"Physical."		
1 to 2 years,	224	9.09	Good,	1,775	81.39
2 to 3 years,	47	1.90	Impaired,	406	18.61
3 to 4 years,	14	.57	Not stated,	340	
4 to 5 years,	5	.20	Total,	2,521	100.00
5 to 6 years,	3	.12	"Mental."		
Not stated,	56		Good,	2,122	98.76
			Impaired,	27	1.24
			Not stated,	372	
Total,	2,521	100.00	Total,	2,521	100.00

It will be observed that nearly nine tenths of the 2,521 convicts served less than one year. The physical health of more than three fifths was good, and the mental health of nearly all whose condition was known at time of discharge.

Weight on Discharge.

Of the convicts discharged, 1,929 were weighed on admission and discharge; of which number 1,290, or 66.87 per cent., two thirds, increased in weight during imprisonment; 460, or 23.85 per cent., decreased; and 179, or 9.28 per cent., remained stationery, neither gaining nor losing weight during their imprisonment.

Sickness.

The aggregate number of days' sickness of the convicts discharged was 12,390, or an average of 4 days and 21 hours for each convict discharged.

Over-Work.

Of the discharged convicts, 186 earned, during their imprisonment, \$2,424 08, or an average of \$13 04 each.

Occupations.

The occupation or employment of the 2,521 convicts discharged, during their imprisonment, is reported as follows :

OCCUPATIONS.	Number.	OCCUPATIONS.	Number.
Bakers and cooks,	36	Librarian,	1
Barbers,	7	Nurse,	1
Blacksmiths,	9	Painter,	1
Broom-makers,	18	Sewing women,	123
Carpenters,	6	Shoe-makers,	153
Cigar-makers,	2	Servants,	15
Coopers,	106	Tailors,	6
Engineer,	1	Teamster,	1
Hostler,	1	Tinsmith,	3
Jobbers and runners,	10	Washer women,	11
Knitters,	3	Weavers,	112
Laborers,	168	No occupation,	167
Laundry—women,	8	Not stated,	1,552

Remaining at the end of year.

The number of convicts remaining in confinement on September 30, 1880, in the county jails and work-houses was 974, as follows :

COUNTY JAILS AND WORK-HOUSES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
County jails,	777	60	837
Allegheny county work-house,	131	6	137
Total convicts in county jails and work-houses, . .	908	66	974

In addition to the 974 convicts in county jails and work-house, there were 1,728 in the penitentiaries at the same date, as follows :

PENITENTIARIES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Eastern Penitentiary,	980	23	1,003
Western Penitentiary,	714	11	725
Total convicts in Penitentiaries,	1,694	34	1,728

The above make a total of 2,702 convicts remaining in confinement on September 30, 1880, to wit : In county jails 837, in Allegheny county work-house 137, in penitentiaries 1,728.

Statement exhibiting the number of convicts; also prisoners await-

PRISONS, &c.	No. OF CONVICTS REMAIN- ING IN PRISON ON SEPT. 30, 1880.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
1. Adams county prison,	5		5
2. Allegheny county prison,	19	1	20
3. Allegheny county work-house,	131	6	137
4. Allegheny county—Western Penitentiary,	714	11	725
5. Armstrong county prison,			
6. Beaver county prison,		1	1
7. Bedford county prison,			
8. Berks county prison,	41	2	43
9. Blair county prison,	1	1	2
10. Bradford county prison,	7	1	8
11. Bucks county prison,	4	1	5
12. Butler county prison,			
13. Cambria county prison,	7	1	8
14. Cameron county prison,			
15. Carbon county prison,	2		2
16. Centre county prison,			
17. Chester county prison,	26	2	28
18. Clarion county prison,	1		1
19. Clearfield county prison,			
20. Clinton county prison,	3		3
21. Columbia county prison,	2		2
22. Crawford county prison,	6		6
23. Cumberland county prison,	10	2	12
24. Dauphin county prison,	31	4	35
25. Delaware county prison,	36	1	37
26. Elk county prison,			
27. Erie county prison,	4		4
28. Fayette county prison,	1		1
29. Forest county prison,			
30. Franklin county prison,	8	1	9
31. Fulton county prison,			
32. Greene county prison,			
33. Huntingdon county prison,	4		4
34. Indiana county prison,			
35. Jefferson county prison,	1		1
36. Juniata county prison,			
37. Lackawanna county prison,	3		3
38. Lancaster county prison,	73	2	75
39. Lawrence county prison,			
40. Lebanon county prison,	2		2
41. Lehigh county prison,	26		26
42. Luzerne county prison,	14	2	16
43. Lycoming county prison,	8	2	5
44. McKean county prison,	1		1
45. Mercer county prison,	10		10
46. Mifflin county prison,	2		2
47. Monroe county prison,			
48. Montgomery county prison,	28		28
49. Montour county prison,			
50. Northampton county prison,	28	1	29
51. Northumberland county prison,	20	2	22
52. Perry county prison,	1	1	2

ing trial, summarily convicted, &c., in prison on September 30, 1880.

In prison for payment of fines, costs, &c.	Summarily convicted by magistrates.	REMAINING ON SEPTEMBER 30, 1880, AWAITING TRIAL.								Whole number in prison on September 30, 1880.
		County prisoners.	United States prisoners.	SEX AND COLOR.				Total awaiting trial.		
				White.		Colored.				
				Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			
.	.	2	.	2	.	.	.	2	7	1
.	17	28	2	22	5	3	.	30	67	2
.	223	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	360	3
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	725	4
2	.	12	.	9	3	.	.	12	14	5
1	.	5	.	3	1	1	.	5	7	6
.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	1	1	7
1	18	20	.	18	2	.	.	20	82	8
.	3	7	.	7	.	.	.	7	12	9
.	2	5	.	5	.	.	.	5	15	10
.	.	2	.	1	.	1	.	2	7	11
.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	1	1	12
.	.	12	.	12	.	.	.	12	20	13
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	14
.	1	3	.	3	.	.	.	3	6	15
5	.	2	.	2	.	.	.	2	7	16
.	.	12	.	9	.	3	.	12	40	17
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	18
.	.	11	.	11	.	.	.	11	11	19
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	20
.	.	2	.	1	.	1	.	2	4	21
.	8	2	.	2	.	.	.	2	11	22
4	23	3	.	2	.	1	.	3	42	23
8	9	18	.	17	1	.	.	18	70	24
.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	1	38	25
.	.	4	.	4	.	.	.	4	4	26
3	5	4	.	3	.	1	.	4	16	27
2	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	1	4	28
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	29	29
.	5	2	.	2	.	.	.	2	16	30
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	31
.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	1	1	32
.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	1	5	33
1	2	3	.	3	.	.	.	3	6	34
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	35
.	.	2	.	2	.	.	.	2	2	36
.	.	10	1	11	.	.	.	11	14	37
2	84	29	.	27	1	1	.	29	140	38
1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	39
1	.	4	.	4	.	.	.	4	7	40
.	.	10	.	10	.	.	.	10	36	41
1	12	15	.	13	2	.	.	15	44	42
.	.	17	.	8	.	4	5	17	22	43
.	.	39	.	37	2	.	.	*39	40	44
.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	1	11	45
.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	1	3	46
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	47
.	2	7	.	7	.	.	.	7	37	48
.	.	2	.	1	1	.	.	2	2	49
.	.	9	.	9	.	1	.	9	38	50
.	.	2	.	2	.	.	.	2	24	51
1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	1	4	52

Statement—

PRISONS, &c.	No. of CONVICTS REMAIN- ING IN PRISON ON SEPT. 30, 1880.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
53. Philadelphia county prison,	293	26	319
54. Philadelphia county—House of Correction,			
55. Philadelphia county—Eastern Penitentiary,	980	23	1,003
56. Pike county prison,			
57. Potter county prison,	1		1
58. Schuylkill county prison,	37	4	41
59. Snyder county prison,			
60. Somerset county prison,	4	1	5
61. Sullivan county prison,			
62. Susquehanna county prison,	1		1
63. Tioga county prison,			
64. Union county prison,			
65. Venango county prison,	3		3
66. Warren county prison,			
67. Washington county prison,		1	1
68. Wayne county prison,	5		5
69. Westmoreland county prison,	1		1
70. Wyoming county prison,	1		1
71. York county prison,	1		1
Total,	2,602	100	2,702

Continued.

In prison for payment of fines, costs, &c.	Summarily convicted by mag- istrates.	REMAINING ON SEPTEMBER 30, 1880, AWAITING TRIAL.							Whole number in prison on September 30, 1880.
		County prisoners.	United States prisoners.	SEX AND COLOR.				Total awaiting trial.	
				White.		Colored.			
				Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
.	887	265	.	201	30	28	6	265	584
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	887
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,003
.	1	2	.	2	.	.	.	2	3
.	.	8	.	6	1	1	.	8	50
1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	1	2
.	.	3	.	3	.	.	.	3	8
1	2	6	.	5	.	1	.	6	10
.	.	2	.	2	.	.	.	2	2
1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	1	5
.	.	6	.	4	.	2	.	6	7
.	.	4	.	4	.	.	.	4	9
2	.	3	.	3	.	.	.	3	6
.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	1	2
3	.	11	.	9	.	2	.	11	15
41	1,250	627	3	519	50	50	11	630	4,623

*These 37 males, 2 females, awaiting sentence.

STATISTICS OF REFORMATORIES.

The reformatories comprise the House of Refuge, in Philadelphia, and Pennsylvania Reform School, at Morganza, Washington county.

Appropriations by State.

The Legislature at its last session appropriated \$42,500 to the House of Refuge for 1879, and \$42,500 for 1880. The Reform School had appropriated \$135,734 96 for 1879 and 1880.

Expenditures.

The disbursements for the year are reported to be as follows :

FOR WHAT PURPOSES.	House of Refuge.		Reform School.		Total.	
Salaries and supplies,	\$100,909	88	\$50,742	21	\$151,652	09
Temporary loans, for maintenance,	73,300	00	. . . . .	. . . . .	73,300	00
Interest on these loans,	1,888	87	. . . . .	. . . . .	1,888	87
Improvements, interest, bonded debt, etc., . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	228,207	66	228,207	66
Total expenditures,	\$176,098	75	\$278,949	87	\$455,048	62

Cost of Maintenance.

The cost of maintaining inmates in the reformatories, based upon amount expended for salaries and supplies, is stated thus :

REFORMATORIES.	Salaries and supplies.		Annual cost per capita.		Labor per capita.		Net cost per capita.	
House of Refuge,	\$100,909	88	\$193	68	\$32	20	\$161	48
Reform School,	50,742	21	157	34	. . . . .	. . . . .	157	34
Total,	\$151,652	09	\$179	79	\$19	90	\$159	90

Liabilities.

The indebtedness of these institutions in the returns received, is presented in the following statement :

INDEBTEDNESS.	House of Refuge.		Reform School.	
Money borrowed and not re-paid in the erection of buildings for girls,	\$20,000	00		
Interest on same, June 15 to October 1,	291	65		
* Temporary loans for maintenance, unpaid,	9,600	00		
Mortgage debt, . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	\$50,000	00
Bonded debt, . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	51,000	00
Bills payable, (time warrants,) . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	65,000	00
Total indebtedness,	\$29,891	65	\$166,000	00

* Because the State appropriations were not paid.

The managers of the House of Refuge pay six per cent. per annum on their loan of \$20,000 for new building for white girls. The managers of the Reform School pay six per cent. per annum on \$50,000, and six per cent. (gold) per annum, and eight per cent. per annum on the balance \$51,000.

Juvenile Delinquents.

The number of juvenile delinquents resident in the reformatories on September 30, 1880, was 826, being a decrease of 43, or 4.95 per cent., on the number at corresponding date of previous year.

The number in each institution, with their sex, was as follows :

JUVENILE DELINQUENTS.	REFORMATORIES.						AGGREGATE.		
	HOUSE OF REFUGE			REFORM SCHOOL.					
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
September 30, { 1879, . . .	480	127	557	270	42	312	700	169	869
{ 1880, . . .	374	123	497	277	52	329	651	175	826
Decrease,	56	4	60	*7	*10	*17	49	*6	43
Per cent. of decrease, . . .	13.02	3.15	10.77	*2.60	*23.81	*5.45	7.00	*3.55	4.95

* Increase.

The decrease in the House of Refuge was 60, or 10.77 per cent. ; on the contrary, in the Reform School there was an increase of 17, or 5.45 per cent.

If the white and colored delinquents are separately examined, the decrease of 30 will be found to exist among the white children, and 13 among the colored.

JUVENILE DELINQUENTS.	SEX AND COLOR OF DELINQUENTS.						AGGREGATE.		
	WHITE.			COLORED.					
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
September 30, { 1879, . . .	523	111	634	177	58	235	700	169	869
1880, . . .	479	125	604	172	50	222	651	175	826
Decrease,	44	*14	30	5	8	13	49	*6	43
Per cent. of decrease, . . .	8.43	*12.61	4.73	2.26	13.80	5.53	7.00	*3.55	4.95

* Increase.

We here learn that the white delinquents decreased 30, or 4.73 per cent. ; and the colored, 13, or 5.53 per cent.

Average Number.

The average number resident in the reformatories for the year ending September 30, 1880, was 843.5, a decrease of 30.5, or 3.49 per cent. on the number of preceding year. Of the average number, 502.4 were white, 174.7 colored boys; 112.6 white; 53.8 colored girls.

REFORMATORIES.	WHITE.			COLORED.			AGGREGATE.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
House of Refuge,	261	77	338	139	44	183	400	121	521
Reform School,	241.4	35.6	277	35.7	9.8	45.5	277.1	45.4	322.5
Total,	502.4	112.6	615	174.7	53.8	228.5	677.1	166.4	843.5

The average number in the House of Refuge was 521; a decrease of 43, or 7.62 per cent.; in reform school, 322.5, or an increase of 12.5, or 4.03 per cent., on number of previous year.

Movement of Population.

Statement exhibiting number of Juvenile delinquents resident in the reformatories at beginning of year, number of each sex committed, re-committed, and discharged during the year; also number remaining at end of year, September 30, 1880.

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.		WHITE.		COLORED.		Total.
		Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	
October 1, 1879, {	In House of Refuge, .	286	77	144	50	557
	In Reform School, . .	237	34	33	8	312
Total at beginning of year,		523	111	177	58	869
	To Refuge,	187	44	44	10	285
	Re-committed,	20	8	11	4	53
	Total,	217	52	55	14	338
Committed during the year, {	To Reform School, . .	119	33	19	4	175
	Re-committed,	10	5	2		17
	Total,	129	38	21	4	192
Total admitted during year,		346	90	86	18	530
Population, or whole number,		869	201	253	76	1,399
Discharged, . . {	From Refuge,	257	46	71	24	
	From Reform School, .	133	30	10	2	
	Total discharged, . .	390	76	81	26	573
Number remaining September 30, 1880,		479	125	172	50	826
Remaining, . . {	In Refuge,	246	83	128	40	
	In Reform School, . .	233	42	44	10	
	Total,	479	125	172	50	826

Of the 869 resident at beginning of year, 634, or 72.96 per cent., were white, and 235, or 27.04 per cent., colored children; to these were added 530, of which 436, or 82.26 per cent., were white; 94, or 17.74 per cent., colored. Of the number (530) admitted, 70, or 13.2 per cent., were re-admissions; or 12.2 per cent. of white, and 18.2 per cent. colored children admitted.

The population of the year was 1,399, of which number 1,070, or 76.50 per cent., were white; 329, or 23.50 per cent., colored delinquents.

The number resident in the reformatories on September 30, 1879, was 826, viz: 604, or 73.12 per cent., white, and 222, or 26.88 per cent., colored.

Juvenile Delinquents Admitted.

The number of juvenile delinquents, of each sex and color, admitted during the year to the respective reformatories, was as follows:

ADMISSIONS.	HOUSE OF REFUGE.				REFORM SCHOOL.				Aggregate.
	WHITE.		COLORED.		WHITE.		COLORED.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	
Committed,	187	44	44	10	119	33	19	4	460
Returned by master, . . .	24	8	9	4	2	2	2	..	51
Returned voluntarily, . .	2	..	2	..	1	2	..	..	7
Returned, having escaped, .	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Returned, left master, . .	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Arrested and returned, . .	..	..	..	..	7	1	..	..	8
Total admitted, . . .	217	52	55	14	129	38	21	4	530

Of the 530 admitted, 460, or 86.8 per cent., were committed for the first time; and 70, or 13.2 per cent., were re-admissions. If the institutions be considered separately, we find, of the 338 admitted to the Refuge, 53, or 15.7 per cent., were re-admissions, the white in proportion to the colored as 38 to 15. Of the 192 admitted to the Reform School, 17, or 8.86 per cent., were re-admissions, the white in proportion to the colored delinquents, as 15 to 2.

Re-admissions.

The period of absence from the institutions, of the 70 children who were re-admitted, is presented thus :

PERIOD OF ABSENCE.	HOUSE OF REFUGE.				REFORM SCHOOL.			Aggregate.
	WHITE.		COLORED.		WHITE.		COL'D	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	
Less than 3 months,	3	1	3	2	1	2	2	14
3 to 6 months,	9	1	2	1	5	2	. . .	20
6 to 12 months,	16	4	5	. .	3	. .	. . .	28
1 to 2 years,	2	2	. .	1	1	1	. . .	7
4 years and over, . . . . .	. . .	. . .	1	. .	. . .	. . .	. . .	1
Total re-admitted,	30	8	11	4	10	5	2	70

One fifth of those re-admitted, 14, were absent less than 3 months; 20, from 3 to 6 months; 28, from 6 to 12 months; 7, from 1 to 2 years; and 1, for 4 years and over.

Ages.

The ages of the 460 children committed, are classified as follows :

AGES.	HOUSE OF REFUGE.				REFORM SCHOOL.				Aggregate.
	WHITE.		COLORED.		WHITE.		COLORED.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	
Under 7 years,	7	4	1	5	1	4	2	20	
7, and under 9 years,	25	9	5	19	3	3	61	21	
9, and under 11 years,	42	4	11	28	10	5	97	132	
11, and under 13 years,	63	12	14	24	20	4	146	2	
13, and under 15 years,	50	19	9	40	2	4	146	2	
15, and under 20 years,	50	19	9	40	2	4	146	2	
20 years and upwards,	50	19	9	40	2	4	146	2	
Total committed,	187	44	44	10	119	33	19	4	460
Average age,	13.4	13.7	12.0	13.0	13.0	12.0	15.2	14.6	13.4
Age of oldest,	18.3	16.7	16.0	15.0	20.0	18.5	17.0	16.5	17.3
Age of youngest,	8.0	9.0	6.0	11.0	6.0	11.0	7.0	12.0	8.7

Of the children committed, there were 2 under 7 years of age; 20 between 7 and 9 years of age; 61 between 9 and 11 years; 97 between 11 and 13 years; 132 between 13 and 15 years; and 146 between 15 and 20 years of age.

The general average age was 13.4 years; average age of the oldest children received, 17.3 years; the youngest, 8.7 years.

Nativity.

The birth-place of the juvenile delinquents committed, is presented in the next statement.

WHERE BORN.	HOUSE OF REFUGE.				REFORM SCHOOL.				Aggregate.
	WHITE.		COLORED.		WHITE.		COLORED.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	
Pennsylvania,	143	26	23	8	89	23	14	2	828
New York,	8	1	3		7				19
New Jersey,	11	3	6			1			21
Maryland,	5	1	3						9
Delaware,	8	1	2						6
Ohio,		1			4	1			6
Maine,		1							1
Michigan,		1							1
District of Columbia,	1					1			2
Louisiana,	1								1
Missouri,	1								1
Massachusetts,	1		1						2
Connecticut,	1								1
Kansas,	1								1
California,	1								1
Virginia,			2				3	2	7
North Carolina,				1					1
Georgia,			1						1
Mississippi,			1						1
Indiana,						1			1
Americans,	177	35	42	9	100	27	17	4	411
Canada,		1		1					2
England,	2	3			3	1			9
Germany,	8	1			1				5
Ireland,		1			3				4
Wales,		1							1
France,	3								3
Italy,	1				1				2
Sweden,					1				1
Unknown,	1	2	2		15		2		22
Foreigners,	10	9	2	1	24	1	2		49

Of the 460 children committed, 411 were Americans; 27 of foreign birth; and 22 whose birth place was unknown.

Parental Relations.

Statement exhibiting the parental relations of the children committed:

PARENTAL RELATIONS.	HOUSE OF REFUGE.				REFORM SCHOOL.				Aggregate.
	WHITE.		COLORED.		WHITE.		COLORED.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	
Parents living,	93	13	12	..	55	9	10	..	192
Parents dead,	20	2	7	3	13	4	2	1	52
Father living,	34	9	11	2	18	9	2	2	87
Mother living,	40	20	14	5	41	4	4	1	129
Total committed,	187	44	44	10	127	26	18	4	460

More than one third, 192, had both parents living; 52 had lost both parents; 87 had only father living; and 129 had mother only living.

Parentage.

The nationality of the fathers of the children committed, is exhibited in the following statement:

NATIONALITY.	HOUSE OF REFUGE.				REFORM SCHOOL.				Aggregate.
	WHITE.		COLORED.		WHITE.		COLORED.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	
American,	69	7	44	10	42	8	19	4	203
English,	7	8			2				17
German,	32	6			29	9			76
Irish,	69	22			46	8			145
Other foreigners,	8	1			5	3			17
Unknown,	2								2
Total,	187	44	44	10	124	28	19	4	460

Nearly one half, 203, were of American parentage; 145 Irish; 76 German; 17 English; 17 from other foreign countries; and 2 whose parentage was unknown.

Education.

The education of the delinquents, when committed, is presented in the next statement, thus :

EDUCATION.	HOUSE OF REFUGE.		REFORM SCHOOL.		AGGEGATE.		
	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	Total.
Illiterate,	46	7	12	1	58	8	66
Spell only,	47	15	9	3	56	18	74
Read imperfectly,	37	21	34	9	71	30	101
Read well,	14	2	7		21	2	23
Read and write imperfectly,	49	3	54	7	103	10	113
Read and write well,	16		4		20		20
Read, write, and cipher,	22	6	32	3	54	9	63
Total committed,	231	54	152	23	383	77	460

Of the 460 children committed, 66 were illiterate, 74 could spell only, 101 read poorly, 23 read well, 113 could read and write imperfectly, 20 could read and write well, and 63 could read, write, and cipher.

Of the 285 committed to the Refuge, 115, or 40.35 per cent., nearly one half, were illiterate.

Of the 175 committed to the Reform School, 25, or 14.30 per cent., were without education.

County Statement.

Exhibiting the average age and education of the delinquents, as committed to the House of Refuge from the several counties :

HOUSE OF REFUGE.												
COUNTIES.	SEX AND AVERAGE AGE.				EDUCATION ON ADMISSION.							
	BOYS.		GIRLS.		Illiterate.	Spell only.	Read imperfectly.	Read well.	Read and write imperfectly.	Read and write well.	Read, write, and cipher.	Total committed.
	Number.	Average age.	Number.	Average age.								
Adams,	1								1			1
Berks,	1								1			1
Blair,	1								1			1
Bucks,			1						1			1
Bradford,	5				2	1			2			5
Chester,	2								2			2
Clearfield,	1								1			1
Clinton,	1								1			1
Columbia,	1		1				1		1			2
Dauphin,	3				1		1		1			3
Delaware,	4				1	1	2					4
Franklin,	1						1		1			1
Lackawanna,	1						1					1
Lancaster,	9		1		3	2	1		3		1	10
Lehigh,	1								1			1
Luzerne,			1				1					1
Lycoming,	1		2				1		2			3
Philadelphia,	151		38		39	43	27	14	30	15	21	189
Potter,	1									1		1
Schuylkill,	1						1					1
York,	1								1			1
Total of white,	187	13.4	44	13.7	46	47	37	14	49	16	22	231
Adams,	1	8.0			1							1
Dauphin,	3	13.0				1	2					3
Delaware,	1	11.0	1	12.0		1	1					2
Lycoming,	1	9.0			1							1
Philadelphia,	38	12.0	9	13.0	5	13	18	2	3		6	47
Total of colored,	44	12.0	10	13.0	7	15	21	2	3		6	54

County Statement.

Exhibiting the average age and education of the delinquents as committed to the Reform School from the several counties :

COUNTIES.	REFORM SCHOOL.											
	SEX AND AVERAGE AGE.				EDUCATION ON ADMISSION.							Total committed.
	Boys.		Girls.		Illiterate.	Spell only.	Read imperfectly.	Read well.	Read and write imperfectly.	Read and write well.	Read, write, and cipher.	
	Number.	Average age.	Number.	Average age.								
Allegheny,	69	13.	16	15.5	5	5	17	7	32	4	15	85
Beaver,	2	13.	2	15.	1	.	2	.	1	.	.	4
Crawford,	22	11.5	5	14.6	5	2	10	.	8	.	7	27
Clarion,	1	15.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1
Erie,	8	15.2	2	16.	.	.	2	.	5	.	3	10
Fayette,	5	11.4	.	.	1	1	.	.	2	.	1	5
Lawrence,	1	13.	3	14.5	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	4
McKean,	5	13.2	.	.	.	.	2	.	2	.	1	5
Mercer,	1	15.	2	15.	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	3
Venango,	2	12.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	2
Washington,	1	16.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1
Westmoreland,	2	12.	3	15.3	.	.	1	.	2	.	2	5
Total of white,	119	13.	33	12.	12	9	34	7	54	4	32	152
Allegheny,	7	12.3	1	16.	.	2	1	.	3	.	2	8
Beaver,	1	15.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1
Crawford,	2	9.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	2
Erie,	1	15.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1
Fayette,	5	11.4	.	.	.	1	2	.	2	.	.	5
Greene,	2	11.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	2
Mercer, . . . . .	.	.	1	16.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1
Washington,	1	14.	2	12.	.	.	2	.	1	.	.	3
Total of colored,	19	15.2	4	14.6	1	3	9	.	7	.	3	23

How Committed.

The 460 children were committed to the Reformatories by the following authorities:

COMMITTED.	HOUSE OF REFUGE.				REFORM SCHOOL.				Aggregate.
	WHITE.		COLORED.		WHITE.		COLORED.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	
By courts,	70	8	10	2	27	2	3	1	123
By magistrates,	117	36	34	8	92	31	16	3	337
Total committed, . .	187	44	44	10	119	33	19	4	460

Of the children committed to the House of Refuge, 90, or 31.58 per cent., were by courts; 195, or 68.42 per cent., by magistrates. To Reform School, 33, or 18.86 per cent., by courts; and 142, or 81.14 per cent., by magistrates.

Offenses.

The offenses for which committed are as follows:

OFFENSES.	HOUSE OF REFUGE.				REFORM SCHOOL.				Aggregate.
	WHITE.		COLORED.		WHITE.		COLORED.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	
Incorrigibility,	98	26	27	8	65	18	13	3	258
Larceny,	47	4	9	2	15	1	3	1	82
Vagrancy,	38	8	8		6	4	1		65
Embezzlement,	1								1
Felonious entry,	2								2
Barn-burning,	1								1
Prostitution,		6							6
Assault and battery,					1				1
Attempted felony,					2				2
Larceny and receiving stol- en goods,					4				4
Malicious mischief,					4				4
Vicious conduct,					20	10	2		32
Highway robbery,					2				2
Total committed, . .	187	44	44	10	119	33	19	4	460

Of the 460 committed, it will be observed that more than one half, or 258, were for incorrigibility; 82 for larceny; 65 for vagrancy; 32 for vicious conduct; 6 for prostitution; 4 for larceny and receiving stolen goods.

Juvenile Delinquent Population.

Statement exhibiting the population of each sex and color, in the respective reformatories.

REFORMATORIES.	POPULATION OF JUVENILE DELINQUENTS IN REFORMATORIES.						Aggregate.
	WHITE.			COLORED.			
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
House of Refuge,	503	129	632	199	64	263	895
Reform School,	366	72	438	54	12	66	504
Total,	869	201	1,070	253	76	329	1,399

From the above it will be seen, that of the population 1,399, more than one half, 895 were in the House of Refuge, and 504 in Reform School.

Health.

Statement exhibiting the character and number of diseases, etc., treated during the year.

DISEASES, ETC.	HOUSE OF REFUGE.				REFORM SCHOOL.				Aggregate.
	WHITE.		COLORED.		WHITE.		COLORED.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	
Fever, Intermittent,	3	2	2	1					8
Fever, typhoid,	6	1			1				8
Pityriasis capitis,	2		1						3
Scrofula,	3	2	12	8	1	5	1	1	33
Tonsillitis,	3	1	1	1					6
Diphtheria,	2	1	1		1				3
Congestion of brain,	1								1
Phthisis pulmonalis,	3	2	2	3					10
Parotitis,	15								15
Insolation,	1								1
Cervical adenitis,	2		1	1					4
Rheumatism,	3				2	2			7
Rubeola,			26	8					34
Burns,			4	2					6
Dysentery,			1						1
Fever, remittent,					2	2			4
Tinea circinata cap.,			10						10
Icterus,			1						1
Pharyngitis,			1						1
Rachitis,			1						1
Cystitis,			1						1
Meningitis cerebral,			1						1
Quinsy,					2				2
Jaundice,					2				2
Fever, bilious,					2				2
Pneumonia,						2	1		3
Inflammation of bowels,					1	1			2
Inflammation of gland,					23		16		39
Cutaneous diseases,					21				21
Fractures,					3				3
Dislocations,					3				3
Sprains,					2				2
Total cases,	44	8	65	24	66	12	18	1	238

The following statement exhibits the percentage of sickness in the population, and average number of each reformatory separately, thus :

REFORMATORIES.	Population.	Average number.	CASES OF SICKNESS.		
			Number.	Per cent. on population.	Per cent. on av'ge No.
House of Refuge, . . .	895	521.0	141	15.75	27.06
Reform School, . . .	504	322.5	97	19.24	30.08
Total, &c.,	1,399	843.5	238	17.01	28.22

Necrology.

Of the 1,399 delinquents in the reformatories, 5, or .36 per cent., died. On average number, the ratio of mortality was .60 per cent.,

The number of deaths, with their proportion to population, and average number in each institution, is presented as follows :

REFORMATORIES.	Population.	Average number.	Number of deaths.	Per cent. on population.	Per cent. on av'ge No.
House of Refuge, . . .	895	521.0	5	.56	.96
Reform School, . . .	504	322.5			
Total, &c.,	1,399	843.5	5	.36	.60

The 5 deceased were 2 white boys, 1 white girl, 1 colored boy, and 1 colored girl, in the Refuge. The Reform School had no deaths.

Causes of Death.

The cause of fatal result, with the sex and color of deceased delinquents, is presented as follows :

CAUSE OF FATAL RESULT.	Age.	HOUSE OF REFUGE.				REFORM SCHOOL.			Time in institution.
		WHITE.		COLORED.		WHITE		COL.	
		Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	
Tuberculosis,	17	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	5 years.
Congestion of brain, . .	16	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3 y'rs, 3 m.
Typhoid fever,	13	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1 year.
Phthisis pulmonalis, . .	13	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1 y'r, 7 m.
Brain tumor,	11	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1 y'r, 10 m.

Trades or Occupations.

The employment of the juvenile delinquents during their residence in the reformatories, was as follows:

INDUSTRIES.	HOUSE OF REFUGE.				REFORM SCHOOL.				Aggregate.
	WHITE.		COLORED.		WHITE.		COLORED.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	
Baking,	8	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	14
Blacksmithing,	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11
Broom and brush-making,	175	.	32	.	.	.	.	.	207
Caning seats,	51	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	51
Domestic work,	19	17	18	82	34	18	9	2	144
Gardening and farming, . . . . .	.	.	2	.	64	.	9	.	75
Knitting stockings,	204	94	.	.	46	.	4	.	348
Sewing, . . . . .	.	18	.	27	.	21	.	2	68
Shoe-making,	10	.	.	.	10	.	.	.	20
Tailoring,	25	.	.	5	12	.	2	.	44
Toy watch-making, . . . . .	.	.	84	.	.	.	.	.	84
Stocking finishing, . . . . .	.	.	12	.	.	.	.	.	12
Painting, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	6
Florist work, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	23	.	5	.	28
Miscellaneous work, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	5	.	3	.	8
Wicker work, . . . . .	.	.	56	.	.	.	.	.	56
Laundry work, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	24	.	5	29
School, unemployed, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	42	9	10	3	64
Gas-making, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	2	.	3	.	5
Improvement of grounds, etc., . . . . .	.	.	.	.	116	.	9	.	125
Total population,	503	129	199	64	366	72	54	12	1,399

Value of Labor.

The following statement exhibits the receipts from labor of inmates in each separate reformatory.

YEARS.	RECEIPTS FROM LABOR OF INMATES.				Total.	
	House of Refuge.		Reform School.			
1874,	\$33,105	77	\$4,060	00	\$37,165	77
1875,	29,474	87	2,130	50	31,605	37
1876,	12,291	52	500	00	12,791	52
1877,	5,274	07	. . . . .	. .	5,274	07
1878,	10,001	97	. . . . .	. .	10,001	97
1879,	12,943	64	. . . . .	. .	12,943	64
1880,	16,777	04	. . . . .	. .	16,777	04
Total,	\$119,868	88	\$6,690	50	\$126,559	38

In the Reform School at Morganza, no provision has as yet been made for special manufacturing; the only articles made during the year, were the wearing apparel for inmates. The larger part of the boys were employed during the summer at farm work, and grading grounds around the several buildings.

Jvenile Delinquents Discharged.

The population of the Reformatories was 1,399, and during the year 573 were discharged, as follows:

How Discharged.	HOUSE OF REFUGE.				REFORM SCHOOL.				Aggregate.
	WHITE.		COLORED.		WHITE.		COLORED.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	
Indentured,	108	17	31	18	...	...	...	..	174
Returned to court or mag- istrate,	10	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	12
Returned to friends,	113	24	30	4	..	..	..	..	171
On age, . . . . .	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3
By examining judges,	14	2	..	..	2	3	1	..	22
As unfit subjects,	4	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	6
On parole, . . . . .	..	..	..	..	37	11	4	1	53
Definitely,	2	..	8	1	82	10	5	1	109
Died,	2	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	5
Escaped,	2	..	..	..	9	2	..	..	13
Removed to alms-house, . . .	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	4
Removed to Penitentiary, . .	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Total discharged,	257	46	71	24	133	30	10	2	573

Indentured.

The following statement exhibits the pursuits or occupations of the persons to whom the 174 children, i. e., 108 white, 31 colored boys; 17 white, 18 colored girls, were indentured:

OCCUPATIONS.	HOUSE OF REFUGE.						Aggregate.
	WHITE.			COLORED.			
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
Farmers,	91	12	103	22		22	125
Lawyers,		1	1				1
Rag dealer,	1		1				1
Stove fitter,		1	1				1
Captain,	1	1	2				2
Barber,	1		1				1
Shoemaker,	1		1				1
Seamstress,	1		1				1
Machinist,	1		1				1
Tailor,	1		1				1
Physician,		1	1				1
Blacksmith,	1		1				1
Quarryman,	1		1				1
Florist,	3		3				3
Laborer,	2	1	3				3
Bottler,	1		1				1
Lady,	1		1				1
Brickmaker,	1		1				1

OCCUPATIONS.	HOUSE OF REFUGE.						Aggregate.
	WHITE.			COLORED.			
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
Hotel cooks,	2	.	2	2
Plasterer,	1	.	1	1
Waiters,	6	.	6	6
House work,	17	17	17
Dress makers,	1	1	1
Total,	108	17	125	81	18	49	174

There were 398 discharged from the House of Refuge, of which number 174 were indentured, viz : 108 white, 31 colored boys ; and 17 white, 18 colored girls.

School Statistics.

Statement exhibiting the number of each sex and color in attendance at beginning of year, number added to the roll during the year, school population ; also, number discharged from and remaining in attendance, or on school roll, at the end of year.

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.	HOUSE OF REFUGE.				REFORM SCHOOL.				Aggregate.
	WHITE.		COLORED.		WHITE.		COLORED.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	
Number October 1, 1879, . .	286	77	144	50	237	34	33	8	869
Admitted during year, . .	217	52	55	14	129	38	21	4	530
School population,	503	129	199	64	366	72	54	12	1,399
Discharged from school, . .	257	46	71	24	133	30	10	2	573
Number on school roll, September 30, 1880,	246	83	128	40	233	42	44	10	826

Education on Reception and Discharge.

The following statement exhibits the education on reception and discharge of 398 children, who were discharged from the House of Refuge during the year :

EDUCATION ON RECEPTION.	TOTAL.			HOUSE OF REFUGE								TOTAL.		
				EDUCATION ON DISCHARGE.										
				Illiterate.		Read only		Read and write.		Superior education.				
	White.	Colored.	Total.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	Total.		
Illiterate,	97	36	133	4	3	11	2	82	15	..	16	97	36	133
Read only,	120	26	146	..	..	5	2	115	3	..	21	120	26	146
Read and write,	86	29	115	..	..	..	..	86	1	..	38	86	29	115
Superior education, . .	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4	4
Total discharged,	303	93	398	4	3	16	4	283	19	..	69	303	93	398

We here learn that of the 398 discharged from the House of Refuge, 133 were illiterate on reception, and only 7 on discharge; 146 on admission read only, and on discharge 20; 115 when admitted could read and write, and on discharge 302; 4 had a superior education when admitted, and on discharge there were 69 who had an education superior to reading and writing.

The following statement exhibits the education on reception and discharge of 175 children, who were discharged from the Reform School during the year :

EDUCATION ON RECEPTION.	TOTAL.			REFORM SCHOOL.								TOTAL.		
				EDUCATION ON DISCHARGE.										
				Illiterate.		Read only		Read and write.		Superior education.				
	White.	Colored.	Total.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	Total.		
Illiterate,	34	3	37	4	..	18	1	12	2	..	..	34	3	37
Read only,	58	4	62	..	..	17	1	37	3	4	..	58	4	62
Read and write,	58	4	62	..	..	..	..	44	3	14	1	58	4	62
Superior education, . .	13	1	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	1	13	1	14
Total discharged,	163	12	175	4	..	25	2	93	8	31	2	163	12	175

- Of the 175 discharged from the Reform School, 37 were illiterate on reception, and but 4 on discharge; 62 could read only on reception, and 37 on discharge; 62 could read and write when admitted, and 101 on discharge; 14 on reception had a superior education, and 33 on discharge.

Counties.

The number of inmates in the reformatories at the end of the year, September 30, 1880, was 826, and they were received from the following counties:

COUNTIES.	HOUSE OF REFUGE.					COUNTIES.	REFORM SCHOOL.				
	WHITE.		COL'D.		Total.		WHITE.		COL'D.		Total.
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.			Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	
Adams,	2	..	3	..	5	Allegheny,	137	23	21	7	188
Berks,	4	..	..	..	4	Armstrong,	5	..	..	..	5
Blair,	3	..	..	..	3	Beaver,	8	2	1	..	11
Bucks, . . . . .	..	1	..	..	1	Bedford, . . . . .	..	..	1	..	1
Bradford,	5	..	..	..	5	Butler,	1	..	..	..	1
Chester,	2	1	..	..	3	Clarion,	3	..	..	..	3
Columbia,	1	1	2	..	4	Crawford,	27	7	7	..	41
Cumberland, . . .	..	2	..	..	2	Erie,	13	1	1	..	15
Clearfield, . . .	1	..	..	..	1	Fayette,	9	..	5	..	14
Clinton,	1	..	..	..	1	Greene, . . . . .	..	..	2	..	2
Dauphin,	5	..	6	..	11	Jefferson,	1	..	..	..	1
Delaware,	2	..	1	1	4	Lawrence,	6	4	..	..	10
Franklin,	1	..	..	..	1	Mercer,	2	2	..	1	5
Lancaster,	14	4	6	2	26	McKean,	3	..	..	..	3
Lehigh,	1	..	..	..	1	Venango,	4	..	..	..	4
Lycoming,	4	2	5	..	11	Washington, . . .	11	..	6	2	19
Luzerne,	3	1	..	..	4	Westmoreland, . .	3	3	..	..	6
Lackawanna, . . .	1	..	..	..	1						
Montgomery, . . .	..	..	2	..	2						
Northampton, . .	..	1	..	..	1						
Northumberland, .	1	..	..	..	1						
Philadelphia, . . .	193	68	100	37	398						
Schuylkill, . . . .	..	2	1	..	3						
Wayne,	1	..	..	..	1						
York,	1	..	2	..	3						
Total in Refuge,	246	83	128	40	497	Total Reform Sch.,	238	42	44	10	329
						Total Refuge,	246	83	128	40	497
							479	125	172	50	826

STATISTICS OF THE UNFORTUNATE AND INDIGENT CLASSES.

These comprise Hospitals for the Insane, Training School for Feeble-Minded Children, Institutions for the Deaf and Dumb, Institution for the Instruction of the Blind, Alms-houses, Out-door relief in alms-house districts, Township Poor, etc. The information tabulated, relates to their age, sex, color, etc.

The aggregate number of the defective classes maintained in institutions, or aided by authorities, making reports to the Board of Charities on September 30, 1880, was 15,074.

NOTE.—The number of *different* persons receiving out-door relief during the year ending September 30, 1880, was 36,649, and not having any statement of the number remaining on the last day of the year, the out-door relief matter is purposely excluded from this page. For information on this head, see statistics of out-door relief in this report.

Summary of the Unfortunate and Indigent Classes.

WHERE MAINTAINED.	Number on Sept. 30.	Increase over 1879.	Per cent. of increase.
<i>Insane and Idiotic :</i>			
In State Hospitals at Harrisburg, Danville, Dixmont, and Norristown,	1,861	382	25.83
Friends' Asylum, Philadelphia,	90	8	8.49
Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia,	392	*14	*3.45
Philadelphia Hospital,	640	*312	*24.83
Training School for Feeble-Minded Children,	323	7	2.21
‡ Alms-houses,	1,883	117	6.63
† Maintained by townships,	197	*68	*24.23
Total insane and idiotic,	5,385	*5	*.09
<i>Deaf and Dumb :</i>			
Institution for Deaf and Dumb, Philadelphia,	327	8	2.51
Institution for Deaf and Dumb, Pittsburgh,	97	12	14.12
‡ Alms-houses,	59	*2	*3.28
† Maintained by townships,	21	*11	*31.40
Total of deaf and dumb,	504	7	1.41
<i>Blind :</i>			
Institution for Blind,	215	15	7.50
‡ Alms-houses,	184	6	3.57
† Maintained by townships,	45	*7	*15.46
Total of blind,	444	14	3.26
<i>Paupers, etc. :</i>			
‡ In alms-houses,	6,648	*737	*9.98
Receiving township relief,	2,068	*1,295	*38.23
Total of paupers,	8,741		
Aggregate,	15,074		

* Decrease.

† Township relief is for the number remaining March 31, 1880.

‡ NOTE.—In the number remaining in the alms-houses at the end of the year, there was 1 man returned as deaf and dumb, and blind, and 1 child as insane, also blind; therefore 2 should be deducted from the number (2,126) above, in order to get (2,124) the correct number remaining.

Insane and Idiotic.

There has been a decrease in this class of 5, or .09 per cent., as compared with the number of previous year.

INSANE AND IDIOTIC.	Males.	Females.	Total.
On September 30, 1879, there were	2,785	2,605	5,390
On September 30, 1880, there were	2,702	2,683	5,385
Decrease,	83	*78	5
Per cent. of decrease,	2.98	*3.00	.09

* Increase.

Deaf and Dumb.

In this class there has been an increase of 7, or 1.41 per cent., as will be seen in the following statement:

DEAF AND DUMB.	Males.	Females.	Total.
On September 30, 1879, there were	280	217	497
On September 30, 1880, there were	279	225	504
Increase,	1	8	7
Per cent. of increase, . . . . .	.36	3.68	1.41

Blind.

There has been an increase of 14, or 3.26 per cent., in this class of defectives, as is here exhibited:

BLIND.	Males.	Females.	Total.
On September 30, 1879, there were	262	168	430
On September 30, 1880, there were	269	175	444
Increase,	7	7	14
Per cent. of increase,	2.67	4.23	3.26

Paupers and Indigent.

The paupers and indigent classes, (excluding the insane, idiotic, deaf and dumb, and blind, which have already been enumerated in their respective classes,) numbered on September 30, 1880, 8,741.

The pauper class, viz.: Inmates of alms-houses, have decreased 737, or 9.98 per cent., as is exhibited in the following statement :

PAUPERS.	ADULTS.			Children.	Aggregate.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
September 30, 1879, there were, .	3,614	2,379	5,993	1,392	7,385
September 30, 1880, there were, .	3,332	2,111	5,443	1,205	6,648
Decrease,	282	268	550	187	737
Per cent. of decrease,	7.80	11.27	9.18	13.43	9.98

The decrease in adult paupers was 550, or 9.18 per cent. The children decreased 187, or 13.43 per cent.

Township Relief.

Another class of indigent persons, are those relieved in counties, townships, and boroughs, where no alms-houses are established; this system of assistance being designated "township relief."

As compared with the previous year, this class has decreased 922, or 27.21 per cent., thus :

TOWNSHIP RELIEF.	ADULTS.			Children.	Aggregate.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
March 31, 1879, there were, . . .	1,003	1,037	2,040	1,298	3,338
March 31, 1880, there were, . . .	757	898	1,655	811	2,466
Decrease,	246	139	385	487	872
Per cent. of decrease,	24.52	17.39	20.81	37.52	27.21

The adults decreased 385, or 20.81 per cent. Children decreased 487, or 37.52 per cent.

VAGRANTS.

The preceding summary of the "unfortunate and indigent classes" does not include the vagrants assisted in alms-houses, or by outdoor relief. This class of persons should not be enumerated with the deserving poor, those who, through age or misfortune, are unable to maintain themselves.

The number relieved in each quarter of the past year, as compiled from the returns made to the Board of Public Charities, was as follows:

VAGRANTS RELIEVED DURING THE QUARTERS ENDING—	ALMS-HOUSES.		OUTDOOR RELIEF.		Total.	Decrease on number of previous year.	Per cent. of decrease.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			
December 31, 1879,	6,181	444	463	96	7,184	21,067	74.58
March 31, 1880,	7,874	565	736	113	9,288	32,385	77.71
June 30, 1880,	4,251	337	511	63	5,162	9,549	64.91
September 30, 1880,	3,303	234	127	27	3,691	654	15.05
Total,	21,609	1,580	1,837	299	25,325	63,655	71.54

Of the total number, 23,446, or 92.58 per cent., were males, and 1,879, or 7.42 per cent., were females. Of the number relieved in alms-houses, 93.19 per cent., were males, and 6.81 per cent., were females. Of those by outdoor relief, 86 per cent. were males, and 14 per cent. were females. The number of vagrants decreased, 63,655, or 71.54 per cent., on number of preceding year.

The number of lodgings furnished to vagrants during the respective quarters, is shown in the following statement:

LODGINGS FURNISHED VAGRANTS DURING THE QUARTERS ENDING—	In alms-houses.	Out of alms-houses	Total.	Decrease on number of previous year.	Per cent. of decrease.
December 31, 1879,	8,914	465	9,379	17,360	64.92
March 31, 1880,	11,938	809	12,747	26,110	67.20
June 30, 1880,	4,485	569	5,054	8,942	63.89
September 30, 1880,	3,465	127	3,592	816	18.51
Total,	28,802	1,970	30,772	53,228	63.37

The number of lodgings furnished decreased 53,228, or 63.37 per cent., on number of previous year.

The number of meals supplied to vagrants during the several quarters of the year, was as follows:

MEALS FURNISHED VAGRANTS DURING THE QUARTERS ENDING—	In alms-houses.	Out of alms-houses.	Total.	Decrease on num- ber of previous year.	Per cent. of de- crease.
December 31, 1879,	18,096	517	18,613	47,896	72.01
March 31, 1880,	22,934	819	23,753	66,246	73.61
June 30, 1880,	10,392	507	10,899	23,835	68.62
September 30, 1880,	8,500	176	8,676	2,147	19.84
Total,	59,922	2,019	61,941	140,124	69.35

From the above we learn that 61,941 meals were given to 25,325 vagrants, an average of nearly 3 meals to each. The number of meals furnished decreased 140,124, or 69.35 per cent., on number of preceding year.

It will be seen that the foregoing statement of vagrants does not include lodgers in station-houses of cities, of which class we have no returns, or vagrants assisted under the township system of relief.

The number reported as receiving relief at midnight on the last day in each quarter, is as follows:

VAGRANTS RELIEVED AT MIDNIGHT ON THE LAST DAY OF THE QUARTERS ENDING—	In alms- houses.	By out- door relief.	Total.
December 31, 1879,	97	1	98
March 31, 1880,	74	1	75
June 30, 1880,	21	.. . . .	21
September 30, 1880,	35	.. . . .	35

The whole number relieved at midnight on September 30, 1880, was 35, which is an increase of 17, or 94.44 per cent., on number in receipt of relief at midnight, September 30, 1879.

Recapitulation of the Defective Classes.

WHERE MAINTAINED.	CLASSIFICATION.			
	Insane and idiotic.	Deaf and dumb.	Blind.	Paupers and indigent.
State Hospital, Harrisburg,	333			•
State Hospital, Dixmont,	598			
State Hospital, Danville,	384			
State Hospital, Norristown,	546			
Friends' Asylum, Philadelphia,	89			
Philadelphia Hospital,	640			
Pennsylvania Hospital,	392			

6,648

2,093

8,741

de-

HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE.

The following statistics relate to the State Lunatic Hospital, at Harrisburg; Western Pennsylvania Hospital, at Dixmont; State Hospital, at Danville; State Hospital, at Norristown; Friends' Asylum, at Frankford; Pennsylvania Hospital, at Philadelphia; and the Philadelphia Hospital. The first four named receive annual appropriations from the Commonwealth, and are designated as State Hospitals; the next two are supported by receipts from patients and interest on invested funds; and the last named is a department of Blockley alms-house, the expenses of which are defrayed by the city of Philadelphia.

State Appropriations.

*The State grant to the hospitals at Harrisburg, *Dixmont, Danville, and Norristown, at its last session, aggregated \$104,000 for the year 1880, and for the following purposes.*

PURPOSES.	State Hosp., Harrisburg.	State Hosp., Danville.	State Hosp., Norristown.	Total.
Maintenance,	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$20,000	\$70,000
Furnishing, insuring, and equipping,			33,000	33,000
Insurance,		1,000		1,000
Total,	\$25,000	\$26,000	\$53,000	\$104,000

* The Dixmont Hospital did not get any appropriation.

In addition to the above, the Legislature appropriated for the State Hospital, at Warren, the sum of \$170,000, for the following purposes: To complete the building and prepare it for the reception of patients, \$125,000; furniture, for the first year, \$30,000; support, for the first year, \$15,000.

Names of Superintendents of Hospitals for Insane.

HOSPITALS.	LOCATION.	SUPERINTENDENT.
State Lunatic Hospital,*	Harrisburg,	John Curwen, M. D.
Western Pennsylvania Hospital,	Dixmont,	Joseph A. Reed, M. D.
State Hospital,	Danville,	S. S. Schultz, M. D.
State Hospital,†	Norristown,	{ † R. Chase, M. D.
Friends' Asylum,	Frankford, Phila.,	{ § Alice Bennett, M. D.
Pennsylvania Hospital,	Philadelphia,	John C. Hall, M. D.
Philadelphia Hospital,	Philadelphia,	Thomas S. Kirkbride, M. D.
		A. A. McDonald.

* Margaret A. Cleaves, M. D., has been appointed to take charge of the female department.

† The Norristown Hospital was opened July 12, 1880. The statistics, etc., therefore, cannot be taken as a criterion for conclusive deductions.

‡ Male department.

§ Female department.

Capacity of Hospitals.

Statement when opened, acres of land connected with each, present capacity.

HOSPITALS.	When opened.	Acres of land.	PRESENT CAPACITY.		
			Males.	Females.	Total.
State Hospital, Harrisburg, . . .	1851	139	200	200	400
Western Penn'a Hosp., Dixmont, .	1856	373	200	200	400
State Hospital, Danville,	1872	260	350	350	700
State Hospital, Norristown,	1880	265	390	308	698
Friends' Asylum, Philadelphia, .	1817	83	45	45	90
Penn'a Hospital, Philadelphia, . .	1841	113	250	250	500
Philadelphia Hospital,	1808	none	383	383	766
Total,		1,233	1,818	1,736	3,554

Value of Property, &c.

The real estate, including buildings, personal property, funds, and investments, are estimated to be worth \$3,398,972 87, thus:

HOSPITALS.	Real estate, including buildings.		Personal property.		Funds and investments.		Total.	
State Hospital, Harrisburg, .	\$357,700	00	\$24,456	75	Not an y.		\$382,156	75
Western Hospital, Dixmont, .	931,959	37	In real est.		1,000	00	932,959	37
State Hospital, Danville, . .	773,802	91	52,283	33	Not an y.		826,086	24
State Hospital, Norristown, .	581,462	58	30,057	93	Not an y.		611,520	51
Friends' Asylum, Phila', .	200,000	00	10,500	00	25,750	00	236,250	00
Penn'a Hospital, Philadelphia, .	800,000	00	60,000	00	50,000	00	910,000	00
Philadelphia Hospital,	Included in alms-house e.		In. in a house.	lms	Not an y.			
Total,	3,644,924	86	177,298	01	76,750	00	3,898,972	87

The Philadelphia Hospital being a department of the alms-house, the estimated value of the land, buildings, etc., is not kept separate, but included with the latter institution.

Receipts.

Statement exhibiting the receipts of the four State Hospitals during the year ending September 30, 1880, and from what sources:

	State Hospital, Harrisburg.		Western Hospital, Dixmont.		State Hospital, Danville.		State Hospital, Norristown.		Aggregate.	
Cash on hand October 1, 1879,	...	\$22,780 02	...	...	...	\$482 35	...	...	...	\$22,812 37
Appropriation,	\$25,000 00	...	\$85,000 00	...	\$10,000 00	...	\$20,000 00	...	\$90,000 00	...
Indigent patients,	36,944 86	...	79,045 32	...	66,765 47	...	449 80	...	182,196 28	...
Private patients,	30,083 96	...	28,208 44	...	9,765 40	...	1,270 65	...	76,278 44	...
Other sources,	724 06	...	30,480 00	...	...	...	21 80	...	31,176 86	...
Farm produce,	1,004 68	...	...	...	3,270 64	...	...	...	4,275 32	...
Receipts,	...	\$102,707 57	...	\$180,683 76	...	\$83,791 51	...	\$31,742 06	...	\$388,924 89
Total,	...	\$128,437 53	...	\$180,683 76	...	\$89,273 86	...	\$31,742 06	...	\$497,137 26

The aggregate receipts at Friends' Asylum for the past year, were \$51,962 45. The receipts from patients at the Pennsylvania Hospital were \$164,468 13.

The receipts at the Philadelphia Hospital, which supports indigent patients only, were \$1,623 03.

Expenditures.
The disbursements of the four State Hospitals, were as follows :

FOR WHAT PURPOSES.	State Hospital, Harrisburg.	Western Hospi- tal, Duxmont.	State Hospital, Danville.	State Hospital, Norristown.	Aggregate.
Salaries, wages, labor,	29	66	75	21	91
Provisions and supplies,	33,539	42,498	28,496	\$7,233	\$100,102
Fuel and light,	10,370	6,322	29,495	*9,234	114,763
Clothing, etc.,	5,342	15,745	11,529	463	28,685
Furniture, bedding, etc.,	9,148	5,831	4,016	†1,672	26,776
Medicine,	773	1,866	3,098	‡30,057	48,137
Ordinary repairs,	5,215	8,323	1,257	§396	4,398
Traveling expenses,	195	803	1,783	259	16,532
Other expenses,	6,215	9,216	1,515	634	3,148
Current expenditures,	37	60	10,198	‡1,476	27,104
Buildings and improvements,	9,636	\$130,144	\$89,339	\$31,428	\$368,645
Miscellaneous expenses, . . . . .	..	33,971	..	..	9,636
Total expenditures,	79	52	\$89,339	†\$1,667	35,638
Cash on hand September 30, 1880,	18,068	\$104,116	..	\$53,095	\$418,920
	80	..	..	1,958	20,027
	59	\$104,116	\$89,339	\$55,054	\$433,947

* Amount due, \$0,040 96
† Amount due, 1,668 54

‡ Amount due, \$13,766 33
§ Amount due, 164 36

† Amount due, \$197 30
‡ Amount due, 400 28

The expenditures at Friends' Asylum were \$50,317 99 for all purposes; at the Pennsylvania Hospital, \$176,674 90; at Philadelphia Hospital, \$99,484 32; only indigent patients are maintained in this institution.

Cost of Maintenance.

The annual and weekly cost of maintenance is presented in the next statement thus :

HOSPITALS.	Expenditures on which cost of main- tenance is based.		Cost per annum.		Cost per week.	
State Hospital, Harrisburg,	\$97,732	37	\$233	53	\$4	49
Western Hospital, Dixmont,	130,144	60	226	34	4	35
State Hospital, Danville,	89,339	43	198	93	3	82
State Hospital, Norristown.						
Friends' Asylum, Philadelphia,	50,817	99	559	09	10	75
Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia,	176,674	90	440	58	8	47
Philadelphia Hospital,	99,484	82	105	83	2	03
Total, etc.,	\$643,693	61	\$224	00	\$4	31

The average daily number in the Harrisburg Hospital was 418.5; in Dixmont, 575; in Danville, 449.1; in Norristown, 310.6; in Friends' Asylum, 90; in Pennsylvania, 401; in Philadelphia Hospital, 940.

Attendants and Employees.

The number of attendants in the hospitals during the year was 361; a proportion to average number of patients of 1 to 8.3. Number of employes 313; proportion to average number of patients of 1 to 9.6. The proportion of attendants and employes together to patients was 1 to 4.6. Aggregate amount paid to attendants, \$67,344 71; and to employes, 64,589 92.

HOSPITALS.	ATTENDANTS.		EMPLOYEES.		PROPORTION TO AVERAGE NUMBER OF PATIENTS OF—		
	No.	Wages.	No.	Wages.	Attendants.	Employes.	Together.
State Hospital, Harrisburg,	51	\$9,277	43	\$11,530	1 to 8.2	1 to 9.7	1 to 4.4
Western Hospital, Dixmont,	57	12,120	55	12,451	1 to 10.0	1 to 10.4	1 to 5.2
State Hospital, Danville,	49	9,515	43	10,868	1 to 9.2	1 to 10.4	1 to 4.9
State Hospital, Norristown,	50	842	51	3,430	1 to 6.2	1 to 6.1	1 to 3.1
Friends' Asylum, Philadelphia,	19	3,624	30	7,156	1 to 4.7	1 to 3.0	1 to 1.8
Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia,	80	18,083	103	15,831	1 to 5.0	1 to 3.9	1 to 2.2
Philadelphia Hospital,	55	13,880	8	3,820	1 to 17.3	1 to 117.5	1 to 15.0
Total.	361	\$67,344	333	\$64,589	1 to 8.8	1 to 9.6	1 to 4.6

HOSPITALS

*Exhibiting the number resident at beginning of year ; number admitted
ing at close*

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.	STATE LUNATIC HOSPITAL.			WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL.			STATE HOSPITAL, DANVILLE.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
In hospital October 1, 1879,	212	214	426	350	259	609	253	191	444
Admitted during the year,	70	61	121	123	115	238	113	99	212
First admission,	61	44	105	110	87	197	91	68	159
Second admission,	7	5	12	12	27	39	16	4	20
Third admission,	1	1	2	1	1	2	5	2	7
Fourth admission,	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
Fifth and upwards,	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
Population or number treated,	282	265	547	473	374	847	393	250	643
Discharged—recovered,	18	12	30	38	27	65	17	18	35
Discharged—Improved,	29	20	49	30	28	58	36	20	56
Discharged—stationary,	62	42	104	40	39	79	67	39	106
Discharged—died,	23	10	33	31	20	51	23	12	35
Discharged—not insane,	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
Total discharged,	190	84	274	131	115	246	143	89	232
Per cent. on number recovered,	5.7	4.5	5.1	6.9	7.2	7.1	4.7	7.2	5.7
Per cent. on number died,	8.1	3.8	6.0	6.6	5.4	6.2	6.3	4.8	5.7
Per cent. on average number recovered,	7.8	5.6	6.7	9.9	11.2	10.4	6.5	9.5	7.8
Per cent. on average number died,	11.3	4.6	7.9	9.3	8.3	8.9	8.8	6.4	7.8
Number remaining September 30, 1880,	152	181	333	339	259	598	223	161	384
Average number of the year,	208.1	215.4	423.5	334	241	575	290.5	188.6	479.1
Highest number at any time,	268	225	493	354	264	618	282	197	479
Lowest number at any time,	182	181	363	328	220	548	219	163	382

PERIOD OF ABSENCE OF RE-ADMITTED.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Less than one year,	4	2	6	5	10	15	8	2	10
One to two years,	1	1	2	2	5	7	1	1	2
Two to three years,	1	1	2	2	5	7	6	3	9
Three to four years,	1	1	2	3	3	6	2	2	4
Four years and upwards,	3	4	7	4	5	9	5	5	10
Total re-admitted,	9	7	16	13	28	41	22	6	28

FOR INSANE.

*re-admitted, discharged, died, etc., during the year; also number remain-
of year.*

STATE HOSPITAL, NORRISTOWN.			'FRIENDS' ASYLUM.			PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL.			PHILADELPHIA HOSPITAL.			RECAPITULATION.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
...	...	...	41	45	86	202	204	406	458	523	981	1,516	1,436	2,952
305	251	556	19	25	44	107	108	215	79	90	169	816	709	1,525
305	251	556	17	24	41	81	84	165	62	80	142	727	638	1,365
...	...	...	1	...	1	12	17	29	12	9	21	60	62	122
...	...	...	...	1	1	5	6	11	2	1	3	14	12	26
...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	2	...	2	7	...	7
...	...	...	1	...	1	5	1	6	1	...	1	8	...	10
305	251	556	60	70	130	309	312	621	537	618	1,155	2,332	2,145	4,477
2	4	6	4	6	10	38	33	71	40	31	71	150	131	281
1	...	1	5	8	13	35	34	69	149	144	293	285	254	539
...	...	...	7	3	10	34	13	47	6	4	10	218	140	358
7	6	13	5	3	8	22	20	42	67	69	136	178	140	318
...
10	10	20	21	20	41	129	100	229	232	248	480	829	666	1,495
7	1.5	1.1	6.6	8.5	7.7	12.3	10.6	11.4	7.5	5.1	6.2	6.4	6.1	6.3
2.3	2.3	2.3	8.3	4.3	6.2	7.1	6.4	6.8	12.5	11.3	11.8	7.6	6.5	7.1
1.3	2.6	1.9	9.3	12.8	11.1	20.5	15.3	17.7	10.2	6.1	7.6	9.3	8.3	8.8
4.4	4.0	4.2	11.6	6.4	8.9	11.9	9.3	10.5	15.6	13.5	14.5	11.0	9.0	10.0
295	251	546	39	50	89	180	212	392	275	365	640	1,508	1,479	2,987
159.5	151.1	310.6	43	47	90	185	216	401	430	510	940	1,615.1	1,599.1	3,214.2
295	255	550	...	...	...	202	229	431	435	508	943	1,776	1,678	3,454
...	1	1	...	...	...	173	201	374	276	359	635	1,148	1,125	2,273
...	...	...	1	...	1	11	6	17	6	...	6	35	20	55
...	...	...	...	...	...	5	7	12	3	1	4	11	15	26
...	...	...	...	...	...	4	5	9	4	4	8	17	17	34
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	4	2	3	5	6	9	15
...	...	...	1	1	2	5	3	8	2	2	4	20	15	35
...	...	...	2	1	3	28	24	50	17	10	27	89	76	165

PATIENTS ADMITTED.**Movement of Population.**

The number of patients in the hospitals at beginning of year was 2,952, to which were added during the year, 1,525, an increase of 485 on admissions of previous year. Number discharged, 1,495, leaving 2,982 patients resident in the hospitals on September 30, 1880, an increase of 30 on number at corresponding date of previous year.

	Males.		Females.		Total.	
In hospitals at beginning of year, October 1, 1879, . . . . .	...	1,516	...	1,436	...	2,952
Admitted during year:						
First admission,	727		633			
Second admission,	60		62			
Third admission,	14		12			
Fourth admission,	7					
Fifth, and upwards,	8		2			
Total admitted, . . . . .	...	816	...	709	...	1,525
Population, or number treated, . . . . .	...	2,332	...	2,145	...	4,477
Discharged—Recovered,	150		131			
Improved,	285		254			
Stationary,	216		140			
Died,	178		140			
Not insane, . . . . .	...		1			
Total discharged, . . . . .	...	829	...	666	...	1,495
Remaining September 30, 1880, . . . . .	...	1,503	...	1,479	...	2,982

Compared with the admissions of the previous year, the males increased 256, females 229. The discharges were 506 more than the preceding year, viz: 303 males and 203 females.

Average Number.

The average number of patients during the year was 3,184.2, being an increase of 255.7 on the preceding year.

HOSPITALS.	AVERAGE NUMBER TREATED.				Decrease of patients over last year.	Ratio of decrease for each hospital.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportional per cent.		
State Hospital, Harrisburg, .	208.1	215.4	418.5	13.14	5.0	1.18
Western Hospital, Dixmont, .	334.0	241.0	575.0	18.06	34.0	5.58
State Hospital, Danville, . .	260.5	188.6	449.1	14.10	*50.9	*12.78
State Hospital, Norristown, .	159.5	151.1	310.6	9.75		
Friends' Asylum, Phila., . .	43.0	47.0	90.0	2.83	*3.0	*3.45
Pennsylvania Hospital, Phila.	185.0	216.0	401.0	12.60	12.0	2.91
Philadelphia Hospital, . . .	430.0	510.0	940.0	29.52	57.8	5.80
Total,	1,615.1	1,569.1	3,184.2	100.00	*255.7	*8.73

* Increase.

As the above institutions can comfortably accommodate 3,554 patients, it will be observed that the average number of patients treated during the year was less than the capacities of the hospitals by 369.8.

HOSPITALS.	POPULATION, OR NUMBER TREATED.					
	Males.	Per cent. on each hospital.	Females.	Per cent. on each hospital.	Total.	Proportional per cent of the year.
State Hospital, Harrisburg,	282	51.55	265	48.45	547	12.22
Western Hospital, Dixmont,	473	55.84	374	44.16	847	18.92
State Hospital, Danville,	366	59.41	250	40.59	616	13.76
State Hospital, Norristown,	305	53.89	261	46.11	566	12.64
Friends' Asylum, Philadelphia, . .	60	46.15	70	53.85	130	2.90
Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadel- phia,	309	49.76	312	50.24	621	13.87
Philadelphia Hospital,	537	46.70	613	53.30	1,150	25.69
Total treated,	2,332	52.09	2,145	47.91	4,477	100.00

The maximum and minimum number of patients during the past year in the respective hospitals, with the per cent. of patients less than hospital capacity, is presented as follows :

HOSPITALS.	Capacity of hos- pitals.	MAXIMUM.			MINIMUM.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
State Hospital, Harrisburg	400	208	225	433	152	181	333
Western Hospital, Dix- mont,	400	354	264	618	323	220	543
State Hospital, Danville, .	700	282	197	479	219	163	382
State Hospital, Norristown	698	295	255	550	. . . .	1	1
Friends' Asylum, Phila- delphia,	90	43	47	90	43	47	90
Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia,	500	202	229	431	173	201	374
Philadelphia Hospital, . .	766	435	508	943	276	359	635
Total,	3,554	1,819	1,725	3,544	1,191	1,172	2,363

We here learn that the maximum of the year was 3,544 patients, or 10 less than capacities. The minimum number of patients was 2,362, or 1,191 less than there is accommodation for.

Admissions.

Statement exhibiting the number of patients of each sex admitted during the year ending September 30, 1880, into the respective hospitals :

HOSPITALS.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion per cent. of the year.
State Hospital, Harrisburg,	70	51	121	7.93
Western Hospital, Dixmont,	123	115	238	15.61
State Hospital, Danville,	113	59	172	11.28
State Hospital, Norristown,	305	261	566	37.12
Friends' Asylum, Philadelphia,	19	25	44	2.88
Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia,	107	108	215	14.10
Philadelphia Hospital,	79	90	169	11.08
Total admissions,	816	709	1,525	100.00

Re-Admissions.

Of the 1,525 patients admitted into the respective hospitals, 165, or 10.82 per cent., were re-admissions, or relapsed cases.

RELAPSED CASES.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion per cent. of the year.
Second admission, first relapse,	60	62	122	73.94
Third admission, second relapse,	14	12	26	15.76
Fourth admission, third relapse,	7	. . . . .	7	4.24
Fifth admission and upwards, fourth relapse, etc.,	8	2	10	6.06
Number of relapsed cases,	89	76	165	100.00

The number of relapsed cases, with their percentage on number of patients admitted into the respective hospitals, is presented thus :

HOSPITALS.	Total admissions.	RELAPSED CASES.					Per cent. on admissions of relapsed cases in each hospital.
		First.	Second.	Third.	Fourth and upwards.	Total.	
State Hospital, Harrisburg,	121	12	2	. . .	2	16	13.22
Western Hospital, Dixmont,	238	89	2	. . .	. . .	41	17.23
State Hospital, Danville,	172	20	7	1	. . .	28	16.28
State Hospital, Norristown,	566	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Friends' Asylum, Philadelphia,	44	1	1	. . .	1	3	6.82
Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia,	215	29	11	4	6	50	23.26
Philadelphia Hospital,	169	21	3	2	1	27	15.90
Total relapsed cases, etc.,	1,525	122	26	7	10	165	10.82

Period of Absence.

Statement exhibiting the period of absence in relapsed cases, between the discharge, and return of the patient to the hospital :

HOSPITALS.	PERIOD OF ABSENCE OF RELAPSED CASES.										TOTAL OF RELAPSED CASES.		
	Under 1 year.		1 to 2 years.		2 to 3 years.		3 to 4 years.		4 years and upwards.				
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.
State Hospital, Harrisburg	4	2	.	1	1	..	1	..	3	4	9	7	16
Western Hospital, Dixmont,	5	10	2	5	2	5	..	3	4	5	13	28	41
State Hospital, Danville,	8	2	1	1	6	3	2	..	5	..	22	6	28
State Hospital, Norristown													
Friends' Asylum, Philadelphia,	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	1	3
Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia,	11	6	5	7	4	5	1	3	5	3	26	24	50
Philadelphia Hospital, ..	6	..	3	1	4	4	2	3	2	2	17	10	27
Total relapsed cases, .	35	20	11	15	17	17	6	9	20	15	89	76	165

Of the 165 relapsed cases, 55 were absent less than one year; 26, from one to two years; 34, from two to three years; 15, from three to four years; and 35, for four years and upwards.

Residence.

Of the patients admitted into the respective hospitals, the following statement indicates their places of residence :

HOSPITALS.	PLACES OF RESIDENCE.			Total.
	Pennsylvania.	Other American States.	Foreigners.	
State Hospital, Harrisburg,	121	..	..	121
Western Hospital, Dixmont,	230	8	..	238
State Hospital, Danville,	172	..	..	172
State Hospital, Norristown,	565	1	..	566
Friends' Asylum, Philadelphia,	33	6	..	44
Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia,	181	29	5	215
Philadelphia Hospital,	169	..	..	169
Total admitted,	1,476	44	5	1,525

Nativity.

The birth places of the patients admitted were as follows :

NATIVITY.	ADMISSION IN EACH HOSPITAL.							AGGREGATE.			
	State Hospital, Harrisburg.	Western Hospital, Duxmont.	State Hospital, Danville.	State Hospital, Norristown.	Friends' Asylum, Philadelphia.	Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia.	Philadelphia Hospital.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Per cent.
Pennsylvania,	101	135	80	268	29	113	55	411	370	781	52.88
Other Americans,	4	20	7	48	9	43	28	81	76	157	10.63
England,	4	6	3	19	2	11	5	22	28	50	3.38
Ireland,	3	39	26	137	2	27	52	158	133	291	19.70
Germany,	1	27	13	61	1	15	25	75	68	143	9.68
Other foreigners,	3	10	11	22	1	6	2	40	15	55	3.73
Not stated, . . . . .	...	1	32	11	...	...	4	29	19	48	
Total admitted,	121	238	172	566	44	215	169	816	709	1,525	100.00
Americans,	105	155	87	316	38	156	81	492	446	938	63.51
Foreigners,	16	82	53	239	6	59	84	295	244	539	36.49
Unknown, . . . . .	...	1	32	11	...	...	4	29	19	48	
Total,	121	238	172	566	44	215	169	816	709	1,525	100.00

Of the *known* nativity, two thirds, or 938, were American, and 539 foreign born.

Occupations.

The occupations of male patients received into the respective hospitals during the year, were as follows :

OCCUPATIONS.	ADMISSIONS IN EACH HOSPITAL.							Total.
	State Hospital, Harrisburg.	Western Hospital, Dixmont.	State Hospital, Danville.	State Hospital, Norristown.	Friends' Asylum, Philadelphia.	Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia.	Philadelphia Hospital.	
Agents,		1		2				3
Artist,								1
Architects,		1						2
Auctioneer,		1					1	1
Axe-maker,			1					1
Bakers,				3			2	5
Banker,			1					1
Blacksmiths,	1	1	2	3			1	8
Butchers,	1			1			1	3
Boat-men,			1		1		3	5
Brass-workers,			1	1				2
Bricklayers,				4				4
Bootblack,				1			1	1
Book-binders,				1		2		3
Barbers,				2				2
Clock-maker,				1				1
Coachman,				1				1
Carpenters,	2	3	1	10		3	2	21
Civil engineer,	1							1
Clergymen,	1	1			1	3		6
Cigar-makers,	1		1	8			1	11
Clerks,	3	4	3	19	3	18	2	52
Conductor,	1							1
Cooper,		1						1
Cabinet-makers,				3				3
Dealers,					1	1	1	3
Druggists,			1	2		1		4
Dyer,				1				1
Engineers,		2		4				8
Farmers,	15	32	18	18	3	6	1	92
Florists,			1				1	2
Firemen,				2				2
Factory hands,				3				3
Gardeners,		2						2
Grocers,			1			1		2
Glass-blower,				1				1
Gilders,				1		1		2
Hatters,				4			1	5
Hair-spinner,				1				1
Harness-makers,		1		3				4
Inn-keepers,	1	3	1			3		8
Iron-rollers,		2						2
Jewelers,			1	1				2
Lawyers,		1				1		2
Lumberman,				1				1
Laborers,	10	39	21	83	2	7	36	198
Machinists,		1		7			2	10
Masons,		1	1					2
Marble-cutter,	1							1
Merchants,	2	3		6		10		21
Miners,	2	7	10	1				20

Occupations—Continued.

OCCUPATIONS.	ADMISSIONS IN EACH HOSPITAL.							Total.
	State Hospital, Harrisburg.	Western Hospital, Dixmont.	State Hospital, Danville.	State Hospital, Norristown.	Friends' Asylum, Philadelphia.	Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia.	Philadelphia Hospital.	
Milkman,	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Moulders,	1	1	.	3	.	.	.	5
Millers, . . . . .	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	2
Manufacturers, . . . . .	.	.	.	2	.	4	.	6
Mechanics, . . . . .	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	3
No occupation,	10	.	4	19	5	23	7	68
Oil producers,	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	2
Painters,	1	1	1	6	.	3	1	13
Peddlers, . . . . .	.	1	1	4	.	.	2	8
Physicians,	2	3	1	1	2	2	.	11
Printers,	1	1	1	2	.	1	.	6
Photographer, . . . . .	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1
Puddlers, . . . . .	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	2
Plasterers, . . . . .	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	2
Pattern-maker, . . . . .	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1
Paper-hangers, . . . . .	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	2
Plumbers, . . . . .	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	2
Real estate operator, . . . . .	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1
Rigger, . . . . .	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1
Shoemakers,	2	1	2	11	.	3	4	23
Sailors, . . . . .	.	.	.	6	.	2	1	9
Shirt-maker, . . . . .	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1
Stone-cutters,	2	.	.	2	.	.	.	4
Students,	5	1	.	4	.	2	.	12
Spar-maker, . . . . .	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1
Soldier, . . . . .	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1
Stage-driver, . . . . .	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1
Saloon-keeper, . . . . .	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	3
Sexton, . . . . .	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1
Tailors,	1	1	1	5	.	.	2	10
Teachers, . . . . .	.	1	2	1	.	1	.	5
Tinsmith, . . . . .	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1
Tobacconists,	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	2
Teamsters, . . . . .	.	.	1	2	.	.	3	6
Tramps, . . . . .	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	3
Telegraph operators, . . . . .	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	2
Turner, . . . . .	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1
Tanners, . . . . .	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	3
Veterinary surgeon, . . . . .	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1
Weavers, . . . . .	.	.	4	10	.	2	2	18
Whip-maker, . . . . .	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1
Wheelwrights, . . . . .	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	2
Waiters, . . . . .	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	2
Unknown, . . . . .	.	2	24	1	.	.	.	27
Total males,	70	123	113	305	19	107	79	816

Occupations

Of female patients admitted.

OCCUPATIONS.	ADMISSIONS IN EACH HOSPITAL.							Total.
	State Hospital, Harrisburg.	Western Hospital, Dixonmont.	State Hospital, Danville.	State Hospital, Norristown.	Friends' Asylum, Philadelphia.	Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia.	Philadelphia Hospital.	
Domestics,	6	15	4	49	. . .	6	82	162
Dress-makers,				10	. . .			10
Book-folders,	1				. . .			1
Factory girls,			1	15	. . .	2		18
Gold-leaf cutter,				1	. . .			1
Housekeepers,				79	. . .			79
Milliners,	2			2	. . .			4
Nurses,				1	. . .	2		3
No occupation,		9		25	. . .		7	41
Saleswomen,				3	. . .	3		6
Seamstresses,	1	5	4	9	. . .	3	1	23
Sister of charity,		1			. . .			1
Silver-burnisher,				1	. . .			1
Tailoresses,				6	. . .			6
Telegraph operator,				1	. . .			1
Teachers,	2			2	. . .	3		7
Upholsterer,				1	. . .			1
Unknown,		3	13	56	. . .			72
Daughters of Brick-makers,			2		. . .			2
Carpenters,			1		. . .	2		3
Farmers,	4	9			2	3		18
Laborers,	1	6				4		11
Mechanics,			1			16		17
Merchants,					2	5		7
No occupation,		2						2
Wives of Axe-makers,			1		. . .			1
Blacksmiths,			1		. . .	1		2
Carpenters,			2		. . .	1		3
Cabinet-maker,			1		. . .			1
Coachmen,			1		. . .	1		2
Clerks,	4				1	2		7
Cooper,			1		. . .			1
Farmers,	7	12	4			4		27
Laborers,	4	28	8		1	10		51
Lumberman,			1		. . .			1
Merchants,	1				2	6		9
Mechanics,		5			4	18		27
Machinists,			1			1		2
Miller,			1		. . .			1
Miners,			2		. . .			2
No occupation,		10			7			17
Physicians,			1		1	1		3
Plasterer,			1		. . .			1
Professional men,		2			3	6		11
Puddler,	1				. . .			1
Surveyor,	1				. . .			1
Superintend't of mines,	2				. . .			2
Teachers,	1				1			2
Teamster,			1		. . .			1
Unknown,			2		1			3

Occupations—Continued.

OCCUPATIONS.	ADMISSIONS IN EACH HOSPITAL.							Total.
	State Hospital, Harrisburg.	Western Hospital, Dismont.	State Hospital, Danville.	State Hospital, Norristown.	Friends' Asylum, Philadelphia.	Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia.	Philadelphia Hospital.	
Widows of Carriage-trimmer,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Farmers,	2	5	1	1	1	1	1	8
Laborer,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Miner,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
No occupation,	11	3	1	1	1	1	1	14
Merchants,	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	3
Mechanics,	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2
Shoemaker,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Engineer,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Druggist,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total females,	51	115	59	261	25	108	90	709

How Committed.

The 1,525 patients received, were committed to the respective hospitals by the following authorities :

HOSPITALS.	BY WHOM COMMITTED.						Total.
	FRIENDS.		OVERSEERS, ETC., OF POOR.		BY COURT.		
	Number.	Per cent. to each hos- pital.	Number.	Per cent. to each hos- pital.	Number.	Per cent. to each hos- pital.	
State Hospital, Harrisburg, . . .	83	68.60	14	11.57	24	19.83	121
Western Hospital, Dixmont, . . .	67	28.15	105	44.12	66	27.73	238
State Hospital, Danville,	42	24.42	42	24.42	88	51.16	172
State Hospital, Norristown, . . .	22	3.89	24	4.24	520	91.87	566
Friends' Asylum, Philadelphia, .	44	100.00	..	..	..	..	44
Pennsylvania Hospital, Phila., .	215	100.00	..	..	..	..	215
Philadelphia Hospital, . . . . .	..	..	169	100.00	..	..	169
Total admitted,	473	31.02	354	23.21	698	45.77	1,525

Of the 1,525 patients received, 473, or 31.02 per cent., were committed by friends; 354, or 23.21 per cent., by overseers, etc., of poor; and 698, or 45.77 per cent., by courts.

How Supported.

The patients admitted into the respective hospitals were maintained by authorities, as follows :

HOSPITALS.	HOW SUPPORTED.						Total.
	BY FRIENDS.		BY PUBLIC AUTHORITIES		BY HOSPITAL		
	Number.	Per cent. on each hos- pital.	Number.	Per cent. on each hos- pital.	Number.	Per cent. on each hos- pital.	
State Hospital, Harrisburg, . . .	83	68.60	38	31.40	. . .	. . .	121
Western Hospital, Dixmont, . . .	66	27.73	171	71.85	1	.42	238
State Hospital, Danville,	42	24.42	130	75.58	. . .	. . .	172
State Hospital, Norristown, . . .	22	3.89	544	96.11	. . .	. . .	566
Friends' Asylum, Philadelphia, .	44	100.00	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	44
Pennsylvania Hospital, Phila., .	161	74.88	. . .	. . .	54	25.12	215
Philadelphia Hospital, . . . . .	. . .	. . .	169	100.00	. . .	100.00	169
Total admitted,	418	27.41	1,052	68.98	55	3.61	1,525

Of the 1,525 patients admitted, 418, or 27.41 per cent., were supported by friends; 1,052, or 68.98 per cent., by public authorities; and 55, or 3.61 per cent., by hospital authorities.

In view of the legislative provision in the establishment of the State Hospitals, (the first four named,) that indigent insane should, in the order of admission, have precedence of the rich, or paying patients, it is important to inquire as to the relative number of each class admitted into the respective hospitals. For this purpose, if we represent the number of patients admitted into each hospital by 100, we shall obtain the following results :

HOSPITALS.	PROPORTION OF PUBLIC TO PRIVATE PATIENTS RECEIVED IN EACH HOSPITAL DURING 1875, 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879, AND 1880.											
	1875.		1876.		1877.		1878.		1879.		1880.	
	Private.	Public.	Private.	Public.	Private.	Public.	Private.	Public.	Private.	Public.	Private.	Public.
State Hospital, Harrisburg,	59.5	40.5	65.0	35.0	56.0	44.0	60.0	40.0	55.0	45.0	69.0	31.0
Western Hospital, Dixmont,	41.0	59.0	35.0	65.0	30.0	70.0	31.0	69.0	27.0	73.0	28.0	72.0
State Hospital, Danville,	38.0	62.0	34.5	65.5	38.0	62.0	27.0	73.0	20.0	80.0	24.0	76.0
State Hospital, Norristown, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.0	96.0
Friends' Asylum, Philadelphia,	100.0	...	100.0	...	100.0	...	100.0	...	100.0	...	100.0	...
Pennsylvania Hospital, Phila.,	80.0	20.0	82.0	18.0	85.0	15.0	80.5	19.5	75.0	25.0	75.0	25.0
Philadelphia Hospital, . . . . .	...	100.0	...	100.0	...	100.0	...	100.0	...	100.0	...	100.0

Civil Condition.

The conjugal relations of the patients admitted during the year, with the number of each sex, is as follows :

HOSPITALS.	CIVIL CONDITION.								AGGREGATE.		
	SINGLE.		MARRIED.		WIDOWED.		UNKNOWN.		Males.	Females.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			
State Hospital, Harrisburg,	28	20	38	23	2	8	2	...	70	51	121
Western Hospital, Dixmont,	63	39	51	59	4	14	3	3	123	115	238
State Hospital, Danville,	34	15	53	28	2	7	24	9	113	59	172
State Hospital, Norristown,	195	137	97	74	13	46	...	4	305	261	566
Friends' Asylum, Philadelphia,	9	11	10	12	...	2	...	...	19	25	44
Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia,	46	43	53	50	8	15	...	...	107	108	215
Philadelphia Hospital,	34	35	34	31	9	23	2	1	79	90	169
Total admitted,	406	300	336	277	40	115	31	17.	816	709	1,525

Influence of Age.

The ages of patients when admitted into the respective hospitals, are presented in the following statement :

AGES ON ADMISSION.	ADMISSIONS IN EACH HOSPITAL.							AGGREGATE.			
	State Hospital, Harrisburg.	Western Hospital, Dixmont.	State Hospital, Danville.	State Hospital, Norristown.	Friends' Asylum, Philadelphia.	Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia.	Philadelphia Hospital.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Per cent.
Under 20 years,	6	14	7	10	8	13	15	35	33	68	4.62
20 to 30 years,	36	75	32	145	8	54	40	214	176	390	26.48
30 to 40 years,	26	66	43	184	11	51	47	251	177	428	29.06
40 to 50 years,	26	51	32	121	10	51	30	153	168	321	21.79
50 to 60 years,	13	18	18	55	8	34	14	87	73	160	10.86
60 to 70 years,	11	9	7	19		5	11	35	27	62	4.21
70 years and up,	3	5	5	9	3	7	12	24	20	44	2.98
Unknown, . . .			28	23	1			17	35	52	
Total admitted,	121	238	172	566	44	215	169	816	709	1,525	100.00

The largest number admitted were between 30 and 40 years of age; the next, between 20 and 30; 40 to 50; 50 to 60; in the order as above.

The ages of patients at time of attack, is exhibited in the next statement, thus :

AGES ON AT- TACK.	ADMISSIONS IN EACH HOSPITAL.							AGGREGATE.			
	State Hospital, Harrisburg.	Western Hospital, Dixmont.	State Hospital, Danville.	State Hospital, Norristown.	Friends' Asylum, Philadelphia.	Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia.	Philadelphia Hospital.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Per cent.
Congenital, . . .			2	4	2		5	5	8	13	.94
Under 20 years,	12	14	10	42	7	26	12	66	57	123	8.89
20 to 30 years,	36	75	26	229	11	65	38	269	211	480	34.71
30 to 40 years,	26	66	32	137	7	52	25	189	157	345	25.00
40 to 50 years,	26	51	28	77	9	39	11	123	118	241	17.43
50 to 60 years,	11	18	14	30	5	26	5	54	55	109	7.82
60 to 70 years,	8	9	8	10		3	8	28	18	46	3.33
70 years and up,	2	5	3	8	2	4	2	15	11	26	1.88
Unknown, . . .			49	29	1		63	68	74	142	
Total admitted,	121	238	172	566	44	215	169	816	709	1,525	100.00

From the above we learn that the largest number was attacked between 20 and 30 years; next number, between 30 and 40; and 40 to 50, in the order above.

Form of Mental Disease.

The form of insanity manifested by the patients on admission, is presented thus :

FORM OF DISEASE.	ADMISSIONS TO EACH HOSPITAL.							AGGREGATE.			
	State Hospital, Harrisburg.	Western Hospital, Dismont.	State Hospital, Danville.	State Hospital, Norristown.	Friends' Asylum, Philadelphia.	Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia.	Philadelphia Hospital, Philadelphia.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Per cent.
Mania acute,	29	58	73	62	.	.	36	146	112	258	17.08
" chronic,	22	81	89	202	16	114	18	234	258	492	32.56
" epileptic,	2	10	10	22	2	.	18	44	20	64	4.24
" puerperal,	6	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	8	8	.53
Monomania,	2	.	5	5	2	10	.	15	9	24	1.59
Melancholia,	34	78	23	51	15	49	9	148	111	259	17.14
Dementia,	26	3	13	203	5	42	71	191	172	363	24.02
" senile, . . . . .	.	1	.	6	.	.	11	9	9	18	1.19
Paresis, . . . . .	.	7	2	9	1	.	6	21	4	25	1.65
Imbecility and idiocy, . . . . .	.	.	7	6	1	.	.	8	6	14	.
Total admitted,	121	238	172	566	44	215	169	816	709	1,525	100.00

Mania, in some of its forms, presented itself in 822 cases, or more than one half of the patients received ; monomania existed in 24 cases ; melancholia, in 259 ; dementia, in 363 ; paresis existed in 25 ; imbecility and idiocy, in 14 cases.

Complications.

Statement exhibiting the number of patients admitted who had complications in connection with their peculiar form of mental malady.

COMPLICATIONS EXISTING IN PATIENTS ADMITTED.	NUMBER WITH COMPLICATIONS.							AGGREGATE.			
	State Hospital, Harrisburg.	Western Hospital, Dismont.	State Hospital, Danville.	State Hospital, Norristown.	Friends' Asylum, Philadelphia.	Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia.	Philadelphia Hospital, Philadelphia.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Per cent.
Disease of brain,	9	.	2	.	.	12	7	22	1	23	6.74
Epilepsy,	1	10	17	22	2	7	104	99	64	163	47.80
Homicidal,	1	9	1	14	.	5	9	30	9	39	11.44
Paralysis,	3	7	3	14	1	4	.	25	7	32	9.39
Suicidal,	8	23	7	14	1	23	8	44	40	84	24.63
Total with complications,	22	49	30	64	4	51	121	220	121	341	100.00

Of the 1,525 patients admitted, 341 had complications—the males to a much greater extent than the females. Of the 341 complications, 23 had disease of brain; 163 had epilepsy; 39 homicidal tendencies; 32 had paralysis, and 84 suicidal tendencies.

Causes of Insanity.

The causes of insanity, classified as "Moral or Mental" and "Physical causes," are presented as follows:

PHYSICAL CAUSES.	Males.	Females.	Total.	MORAL CAUSES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Abuse,		2	2	Anxiety,	16	10	26
Apoplexy,	6	1	7	Desertion and seduction,		1	1
Blindness,	2		2	Domestic trouble,	41	27	68
Change of life,		22	22	Disappointment,	9	5	14
Child-birth,		4	4	Excesses,	3	3	6
Congenital,		2	2	Fear,	3	6	9
Disease of brain,	3	2	5	Fright,	2	6	8
Disordered menses,		2	2	Grief,	20	21	41
Epilepsy,	23	17	40	Homesickness,		1	1
Excesses,	4		4	Jealousy,	1	2	3
Fall,	1		1	Loss of money,	3	1	4
Fever,	4	6	10	Loss of friends,	4	6	10
Hereditary,	15	10	25	Loss of property,	7	1	8
Ill health,	47	81	128	Love,		2	2
Injury to head,	37	5	42	Pecuniary difficulties,	27	2	29
Intemperance,	75	11	86	Prison confinement,	1		1
Lactation,		2	2	Religious excitement,	9	19	28
Old age,	9		9	Spiritualism,	1		1
Onanism,	26		26	Trouble,	17	29	46
Over-work,	12	18	25	Want of employment,	9	1	10
Over-study,	1	2	3	Litigation,	1	1	2
Pregnancy,		2	2				
Puberty,		3	3	Total moral causes,	174	144	318
Puerperal,		23	23	Total physical causes,	288	221	509
Scarlatina,	1		1				
Sunstroke,	11	5	16	Total assigned causes,	462	365	827
Syphilis,	7	3	10	Unassigned,	354	344	698
Use of morphia,		1	1				
Imbecility,	4	2	6				
Total physical causes,	288	221	509	Number admitted,	816	709	1,525

The assigned causes of the patients received in the respective hospitals, classified as physical or moral, is presented in the following statement :

HOSPITALS.	CAUSES OF INSANITY.				TOTAL OF AS- SIGNED CAUSES.			Unknown.
	PHYSICAL.		MORAL.		Males.	Females.	Total.	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.				
State Hospital, Harrisburg, . .	37	56.92	28	43.08	34	31	65	56
Western Hospital, Dixmont, .	128	56.39	99	43.61	122	105	227	11
State Hospital, Danville, . . .	57	83.82	11	16.18	44	24	68	104
State Hospital, Norristown, . .	150	62.76	89	37.24	152	87	239	327
Friends' Asylum, Phila., . .	25	57.00	19	43.00	19	25	44	
Pennsylvania Hospital, Phila.	76	64.41	42	35.59	54	64	118	97
Philadelphia Hospital,	36	54.55	30	45.45	37	29	66	103
Total,	509	61.55	318	38.45	462	365	827	698

Monthly Admissions.

Statement exhibiting the number of each sex admitted according to the months of the year :

MONTHS.	ADMISSIONS IN EACH HOSPITAL.							AGGREGATE.			
	State Hospital, Harrisburg.	Western Hospital, Dixmont.	State Hospital, Danville.	State Hospital, Norristown.	Friends' Asylum, Philadelphia.	Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia.	Philadelphia Hospital.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Per cent.
October,	5	18	18	..	2	20	13	36	40	76	4.98
November,	9	15	16	..	1	11	11	37	26	63	4.13
December,	14	18	10	..	5	22	14	46	37	83	5.44
January,	11	15	11	..	4	16	15	46	26	72	4.72
February,	9	15	15	..	7	15	21	43	39	82	5.38
March,	11	20	20	..	8	23	15	45	52	97	6.36
April,	12	18	18	..	6	17	13	44	40	84	5.51
May,	17	25	20	..	3	26	18	54	55	109	7.15
June,	12	21	9	..	1	15	22	51	29	80	5.25
July,	4	26	11	38	..	17	7	45	58	103	6.76
August,	10	25	12	428	3	17	10	268	237	505	33.11
September,	7	22	12	100	4	16	10	101	70	171	11.21
Total admitted,	121	238	172	566	44	215	169	818	709	1,525	100.00

The maximum admissions, 688, occurred in summer; the minimum, 237, in winter. In the spring, there were 290 admissions, and in the autumn, 310.

Number of Attack.

The number of attack in the patients received, is stated thus :

ATTACK.	ADMISSIONS IN EACH HOSPITAL.							AGGREGATE.			
	State Hospital, Harrisburg.	Western Hospital, Duxmont.	State Hospital, Danville.	State Hospital, Norristown.	Friends' Asylum, Philadelphia.	Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia.	Philadelphia Hospital.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Per cent.
First,	100	188	121	120	41	152	150	527	345	872	82.73
Second,	14	39	8	6	1	35	14	51	66	117	11.10
Third,	2	6	10	3	1	14	3	24	15	39	3.70
Fourth, . . . .	..	2	1	..	..	7	2	7	5	12	1.14
Fifth, . . . .	..	1	2	..	..	2	..	2	3	5	.50
Sixth,	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	2	2	4	.38
Seventh, . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	.09
Tenth, . . . .	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	2	.18
Thirteenth, . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	.09
Fourteenth, . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	.09
Unknown,	4	..	30	*437	..	..	..	199	272	471	
Total admit'd,	121	238	172	566	44	215	169	816	709	1,525	100.00

* No record of the number of attack was kept in the female department of this hospital.

Of the *known* attacks, 872 had not previously suffered from the disease; 117 were admitted on second attack; 39 on third; 12 on fourth; and 14 on fifth attack, and upwards.

Duration of Disease before Admission.

Of the patients admitted into the respective hospitals, the duration of their disease prior to their reception, is presented as follows:

DURATION.	ADMISSIONS IN EACH HOSPITAL.							AGGREGATE.			
	State Hospital, Harrisburg.	Western Hospital, Duxmont.	State Hospital, Danville.	State Hospital, Norristown.	Friends' Asylum, Philadelphia.	Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia.	Philadelphia Hospital.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Per cent.
Congenital,			2	4	2		2	4	6	10	.78
Under 3 months,	32	83	38	40	11	97	30	172	159	331	24.14
3 to 6 months,	24	23	11	38	9	38	7	75	70	145	10.57
6 to 12 months,	12	25	19	29	4	24	8	73	48	121	8.83
1 to 2 years,	16	29	16	89	4	23	13	109	81	190	13.96
2 to 3 years,	11	16	6	63	2	8	9	64	51	115	8.89
3 to 4 years,	7	12	7	61	2	7	4	43	57	100	7.29
4 to 5 years,	2	11	5	30	2	6	5	31	30	61	4.45
5 to 10 years,	6	16	16	125	5	7	1	103	78	181	13.20
10 to 15 years,		6	3	43	2	1	2	31	26	57	4.15
15 to 20 years,	2		2	12	1		2	9	10	19	1.39
20 to 30 years,	1	5	2	16		4	1	15	14	29	2.12
30 years, and upwards,		10		1			1	7	5	12	.88
Unknown,	8		45	15			84	80	74	154	
Total admitted,	121	238	172	566	44	215	169	816	709	1,525	100.00

Patients Discharged.

Of the population, 4,477, or number of patients under treatment during the year, viz: 2,332 males, 3,145 females, there were 1,495, or 33.40 per cent., discharged.

Their condition on discharge is exhibited as follows:

HOSPITALS.	CONDITION ON DISCHARGE.										AGGREGATE.		
	Re-stored.		Im-proved.		Unim-proved.		Died.		Not insane.				
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			
State Hospital, Harrisburg,	16	12	29	20	62	42	23	10			130	84	214
Western Hospital, Duxmont	33	27	30	28	40	39	31	20		1	134	115	249
State Hospital, Danville,	17	18	36	20	67	89	23	12			143	89	232
State Hospital, Norristown,	2	4	1				7	6			10	10	20
Friends' Asylum, Phila.,	4	6	5	8	7	3	5	3			21	20	41
Penn'a Hospital, Phil'a,	38	33	35	34	34	13	22	20			129	100	229
Philadelphia Hospital, .	40	31	149	144	6	4	67	69			262	248	510
Total discharged,	150	131	285	254	216	140	178	140		1	829	666	1,495

Of the 1,495 patients discharged, 281 were restored, 539 were improved, 356 unimproved, 318 died, and 1 was found not insane.

Monthly Discharges.

Statement exhibiting the number of each sex discharged according to the months of the year.

MONTHS.	DISCHARGED FROM EACH HOSPITAL.							AGGREGATE.			
	State Hospital, Harrisburg.	Western Hospital, Dixmont.	State Hospital, Danville.	State Hospital, Norristown.	Friends' Asylum, Philadelphia.	Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia.	Philadelphia Hospital.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Per cent.
October, . . .	5	14	13	...	3	21	16	37	35	72	4.82
November, . .	15	62	12	...	4	14	16	63	60	123	8.23
December, . .	12	39	16	...	3	25	41	65	71	136	9.10
January, . . .	9	11	13	...	2	22	22	52	27	79	5.28
February, . .	11	13	17	...	2	19	19	41	40	81	5.42
March, . . .	13	15	16	...	5	19	28	61	35	96	6.42
April, . . .	15	10	6	...	3	19	15	44	24	68	4.55
May, . . .	7	13	7	...	3	10	11	30	21	51	3.41
June, . . .	11	17	12	...	1	25	7	43	30	73	4.88
July, . . .	8	24	9	2	6	16	64	68	61	129	8.63
August, . . .	51	18	99	4	3	24	262	253	208	461	30.84
September, . .	57	13	12	14	6	15	9	72	54	126	8.42
Total disch'd	214	249	232	20	41	229	510	829	666	1,495	100.00

The greatest number of discharges, 663, occurred during summer; the next highest, 321, during autumn; 296 in winter, and 215 during the spring.

Recoveries during the Year.

Of the 1,495 patients discharged during the year, 281 were reported as discharged recovered, as exhibited by the following statement:

HOSPITALS.	Population.	Average number.	Number restored.	PER CENT. RESTORED IN EACH HOSPITAL.	
				Population.	Average number.
State Hospital, Harrisburg,	547	418.5	28	5.12	6.69
Western Hospital, Dixmont,	847	575	60	7.08	10.43
State Hospital, Danville,	616	449.1	35	5.68	7.79
State Hospital, Norristown,	566	310.6	6	1.06	1.93
Friends' Asylum, Philadelphia, . .	130	90	10	7.70	11.11
Pennsylvania Hospital, Phila., . .	621	401	71	11.43	17.71
Philadelphia Hospital,	1,150	940	71	6.17	7.55
Total treated and restored, . . .	4,477	3,184.2	281	6.27	8.82

The largest number restored in proportion to either the whole or average number of patients treated, was in Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia; next in Friends' Asylum, Philadelphia, Dixmont, Philadelphia Hospital, Danville, and Harrisburg, in the order named.

Age of the Restored.

The restored are classified, according to age when attacked, as follows :

AGE ON ATTACK.	NUMBER RESTORED.							AGGREGATE.			
	State Hospital, Harrisburg.	Western Hospital, Dixmont.	State Hospital, Danville.	State Hospital, Norristown.	Friends' Asylum, Philadelphia.	Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia.	Philadelphia Hospital.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Per cent.
Under 20 years,	4	5	1	1	.	3	4	10	8	18	7.72
20 to 30 years, .	12	20	6	2	.	25	8	31	45	76	32.61
30 to 40 years, .	2	18	9	1	1	16	16	33	30	63	27.03
40 to 50 years, .	6	12	8	1	3	11	1	29	13	42	18.02
50 to 60 years, .	3	3	2	1	2	11	.	10	12	22	9.44
60 to 70 years, .	1	2	.	.	1	3	2	4	5	9	3.89
70 years and up, .	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	3	.	3	1.29
Unknown, . . .	.	.	9	.	.	.	39	30	18	48	
Total restored,	28	60	35	6	10	71	71	150	131	281	100.00

Duration before Treatment.

Of the restored patients, the duration of the disease before treatment or admission into hospitals, is thus stated :

DURATION OF DISEASE BEFORE ADMISSION	RECOVERIES IN EACH HOSPITAL.							AGGREGATE.			
	State Hospital, Harrisburg.	Western Hospital, Dixmont.	State Hospital, Danville.	State Hospital, Norristown.	Friends' Asylum, Philadelphia.	Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia.	Philadelphia Hospital.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Per cent.
Under 3 months,	15	33	12	3	6	30	11	54	56	110	46.22
3 to 6 months, .	9	15	5	2	.	17	5	25	23	53	22.27
6 to 12 months, .	1	7	7	1	.	12	6	21	14	35	14.71
1 to 2 years, . .	2	1	.	.	1	7	1	8	4	12	5.04
2 to 3 years, . .	1	2	1	.	1	2	3	6	4	10	4.20
3 to 5 years, . .	.	1	.	.	.	1	2	2	2	4	1.68
5 to 10 years, . .	.	.	1	.	1	2	.	2	2	4	1.68
10 to 20 years, .	.	1	9	.	.	.	.	4	6	10	4.20
Unknown, . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	43	28	15	43	
Total restored,	28	60	35	6	10	71	71	150	131	281	100.00

The patients whose duration of disease was known, nearly one half, or 110, had the disease less than three months; 53 had the disease from three to six months; in 35 cases, it had existed from six to twelve months; in 12, from one to two years; in 10, from two to three years; and in 18 cases the disease had existed for three years and upwards.

Period of Treatment.

The patients restored had been under treatment for the following periods :

DURATION OF TREATMENT.	RECOVERIES IN EACH HOSPITAL.							AGGREGATE.			
	State Hospital, Har- risburg.	Western Hospital, Dixmont.	State Hospital, Dan- ville.	State Hospital, Nor- ristown.	Friends' Asylum, Philadelphia.	Pennsylvania Hos- pital, Philadelphia.	Philadelphia Hospi- tal.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Per cent.
Under 1 month, . .	1	1	..	..	1	3	2	6	2	8	2.85
1 to 2 months, . .	2	4	3	..	3	7	1	16	6	22	7.83
2 to 3 months, . .	4	7	1	3	3	8	4	16	14	30	10.68
3 to 4 months, . .	5	6	7	..	..	8	6	10	22	32	11.39
4 to 5 months, . .	3	8	4	..	2	10	1	17	11	28	9.97
5 to 6 months, . .	2	4	4	..	1	13	8	14	18	32	11.39
6 to 9 months, . .	7	15	8	..	..	8	3	19	22	41	14.56
9 to 12 months, . .	3	3	3	1	..	6	4	7	13	20	7.11
12 to 15 months, . .	..	2	..	..	..	4	21	15	12	27	9.61
15 to 18 months, . .	..	3	1	..	..	2	8	9	5	14	4.99
18 to 24 months, . .	1	6	2	..	..	..	5	10	4	14	4.99
2 years, and up, . .	..	1	2	..	..	2	8	11	2	13	4.63
Total restored, . .	28	60	35	6	10	71	71	150	131	281	100.00

From the above, we learn that 60 were restored in the first three months of hospital treatment; 92 were restored in three to six months' treatment; 41 were six to nine months under treatment; 20 were under treatment from nine to twelve months; 55 were treated from one to two years; and 13 were under treatment for two years and upwards.

Whole Duration of Disease.

The whole duration of disease from beginning of attack of those restored, is presented thus :

WHOLE DURATION.	RECOVERIES IN EACH HOSPITAL.							AGGREGATE.			
	State Hospital, Harrisburg.	Western Hospital, Dismont.	State Hospital, Danville.	State Hospital, Norristown.	Friends' Asylum, Philadelphia.	Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia.	Philadelphia Hospital.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Per cent.
Under 3 months, .	1	5	2	3	5	8	1	15	10	25	10.20
3 to 6 months, . .	5	14	4	..	1	15	2	24	17	41	16.73
6 to 9 months, . .	7	13	4	2	1	16	10	20	33	53	21.63
9 to 12 months, . .	7	5	7	1	..	14	4	19	19	38	15.51
1 to 2 years, . . .	6	14	4	..	1	12	1	19	19	38	15.51
2 to 3 years, . . .	2	5	3	..	1	2	5	11	7	18	7.35
3 to 6 years, . . .	..	3	1	..	..	2	11	8	9	17	6.94
6 years, and up, .	..	1	1	..	1	2	10	9	6	15	6.13
Unkown, . . . .	..	..	9	..	..	..	27	25	11	36	
Total restored, .	28	60	35	6	10	71	71	150	131	281	100.00

Of the 245 restored, whose whole duration of disease was known, in 25 cases it had existed for less three months; in 41 the disease had existed from three to six months; in 53 cases, from six to nine months; in 38 it had existed from nine to twelve months; in 38 cases, from one to two years; in 18 cases, from two to three years; in 17, from three to six years; and in 15 cases the disease had existed six years and upwards.

Form of Disease.

The form of insanity manifested by the patients restored, on admission, was as follows:

FORM OF DISEASE.	RECOVERIES IN EACH HOSPITAL.							AGGREGATE.			
	State Hospital, Harrisburg.	Western Hospital, Dixon.	State Hospital, Danville.	State Hospital, Norristown.	Friends' Asylum, Philadelphia.	Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia.	Philadelphia Hospital.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Per cent.
Mania acute, . . .	13	28	28	5	6	36	14	60	70	130	46.26
Mania chronic, . .	2	10	3	...	...	4	9	14	14	28	9.96
Mania epileptic, .	...	1	...	...	...	...	5	4	2	6	2.13
Mania puerperal, .	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	.71
Dementia, . . . .	...	...	1	...	...	3	42	29	17	46	16.39
Melancholia, . . .	11	21	2	1	4	20	1	36	24	60	21.35
Monomania, . . .	...	...	1	...	...	8	...	7	2	9	3.20
Total restored, .	28	60	35	6	10	71	71	150	131	281	100.00

Nearly two thirds, 166, of the patients restored, had mania in some of its forms; 60 had melancholia: 46 had dementia; 9 had monomania.

Causes of Insanity.

The causes of mental derangement in the patients restored, were assigned by friends as follows:

PHYSICAL CAUSES.	Males.	Females.	Total.	MORAL CAUSES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Change of life, . . . .	...	1	1	Anxiety,	4	6	10
Child-birth, . . . .	...	1	1	Disappointment, . .	...	2	2
Disordered menstruation, . . . .	...	5	5	Domestic trouble, . .	2	4	6
Epilepsy,	1	...	1	Excesses,	2	2	4
Fall,	1	...	1	Frights,	2	3	5
Hereditary,	7	5	12	Grief,	1	4	5
Ill-health,	16	13	29	Loss of friends, . . .	...	3	3
Injury to head, . . .	8	1	9	Loss of property, . .	3	...	3
Intemperance,	19	2	21	Religious excitement, .	4	2	6
Onanism,	1	...	1	Trouble,	10	7	17
Over-work,	4	2	6	Use of narcotics, . . .	...	1	1
Parturition, . . . . .	...	2	2	Total moral causes, .	28	34	62
Pregnancy, . . . . .	...	2	2	Total physical causes,	59	41	100
Puerperal, . . . . .	...	7	7	Total assigned causes,	87	75	162
Sunstroke,	2	...	2	Unassigned,	63	56	119
Total physical causes,	59	41	100	Number restored, .	150	131	281

Mortality in Hospitals for Insane.

Of the population, 4,477, there were 318, or 7.10 per cent., died, viz: 178 males, 140 females.

The rate of mortality in the population, also of average number of patients in the respective hospitals, is shown as follows:

HOSPITALS.	Population.	Average number.	Number of deaths.	PER CENT. DIED IN EACH HOSPITAL.	
				Population.	Average number.
State Hospital, Harrisburg,	547	418.5	33	6.03	7.88
Western Hospital, Dixmont,	847	575	51	6.02	8.87
State Hospital, Danville,	616	449.1	35	5.68	8.34
Friends' Asylum, Philadelphia,	130	90	8	6.15	8.88
Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia,	621	401	42	6.76	10.50
Philadelphia Hospital,	1,150	940	136	11.83	14.47
State Hospital, Norristown,	566	310.6	13	2.30	4.12
Total treated and died,	4,477	3,184.2	318	7.10	10.00

As stated above, the ratio of mortality upon the population, or the total number treated, was 7.10 per cent.; on the average number of patients, the rate of mortality was 10 per cent.

The period of residence in the hospitals, of the deceased patients, is thus exhibited:

PERIOD OF RESIDENCE.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS DECEASED.							AGGREGATE.			
	State Hospital, Harrisburg.	Western Hospital, Dixmont.	State Hospital, Danville.	State Hospital, Norristown.	Friends' Asylum, Philadelphia.	Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia.	Philadelphia Hospital.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Per cent.
Under 1 month,	2	7	5	9	2	6	5	23	14	36	11.32
1 to 2 months,	4	2	4	4	1	6	8	18	11	29	9.12
2 to 4 months,	2	9	2	1	1	3	16	19	14	33	10.38
4 to 6 months,	1	2	1	1	1	1	13	10	9	19	5.97
6 to 12 months,	4	1	6	1	1	3	1	8	5	13	4.09
1 to 2 years,	5	19	7	1	1	8	18	27	30	57	17.93
2 to 4 years,	5	1	5	1	1	1	1	6	4	10	3.14
4 to 6 years,	2	4	2	1	1	5	22	19	17	36	11.32
6 to 8 years,	3	2	3	1	1	2	28	20	18	38	11.95
8 to 10 years,	3	3	1	1	1	3	8	10	7	17	5.35
10 to 20 years,	2	3	1	1	1	2	8	10	6	16	5.03
20 years and up,	1	1	1	1	1	3	10	9	5	14	4.40
Total died,	33	51	35	13	8	42	136	178	140	318	100.00

Here we learn, of the 318 deaths, 36 occurred during the first month of admission; 29 had resided in the hospitals from one to two months; 33 from two to four months; 19 from four to six months; 13 from six to twelve months; 57 from one to two years; 10 from two to four years; 36

from four to six years; 38 from six to eight years; 17 from eight to ten years; 16 from ten to twenty years; and 14 for twenty years and over.

The ages of the deceased patients is thus exhibited:

AGE AT DECEASE.	NUMBER OF DECEASED PATIENTS.							AGGREGATE.			
	State Hospital, Harrisburg.	Western Hospital, Dixmont.	State Hospital, Danville.	State Hospital, Norristown.	Friends' Asylum, Philadelphia.	Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia.	Philadelphia Hospital.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Per cent.
Under 20 years,	1	..	..	..	..	1	9	8	3	11	3.46
20 to 30 years,	1	5	3	3	..	5	23	26	13	39	12.27
30 to 40 years,	9	14	11	3	1	8	66	70	42	112	35.23
40 to 50 years,	7	17	2	2	3	9	18	21	37	58	18.24
50 to 60 years,	4	8	9	4	1	9	10	25	20	45	14.12
60 to 70 years,	4	6	4	..	..	2	..	9	7	16	5.04
70 years and up,	7	1	6	1	3	8	11	19	18	37	11.64
Total deceased,	33	51	35	13	8	42	136	178	140	318	100.00

Of the deceased patients, the smallest number died between fifteen and twenty years of age; the largest number between thirty and forty years of age.

Form of insanity.

The forms of insanity, as manifested on admission of the patients, since deceased:

FORMS.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS DECEASED.							AGGREGATE.			
	State Hospital, Harrisburg.	Western Hospital, Dixmont.	State Hospital, Danville.	State Hospital, Norristown.	Friends' Asylum, Philadelphia.	Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia.	Philadelphia Hospital.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Per cent.
Mania, acute,	2	10	11	5	1	12	9	30	20	50	15.73
Mania, chronic,	17	18	8	..	1	10	16	39	31	70	22.01
Mania, epileptic,	4	2	2	..	2	1	14	15	10	25	7.86
Mania, puerperal	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	.31
Dementia, ..	3	4	4	2	2	1	81	51	46	97	30.51
Dementia, senile	1	..	..	..	2	2	5	6	4	10	3.15
Melancholia, ..	3	13	4	4	..	8	5	23	14	37	11.64
Paresis, ..	3	4	3	1	..	8	6	13	12	25	7.86
Imbecility, ..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	.62
Monomania, ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	.31
Total deceased,	33	51	35	13	8	42	136	178	140	318	100.00

Mania was manifested in the several forms specified in 146 cases of the deceased patients on admission; dementia, and dementia senile in 107; melancholia has developed in 37; paresis in 25, imbecility in 2; and monomania in 1 case.

Duration of Insanity.

The duration of insanity in the deceased patients, is exhibited in the next statement, thus :

DURATION.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS DECEASED.							AGGREGATE.			
	State Hospital, Harrisburg.	Western Hospital, Dixon, Mont.	State Hospital, Danville.	State Hospital, Norristown.	Friends' Asylum, Philadelphia.	Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia.	Philadelphia Hospital.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Per cent.
Under 3 months, . . .	1	3	5	6	. . .	7	1	14	9	23	10.85
3 to 6 months, . . .	1	5	. . .	3	. . .	2	2	8	5	13	6.13
6 to 12 months, . . .	3	3	1	1	1	5	. . .	9	5	14	6.60
1 to 2 years, . . .	6	10	4	. . .	1	5	3	15	14	29	13.68
2 to 3 years, . . .	6	7	7	. . .	. . .	4	7	16	15	31	14.62
3 to 4 years, . . .	2	5	3	1	1	5	7	14	10	24	11.32
4 to 5 years, . . .	1	1	. . .	. . .	1	3	5	6	5	11	5.19
5 to 10 years, . . .	8	8	2	1	1	1	8	18	11	29	13.68
10 to 20 years, . . .	5	6	3	. . .	. . .	5	1	12	8	20	9.43
20 years and over, . . .	. . .	3	3	1	3	5	3	11	7	18	8.50
Unknown, . . . . .	. . .	. . .	7	. . .	. . .	. . .	99	55	51	106	
Total deceased, . . .	33	51	35	13	8	42	136	178	140	318	100.00

Of the 212 whose duration of insanity was known, 50 had the disease less than one year; 95 from one to five years; 29 from five to ten years; 20 from ten to twenty years; and 18 for twenty years and over.

Causes of Death.

The diseases, etc., which terminated with fatal result to the 318 patients, were as follows :

DISEASES, ETC.	Males.	Females.	Total.	DISEASES, ETC.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Acute mania, exhaustion of,	11	12	23	Fever, typhoid,	1	1	1
Acute melancholia, exhaustion of,	1	1	2	Hemorrhage, cerebro,	1	1	1
Addison's disease,	1	1	1	Hemiplegia,	1	1	1
Apoplexy,	13	6	19	Heart, disease of,	4	3	7
Asthenia,	4	2	6	Hernia, strangulated,	1	1	1
Asthenia, senile,	1	9	10	Inanition,	3	3	6
Brain, disease of,	23	6	29	Liver, disease of,	1	1	1
Bright's disease,	1	1	2	Marasmus,	1	1	2
Bronchitis,	1	1	2	Old age,	2	3	5
Chronic insanity, exhaustion of,	3	2	5	Paralysis,	5	2	7
Chronic mania, exhaustion of,	15	10	25	Paresis,	16	1	17
Chronic melancholia, exhaustion of,	3	2	5	Phthisis,	28	40	68
Colitis,	1	1	1	Pneumonia,	1	1	2
Consumption,	9	13	22	Pleurisy,	1	1	2
Dropsy,	1	2	2	Shock,	1	1	1
Dysentery,	3	1	4	Suicide,	2	1	3
Diarrhoea, chronic,	4	2	6	Uterus, cancer of,	1	3	3
Epilepsy,	11	4	15				
Epileptic convulsions,	3	1	4				
Erysipelas,	1	1	1				
Empyema,	2	1	2				
Enteritis,	1	1	2				
Embolism,	1	1	2				
				Total deceased,	178	140	318

Of the 318 deaths, 68 were caused by phthisis, being more than one fifth of the whole number; 29 from disease of brain, 25 from exhaustion of chronic mania, 22 from consumption, 23 from exhaustion of acute mania, 19 from apoplexy, 17 from paresis, 15 from epilepsy, 10 from senile asthenia.

Remaining in the Hospitals.

Statement of the number of resident patients in the respective hospitals at the end of the year, September 30, 1880.

HOSPITALS.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Per cent.
State Hospital, Harrisburg,	152	181	333	11.16
Western Hospital, Dixmont,	339	259	598	20.05
State Hospital, Danville,	223	161	384	12.88
State Hospital, Norristown,	295	251	546	18.31
Friends' Asylum, Philadelphia,	39	50	89	3.00
Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia,	180	212	392	13.14
Philadelphia Hospital,	275	365	640	21.46
Total remaining, September 30, 1880,	1,503	1,479	2,982	100.00

How Supported.

Of the resident patients, the following statement exhibits the number maintained by public authorities and by self or friends, in each hospital :

HOSPITALS.	BY WHOM SUPPORTED.			Per. cent. on No. supported in each hospital.	
	By pub- lic.	Self or friends.	Total.	By pub- lic.	Self or friends.
State Hospital, Harrisburg,	131	202	333	39.34	60.66
Western Hospital, Dixmont,	*497	101	598	83.11	16.89
State Hospital, Danville,	334	50	384	87.00	13.00
State Hospital, Norristown,	531	15	546	97.25	2.75
Friends' Asylum, Philadelphia,		89	89		100.00
Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia,	†33	359	392	8.42	91.58
Philadelphia Hospital,	640		640	100.00	
Total, September 30, 1880,	2,166	816	2,982	72.64	27.36

* Two, by hospital.

† By funds of hospital.

Of the 1,861 patients residing in the State hospitals, (first four named,) more than three fourths, 1,493, were maintained by public authorities, and 368 by self or friends. This is a slight improvement on the preceding year, when the proportion of public to private patients was as 76 to 24.

Period of Residence.

The resident patients in the hospitals on September 30, 1880, were classified according to their residence, as follows :

RESIDENCE.	NUMBER IN EACH HOSPITAL.							AGGREGATE.			
	State Hospital, Harrisburg.	Western Hospital, Dixon.	State Hospital, Danville.	State Hospital, Norristown.	Friends' Asylum, Philadelphia.	Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia.	Philadelphia Hospital.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Per cent.
Under 1 month, . . .	6	10	11	77	3	20	10	71	66	137	4.60
1 to 2 months, . . .	9	12	9	417	2	10	10	226	243	469	15.73
2 to 3 months, . . .	4	19	9	52	1	13	6	54	50	104	3.49
3 to 4 months, . . .	6	31	7	...	1	15	18	38	40	78	2.61
4 to 5 months, . . .	11	18	8	...	...	7	35	41	38	79	2.65
5 to 6 months, . . .	7	22	7	...	4	11	7	32	26	58	1.95
6 to 9 months, . . .	12	38	20	...	9	24	20	59	64	123	4.12
9 to 12 months, . . .	8	22	17	...	3	13	16	37	42	79	2.65
12 to 15 months, . . .	14	23	17	...	3	15	21	44	49	93	3.12
15 to 18 months, . . .	12	15	20	...	4	7	20	38	40	78	2.61
18 to 24 months, . . .	14	37	25	...	3	9	76	88	76	164	5.50
2 to 3 years, . . .	36	57	45	...	3	23	33	99	98	197	6.61
3 to 5 years, . . .	42	93	65	...	7	43	25	151	124	275	9.22
5 to 10 years, . . .	56	125	124	...	19	66	62	238	214	452	15.16
10 to 15 years, . . .	45	44	...	...	...	44	137	130	140	270	9.05
15 to 20 years, . . .	19	20	...	...	7	20	84	72	78	150	5.03
20 years and over, . .	32	12	...	...	20	52	60	85	91	176	5.90
Total,	333	598	384	546	89	392	640	1,503	1,479	2,982	100...

It will be observed that of the 2,982 patients whose residence was *known*, 710 had been less than three months in the hospitals; 215 had resided from three to six months; 202 from six to twelve months; 335 from one to two years; 472 from two to five years; 452 from five to ten years; and 596 had been residents in the hospitals for ten years and upwards.

Forms of Insanity.

The forms of disease manifested by the resident patients are thus exhibited :

FORM OF DISEASE.	NUMBER IN EACH HOSPITAL.							AGGREGATE.			
	State Hospital, Harrisburg.	Western Hospital, Dixonmont.	State Hospital, Danville.	State Hospital, Norristown.	Friends' Asylum, Philadelphia.	Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia.	Philadelphia Hospital.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Per cent.
Mania, acute, . . .	15	26	51	48	10	28	65	129	114	243	8.15
Mania, chronic, . . .	125	374	156	202	22	114	59	555	497	1,052	35.28
Mania, epileptic, . . .	16	20	15	22	2	4	100	94	85	179	6.00
Mania, puerperal, . .	1	4	9	2	..	..	..	9	7	16	.54
Melancholia, acute, .	10	17	13	11	7	75	16	81	68	149	5.00
Melancholia, chronic	44	109	63	35	18	..	6	181	139	270	9.06
Monomania,	3	7	9	5	3	38	..	35	30	65	2.18
Dementia,	105	17	43	201	29	129	326	388	462	850	28.50
Dementia, senile, . .	8	2	4	6	..	..	16	16	15	31	1.04
Imbecility,	10	14	20	6	2	..	51	52	51	103	3.45
General paralysis, . .	1	8	1	8	1	4	1	13	11	24	.80
Total,	333	598	384	546	89	392	640	1,503	1,479	2,982	100.00

Of the 2,982 patients whose disease was known, nearly one half, 1,490, had mania in some of its forms ; 419 had melancholia in some of its forms ; 65 had monomania ; 850 had dementia ; 103 were imbeciles ; 31 had dementia senile ; and 24 had paralysis.

Duration of Disease Before Admission.

Of the resident patients, the following statement exhibits the duration of their disease before admission into the respective hospitals :

DURATION BEFORE ADMISSION.	NUMBER IN EACH HOSPITAL.							AGGREGATE.			
	State Hospital, Harrisburg.	Western Hospital, Dixonmont.	State Hospital, Danville.	State Hospital, Norristown.	Friends' Asylum, Philadelphia.	Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia.	Philadelphia Hospital.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Per cent.
Congenital,		15	14	4	4	9	2	27	21	48	2.06
Under 3 months,	51	103	36	32	10	73	20	168	157	325	13.96
3 to 6 months,	49	59	21	34	9	40	10	121	101	222	9.54
6 to 12 months,	40	64	22	24	7	34	20	107	104	211	9.07
1 to 2 years,	47	72	52	89	15	76	15	190	176	366	15.72
2 to 5 years,	78	116	68	153	16	81	10	275	247	522	22.42
5 to 10 years,	43	71	56	124	15	34	16	181	178	359	15.42
10 years, and over, . .	25	71	48	71	13	45	2	142	133	275	11.81
Unknown,		27	67	15			545	292	362	654	
Total remaining, . .	333	598	384	546	89	392	640	1,503	1,479	2,982	100.00

Of the number whose duration of disease was known, 48 cases were congenital; in 325 cases the disease had existed less than three months; in 222, from three to six months; in 211, from six to twelve months; in 366 from one to two years; in 522, from two to five years; in 359, from five to ten years; in 275, for ten years and upwards; and in 654 cases the duration was unknown.

Prospect of Restoration.

Of the resident patients, the number probably curable and incurable, is indicated as follows :

PROBABILITY.	NUMBER IN EACH HOSPITAL.							AGGREGATE.			
	State Hospital, Harrisburg.	Western Hospital, Dixonmont.	State Hospital, Danville.	State Hospital, Norristown.	Friends' Asylum, Philadelphia.	Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia.	Philadelphia Hospital.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Per cent.
Curable,	51	83	24	20	11	20	50	131	128	259	10.24
Incurable,	282	515	360	275	78	160	590	1,135	1,125	2,260	89.76
Not stated,				251		212		237	226	463	
Remaining,	333	598	384	546	89	392	640	1,503	1,479	2,982	100.00

Of the 2,982 patients in the hospitals on September 20, 1880, the above table shows the probabilities of the number curable and incurable at that date of 2,519, of which number 259, or 10.24 per cent., were supposed to be curable, and 2,260, or 89.76 per cent., incurable.

The extent to which the hospitals are occupied with chronic or incurable insane, also, the proportion in each hospital supposed to be curable, is presented as follows :

HOSPITALS.	CURABLE.		INCURABLE		Number remaining.	PER CENT. IN EACH HOSPITAL.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Curable.	Incurable.
State Hospital, Harrisburg,	28	23	124	158	333	15.31	84.69
Western Hospital, Dixmont,	52	31	287	228	598	14.00	86.00
State Hospital, Danville,	11	13	212	148	384	6.25	93.75
State Hospital, Norristown,	20	..	275	..	546	6.77	93.23
Friends' Asylum, Philadelphia,	4	7	35	43	89	12.36	87.64
Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia,	20	..	160	..	392	11.11	88.89
Philadelphia Hospital,	20	30	255	335	640	7.81	92.19
Total remaining,	155	104	1,348	912	2,982	10.24	89.76

Complications.

Of the 2,982 patients resident at the end of the year, 359, or 12.03 per cent., had complications existing in connection with their insanity.

COMPLICATIONS	NUMBER IN EACH HOSPITAL WITH COMPLICATIONS.							AGGREGATE.			
	State Hospital, Harrisburg.	Western Hospital, Dixmont.	State Hospital, Danville.	State Hospital, Norristown.	Friends' Asylum, Philadelphia.	Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia.	Philadelphia Hospital.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Per cent.
Epileptic, . . .	19	20	20	22	4	4	104	87	106	193	6.47
Homicidal, . . .	21	31	1	14	..	..	25	57	35	92	3.08
Suicidal,	14	25	2	10	1	15	7	51	23	74	2.48
Total with complications, . .	54	76	23	46	5	19	136	195	164	359	12.03

Relatives Insano.

The only information we have on this interesting subject was received from the Western Hospital, Dismont, the Danville Hospital, the Norristown Hospital, male department, Friends' Asylum, Philadelphia, and the Philadelphia Hospital.

INSANE RELATIVES.	WESTERN HOSPITAL, DIXMONT.		STATE HOSPITAL, DANVILLE.		STATE HOSPITAL, NORRISTOWN.		FRIENDS' ASYLUM, PHILADELPHIA		PHILADELPHIA HOSPITAL.		RECAPITULATION		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Both parents.	8	10	6	1	5	..	..	..	..	2	4	5	7
On father's side,	12	8	3	5	8	..	..	..	..	3	2	17	32
On mother's side,	7	5	6	6	3	..	..	..	..	1	4	15	41
Mother insane,	7	10	7	2	4	..	..	1	..	2	8	20	38
Father insane,	16	21	6	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	15	36
Brother insane,	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	6	25	54
Brother and sister, . . . . .	..	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	7	11
Cousins,	5	9	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	10	20
Sister,	16	12	4	4	4	..	..	2	..	2	1	24	44
On both father and mother's side, . . . . .	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	3
	68	75	39	25	20	..	..	5	4	18	32	150	286

In the above hospitals there were 2,186 patients on September 30, 1880, who were considered in connection with relatives insane, and of this number, 286, or 13.08 per cent., belonged to this class.

	66	65	290	204	196	188	295	251	275	365	1,122	1,023	2,145
Erie,			26	18							26	18	44
Fayette,				2								2	2
Forest,			3	1							3	1	4
Franklin,	2	1									2	1	3
Fulton,	2	1									2	1	3
Greene,			4	3							4	3	7
Huntington,	5	5									5	5	10
Indiana,			4	1							4	1	5
Jefferson,			9	2							9	2	11
Junata,	1	2									1	2	3
Lackawanna,						21					17	21	38
Lancaster,	2												2
Lawrence,			14	11							14	11	25
Lebanon,	3	2									3	2	5
Luzerne,	1				71	30					72	20	102
Lycoming,					5	11					5	11	16
McKean,		1	2	1							2	2	4
Mercer,			15	10							15	10	25
Mifflin,	4	3									4	3	7
Monroe,					3	2					3	2	5
Montgomery,	1						23	18			24	18	42
Montour,					5	6					5	6	11
Northampton,	2	2					1				3	2	5
Northumberland,						3					3	2	5
Perry,		2			8						8	9	17
Philadelphia,	6	1					258	226	275	365	539	592	1,131
Pike,						1						1	1
Potter,						3						3	3
Schuylkill,	11	15										15	26
Sullivan,					1	1					1	1	2
Susquehanna,					7	6					7	6	13
Toga,					6	11					6	11	17
Union,					3						3		3
Wayne,					6	4					6	4	10
Warren,			4	3							4	3	7
Washington,			5	5							5	5	10
Westmoreland,			6	3							6	3	9
Wyoming,					9	4					9	4	13
Yenango,			9	5							9	5	14
York,	5	2									5	2	7
Total,	66	65	290	204	196	188	295	251	275	365	1,122	1,023	2,145

There were, in addition to the foregoing 2,145 indigent patients, 36 free patients, viz: 2 males, 34 females; 33 females in Pennsylvania Hospital, and 2 males and 1 female in Dixmont Hospital; making a total of 2,181, or 1,124 males, 1,057 females, being an increase of 21 on the previous year.

MECHANICAL RESTRAINTS.

State Hospital, Harrisburg.

A few were placed under restraint, to prevent injury to themselves, or to prevent the tearing of their clothing.

State Hospital, Dixmont.

No record is kept of patients placed under restraint. It is only used when impossible to control by any other means, and removed as soon as patient is well enough.

State Hospital, Danville.

No record is kept of patients placed under restraint.

State Hospital, Norristown.

Male Department.—The only mechanical restraints that we use are the sleeves, wristlets, and muff. A record is kept of their use, and they are applied by the supervisors, under the direction of the physician. They are only used when other means fail, and are removed as soon as possible.

Female Department.—Fourteen patients were placed under restraint. Camisole, 7; canvas muff, 3; and wristbands, 4. Causes, tearing clothing, 5; suicide at night, 3; onanism, 1; and violence, 5. None habitually worn, except one.

Friend's Asylum, Philadelphia.

Mechanical restraints, such as bed-straps for debilitated cases requiring rest and quiet, who could not be safely managed in any other way. There is no account kept of the number of times such treatment is resorted to.

Pennsylvania Hospital Philadelphia.

At department for males, about two patients daily are under restraint.

Philadelphia Hospital.

We keep no account of persons restrained. We use very little of it.

LABOR OF PATIENTS.

The number of patients employed in doing the ordinary work about the hospitals, the kind of work, its value and to what credited.

State Hospital, Harrisburg.

As many as could be induced were kept at work out doors, but no account was kept of its pecuniary value, as it was looked upon as part of the treatment, and as conducive to the patient's welfare.

State Hospital, Dixmont.

More than fifty patients are daily employed working on the farm and garden, in the laundry and kitchen. Many others are engaged in sewing, and assisting in various kinds of work, but of whose services no record is kept.

State Hospital, Danville.

Yesterday, October 14, during the morning, 1 man was out on parole, 6 walking, 54 in airing-court, 7 in garden, 46 at farm work and grading, 4 in kitchen, 27 in ward work, 14 in reading and writing, and 9 at other domestic work. In the afternoon, 137 were in airing-court, 7 in garden, 45 at farm work and grading, 3 in kitchen, 6 in ward-work, 7 in reading and writing, and 2 at other work. During the morning, 52 females were employed, and 30 in the afternoon; but 80 additional female patients were out of doors, out of 165 patients. No value is attached to work, or estimate made of it.

State Hospital, Norristown.

Male Department.—No record is kept of the number of patients employed on the grounds, in the wards, garden, boiler-rooms, bakery, and kitchen. There are at present 62 patients at work, daily. No accurate estimate has been made of the value of the labor.

Female Department.—No record has been kept of the work done by patients. They are strongly encouraged to assist in the general house work, the laundry, kitchen, as serving an important element in their treatment.

Friend's Asylum, Philadelphia.

No pecuniary value is attached to the work done by the patients. It principally consists in light work by the male patients, such as assisting in the care of the grounds, etc.

Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia.

A few of the patients work in the garden, from time to time.

Philadelphia Hospital.

The patients are employed daily in doing general house work.

LIBRARIES.**State Hospital, Harrisburg.**

There are about 1,500 volumes in the library, and of as great a variety of subjects as could well be embraced in the selection. The books are read a great deal, and by many of the patients.

State Hospital, Dixmont.

The female wards have three small libraries, composed of books generally to be found in ordinary libraries. There is also a library connected with the male wards. The books are considerably used. Very many of them are nearly worn out. A large portion of the patients are fond of reading newspapers, and spend much of their time in doing so.

State Hospital, Danville.

There are 580 books in the library, of a miscellaneous character, and the contents of excellent quality, and are much used by the patients.

State Hospital, Norristown.

Male Department.—No books have yet been purchased for the library. The patients have been supplied liberally, however, with reading matter, in the form of periodicals and newspapers by the *Norristown Herald* and private institutions.

Female Department.—At present there is no library. Newspapers and periodicals have been liberally supplied, also a few books, and they are much used by a large proportion of the patients.

Friend's Asylum, Philadelphia.

The library embraces from 500 to 600 volumes, consisting of biography, travels, periodicals, etc. They are frequently used by the patients, especially those in the ward libraries.

Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia.

There are 1,100 volumes in the library at department for males. Novels, travels, histories, bound volumes of illustrated papers and magazines are laid on the tables in reading-rooms for patients to use at all times. Some of the male patients, perhaps 15 per cent., read a great deal. The majority read but little, and many never open a book.

Philadelphia Hospital.

Our books are very much like Sunday school books, and are much used by patients.

CHANGES, IMPROVEMENTS, OCCUPATIONS, AND AMUSEMENTS.

State Hospital, Harrisburg.

The female department has been placed in charge of two female physicians since September 1, 1880. A system of forced downward ventilation of the water-closets, by means of a blower, to create a strong draft, has been commenced. Everything which can be brought to bear in the least, to interest and instruct—magic lanterns, pictures, lectures, readings, illustrated papers, magazines, newspapers, games for in-doors and out-doors, concerts when they can be had, and many other such things.

State Hospital, Dixmont.

Improved machinery has been introduced into the laundry, including a hydraulic washer, a mangle, starcher, as well as gas stoves for heating irons. Magic lantern exhibitions, concerts, theatricals, calisthenics, billiards, bagatelle, checkers, backgammon, dominoes, chess, musical instruments, evening parties, croquet, walking and riding.

State Hospital, Danville.

Books, papers, chapel exercises, games, and riding, for female patients, constitute the amusements of the inmates.

State Hospital, Norristown.

Male Department.—The patients are provided at present with reading, games, music, and out-door recreation. During the winter months, entertainments will be given in the assembly-room, consisting of reading, lectures, magic lantern exhibitions, concerts, parties, dances, and theatricals.

Female Department.—The amusements for the patients consist of fancy needle-work, reading, etc. Evening entertainments will be regularly instituted.

Friend's Asylum, Philadelphia.

There are in-door amusements, readings, lectures, magic lantern exhibitions, etc. Ladies engage in needle-work in the house.

Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia.

For nine months in the year, there is an entertainment six nights in the week, in the lecture-room, consisting of stereopticon exhibitions, concerts, readings, and, occasionally, lectures. At each department there is a workshop for scroll-sawing, etc. During the summer, at the male department, cricket games are played two or three afternoons every week. At both departments are billiard tables and bowling alleys.

Philadelphia Hospital.

The patients have dancing, concerts, etc.

TRAINING SCHOOL FOR FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN.

This institution continues to be well managed and prosperous. The Legislature, at its last session, appropriated \$40,000 for the maintenance and training of 200 feeble-minded children of the Commonwealth, during the year ending June 1, 1881.

Capacity.

This institution can comfortably accommodate 300 pupils, viz : 180 boys, 120 girls.

Value of Property.

Estimated value of real estate, including buildings, \$200,000; funds and investments, \$68,968 14, viz : free fund, \$13,072 67; asylum fund, \$1,689 06; Delaware county fund, \$2,281 83; John M. Sharpless, legacy, \$51,924 58. There are one hundred and thirty-six acres of land connected with the institution.

Receipts and Expenditures.

The receipts for the year were \$113,052 81, including a balance from former year of \$93 24. Expenditures for the same period, \$113,031 49, thus :

RECEIPTS.					
Cash at beginning of year in bank,				\$93	24
From Pennsylvania State pupils,	\$56,067	80			
Pennsylvania soldiers' orphans,		44	23		
City of Philadelphia pupils,	3,600	00			
New Jersey State pupils,	12,453	95			
Private pupils,	17,235	99			
Free fund,	1,182	31			
Delaware county fund,	100	00			
Sharpless legacy,	1,757	88			
Provident Life and Trust Company,	2,349	41			
Asylum Fund,	125	00			
Donations,	40	00			
Interest on warrants,	3	00			
Bond and mortgage,	8,000	00			
Notes discounted,	10,000	00			
				112,959	57
Total receipts,				\$113,052	81

EXPENDITURES.			
Salaries and wages,	\$19,932	85	
Household expenses,	51,999	04	
Construction,	7,525	40	
Sharpless legacy,	1,893	22	
Insurance,	1,616	73	
Notes,	16,000	00	
Land purchase,	4,064	25	
United States bonds,	10,000	00	
Total expenditure,			\$113,031 49
Balance, September 30, 1880, due institution,			21 32
			\$113,052 81

Cost of Maintenance.

The average cost per capita for the year, was \$174 91, or a weekly cost of \$3 36.

Admissions.

The number in the institution at the beginning of the year, October 1, 1879, was 316; admitted during the year, 39; being a decrease of 21, on the admissions of the previous year. Number discharged, 32; leaving in the school 323, at the end of the year September 30, 1880, an increase of 7, on number at corresponding date of previous year.

NOVEMENT OF POPULATION.	Boys.		Girls.		Total.
State of Pennsylvania, wholly,	106		56		162
State of Pennsylvania, partially,	7		4		11
State of New Jersey,	26		23		49
State of Delaware,			1		1
Soldiers' orphan fund,			2		2
City of Philadelphia,	11		5		16
Parents or guardians,	38		17		55
Free fund,	4		2		6
By institution,	7		7		14
Total at beginning of year, October 1, 1879, . .		199		117	316
Admitted during the year on					
First admission,	18		18		36
Second admission,	1				1
Third admission,	1		1		2
Total admitted,		20		19	39
Population of the year,		219		136	355
Discharged during the year,		18		14	32
Remaining September 30, 1880,		201		122	323

Re-Admissions.

Of the 39 admitted, 3 were re-admissions, viz: 2 boys, 1 girl.

Counties.

The 39 children admitted were received from the following counties, being their place of residence :

COUNTIES OF PENNSYLVANIA	Boys.	Girls.	FROM OTHER STATES.	Boys.	Girls.
Allegheny,	1	1	New Jersey,	5	3
Berks,	1	1	Maryland,		1
Cambria,	1	1	Washington, D. C.,		1
Chester,	1	1	Wisconsin,	1	
Crawford,	1	1	Bahama Islands,	1	
Delaware,	1	1			
Erie,	1	1	Total of other States,	7	5
Jefferson,		1	Total of Pennsylvania,	13	14
Lancaster,		1			
Lackawanna,		1	Number admitted,	20	19
Lehigh,		1			
Montgomery,	1				
Philadelphia,	4	4			
Pike,	1				
Union,		1			
Venango,	1	1			
Washington,	1				
Wayne,		1			
Total of Pennsylvania,	13	14			

Of the 39 admitted, 27, or 69.23 per cent., were residents of Pennsylvania; and 12, or 30.77 per cent. of other States.

Sex and Age.

Of the 39 pupils, 20 were boys and 19 were girls. The general average age of admission was 13 years. Two were between 1 and 5 years of age; three were between 5 and 8 years; fourteen between 8 and 12 years; nine between 12 and 15 years, nine between 15 and 21 years; and two were 21 years of age and upwards.

Order of Birth.

The following statement exhibits the order of birth of the children received :

ORDER OF BIRTH.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	ORDER OF BIRTH.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
First,	6	6	12	Ninth,	1		1
Second,	1	3	4	Tenth,		1	1
Third,	2	1	3				
Fourth,	2	1	3	Total known,	15	13	28
Fifth,	3	1	4	Unknown,	5	6	11
				Number admitted,	20	19	39

Of those whose order of birth was known, 12, were first born; 4, second; 3, third; 3, fourth; 4, fifth; 1, ninth; and 1, tenth born.

Causes of Imbecility.

Statement exhibiting the causes of imbecility; also, ages of pupils when admitted.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THOSE ADMITTED.	CAUSES OF IMBECILITY.															NUMBER ADMITTED				
	Parental scrofula and insanity.	Parental imbecility and insanity.	Maternal anxiety and paternal insanity.	Physical debility of parents.	Parental imbecility.	Parental inebriety.	Parental epilepsy and imbecility.	Parental consumption and inebriety.	Parental consumption and insanity.	Parental consumption and specific insanity.	Parental insanity.	Maternal anxiety and consumption.	Parental epilepsy.	Shock to mother during gestation.	Infantile disease.	Typhoid fever.	Unknown.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Number admitted,	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	1	11	20	19	39
Age on admission :																				
1 to 5 years,					1										1				2	2
5 to 8 years,						1									1			1	2	3
8 to 12 years,	1		1	1		1									2		6	8	6	14
12 to 15 years,				2		1					2				1	1	1	6	8	9
15 to 21 years,		1				1	1				1		1				4	4	4	9
21 and upwards,					1												1	1	1	2
Sex :																				
Boys,	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	8	20	19	20
Girls,				1	1										2		3	1	2	19

Of the 39 admitted, the causes of imbecility were ascertained of 28, (17 boys, 11 girls,) of which 21, or 75 per cent., (12 boys, 9 girls,) were attributed to hereditary transmission, *i. e.*, congenital; in 7, or 25 per cent., (5 boys, 2 girls,) their imbecility was assigned to causes subsequent to birth.

Of the 21 cases due to hereditary causes, 3 cases were attributed to physical debility of parents; 3 to parental insanity; 2 to each of the following causes, parental imbecility, parental inebriety, parental epilepsy and imbecility; and 1 to each of the following causes, parental scrofula and insanity, parental imbecility and insanity, maternal anxiety and paternal insanity, parental consumption and inebriety, parental consumption and specific taint, maternal anxiety and consumption, parental epilepsy, and shock to mother during gestation.

Of the 7 cases of acquired imbecility, 6 were due to infantile diseases, and 1 to typhoid fever.

The ages of the 39 on admission were as follows: 2 girls were between one and five years of age; 3, (1 boy, 2 girls,) were between five and eight; 14, (8 boys, 6 girls,) were between eight and twelve; 9, (6 boys, 3 girls,) were between twelve and fifteen years; 9, (4 boys, 5 girls,) were between fifteen and twenty-one; and 2, (a male and female,) were 21 years of age and upwards.

Physical and Mental Health of Parents

The following statement exhibits the deviation from ordinary mental condition, and bodily health of the parents of the children received during the year:

PARENTAGE.	Fathers.	Mothers.	Total.	PARENTAGE.	Fathers.	Mothers.	Total.
Consumptive, with average intelligence,	3	4	7	Good health, weak-minded,	2	3	5
Consumptive inebriate, with average intelligence,	1	1	2	Good health, inebriate,	1	1	2
Epileptic, av'ge intelligence,	2	1	3	Good health, highly emotional,	1	1	2
Epileptic, low intelligence,	2	1	3	Good health, eccentricities,	1	3	4
Epileptic and insane,	1	1	2	Good health and intelligence,	1	1	2
Epileptic and inebriate, low intelligence,	2	2	4	Good health, low intelligence,	1	1	2
Epileptic and weak-minded,	1	1	2	Average health and intelligence,	10	6	16
Poor physique, low intelligence,	1	1	2	Superior health and intelligence,	3	3	6
Poor physique, highly emotional,	1	1	2	Unknown,	10	10	20
Poor physique, average intelligence,	2	2	4				
Poor physique, insane,	2	2	4				
				Total,	39	39	78

Physical Conditions, &c.

The following statement exhibits some of the sensorial and functional anomalies, vices of constitution and habit, and disorders of volition, so common with the feeble-minded :

CONDITIONS.	Boys.	Girls.	CONDITIONS.	Boys.	Girls.
Strabismus,	6	3	Imperfect prehension, . .	5	8
Defective sight,	6	3	Deformities of face, . . .	1	1
Mute,	3	8	Deformities of body, . . .	2	2
Semi-mute,	4	1	Deformities of limbs, . . .	2	3
Imperfect speech,	8	8	Microcephalic head, . . .	4	5
Paralytic,	2	2	Hydrocephalic head, . . .	5	3
Choreic,	7	2	Masticates imperfectly, . .	5	5
Epileptic,	7	1	Off habits,	3	6
Unable to walk,	1	1	Addicted to tobacco, . . .	2	
Imperfect gait,	8	10	Eats garbage,	1	1

Deceased Parents.

There were (13 fathers, 9 mothers,) parents of the children received, deceased. The cause of fatal result, so far as known, is presented in the following statement :

CAUSE OF FATAL RESULT.	Father.	Mother.	Total.	CAUSE OF FATAL RESULT.	Father.	Mother.	Total.
Apoplexy,	1	..	1	Paralysis, . . . . .	..	1	1
Accidental,	4	..	4	Scarlet fever, . . . . .	..	1	1
Consumption,	1	3	4	Unknown causes,	4	4	8
Consumption and alcoholism, . .	1	..	1	Total,	13	9	22
Consumption & specific taint, . .	1	..	1				
Epilepsy,	1	..	1				

Population of Institution.

The population of the institution for the year ending September 30, 1880, was 355, viz : 219 boys, 136 girls.

Necrology.

Eight deaths occurred during the year, equal to 2.25 per cent. on the population, or a male mortality of 2.28 per cent. ; female, 2.20 per cent. of their respective population.

The next statement exhibits their sex, age, period of residence in the institution; also, causes of fatal result:

CAUSE OF FATAL RESULT.	Age.	Male.	Female.	Total.	TIME IN INSTITUTION.
Pneumonia,	26	1	1	1	10 years, 7 months.
Phthisis pulmonalis,	59	1	1	1	14 years, 4 months.
Phthisis pulmonalis,	19	1	1	1	6 years, 1 month.
Meningitis,	23	1	1	1	8 years, 2 months.
Cerebritis,	20	1	1	1	3 years, 6 months.
General paralysis,	17	1	1	1	2 years, 9 months.
General paralysis,	9	1	1	1	4 years.
Erysipelas,	20	1	1	1	2 years, 11 months.

Industries.

The annexed statement shows the branches of industry, etc., taught, with the number employed at each branch:

TRADES, ETC.	Boys.	Girls.	TRADES, ETC.	Boys.	Girls.
Mattress-making, caning, and shoe shops,	10		Laundry,	7	10
Farm and garden,	8		Domestic duties,	16	18
			Grading, etc.,	22	
			Total,	63	28

Discharged Inmates.

Of the 355 comprising the population of the year, (219 boys, 136 girls,) 32 were discharged, viz: 19 males, 13 females.

Their period of residence in the institution, and the manner of discharge, is shown as follows:

HOW DISCHARGED.	TIME SERVED IN INSTITUTION.												NUMBER DISCH'D.		
	Under 1 year.		3 yrs.		4 yrs.		7 yrs.		9 yrs.		12 yrs.		15 yrs.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Sent home,	3	2	2	2	3	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	11	11	22
Removed, trade, or labor,	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2
Died,	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	5	3	8
Total discharged,	4	2	4	3	4	1	2	1	5	1	2	2	18	14	32

From the population, 355, there were 32, or 9.01 per cent., discharged; or 8.22 per cent. of male, and 10.30 per cent. of female population.

Of the 32 discharged, (18 boys, 14 girls,) 6 resided less than a year in the institution; 7, three years; 5, four years; 3 seven years; 6, nine years; 3, twelve years; and 2 resided fifteen years in the institution.

Mental Condition.

Statement exhibiting the mental condition of those discharged, i. e., their mental condition on reception, with the result of treatment or training.

CONDITION ON ADMISSION.	CONDITION ON DISCHARGE.						NUMBER DISCHARGED.		
	UNIMPROVED.		IMPROVED.		GREATLY IMPROVED.				
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Idiotic,	2	1	1		2	3	5	4	9
Insane,		1	1		1	1	2	2	4
Imbecile,			9	5	2	3	11	8	19
Total,	2	2	11	5	5	7	18	14	32

We learn from the foregoing table, that 12, or nearly one half, of those discharged were greatly improved by treatment; 16 were improved by the training undergone in the institution; and only 4 did not improve to any extent.

Of the 9 idiotic on reception, 5 were greatly improved, 1 was improved, and 3 were unimproved. Of the 4 insane on admission, 2 were greatly improved, 1 was improved, and 1 unimproved. Of the 19 imbecile on reception, 5 greatly improved, and 14 were improved when discharged.

Physical Condition.

The physical condition of the children on reception and discharge, was as follows :

CONDITION ON ADMISSION.	CONDITION ON DISCHARGE.						NUMBER DISCHARGED.		
	UNIMPROVED.		IMPROVED.		GREATLY IMPROVED.				
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Imbecile, . . . . .	..	..	9	5	2	3	11	8	19
Idiotic,	2	1	1	..	2	3	5	4	9
Insane, . . . . .	..	1	1	..	1	1	2	2	4
Total discharged, . .	2	2	11	5	5	7	18	14	32

We here learn that of the 32 discharged, only 4 were unimproved in their physical condition ; 16 had been improved physically, and that 12 had been greatly improved.

Remaining at the end of Year.

The number of children in the institution on September 30, 1880, was 323, viz : 201 boys, 122 girls, maintained as follows :

HOW SUPPORTED.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
State of Pennsylvania, wholly,	100	58	158
State of Pennsylvania, partially,	9	6	15
State of New Jersey,	26	23	49
State of Delaware, . . . . .	..	1	1
City of Philadelphia,	11	5	16
Free fund,	4	2	6
Parents or guardians,	39	19	58
By institution,	12	8	20
Total remaining September 30, 1880,	201	122	323

Present Condition.

The benefit derived by the children remaining in the institution, from education or training, is presented thus :

CONDITION.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Improving under treatment or training,	123	81	209
Stationary,	55	33	88
Deteriorating through age or disease,	18	8	26
Number remaining,	201	122	323

It will be observed by the above table that of the 323 resident in the institution at the end of the year, 209 of the children have improved under the training and treatment of the school; 88 remain stationary; and 26 deteriorated through age or disease.

Classification.

The 323 children remaining in the institution on September 30, 1880, were distributed as follows :

DEPARTMENTS.		Boys.	Girls.	Total.
School Department.	In schools,	79	48	127
	In training classes,	17	20	37
Manual Department.	Shops,	10	10	20
	Grading and road-making,	22	2	24
	Farm and garden,	8	8	16
	Laundry,	7	10	17
Custodial Department.	Domestic duties,	16	18	34
	In asylum,	39	39	78
	In nursery,	3	26	29
Total, September 30, 1880,		201	122	323

State Beneficiaries.

Of the 323 children in school on September 30, 1880, there were 173 maintained by the State of Pennsylvania, from the following counties :

COUNTIES.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	COUNTIES.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Adams,	1	1	2	Lackawanna,	6	2	8
Allegheny,	10	1	11	Lancaster,	4	1	5
Beaver,	1	1	2	Lehigh,	1	2	3
Bedford,	1	1	2	Luzerne,	1	1	2
Berks,	1	1	2	Lycoming,	1	1	2
Blair,	1	1	2	Mercer,	2	1	3
Bradford,	2	2	4	Mifflin,	1	1	2
Bucks,	2	2	4	Montgomery,	3	4	7
Cambria,	2	1	3	Northampton,	1	1	2
Carbon,	1	1	2	Pike,	1	1	2
Chester,	6	1	7	Potter,	1	1	2
Clarion,	1	1	2	Philadelphia,	31	21	52
Clearfield,	1	1	2	Schuylkill,	5	1	6
Columbia,	1	1	2	Somerset,	1	1	2
Crawford,	3	1	4	Susquehanna,	1	1	2
Dauphin,	5	1	6	Tioga,	1	1	2
Delaware,	4	4	8	Union,	1	1	2
Erie,	3	2	5	Venango,	1	1	2
Franklin,	1	1	2	Wayne,	1	1	2
Huntingdon,	2	1	3	Westmoreland,	1	1	2
Indiana,	1	1	2	York,	1	1	2
Jefferson,	1	1	2				
Juniata,	4	1	5				
				Total, on State fund,	109	64	173

Nearly one third of the State beneficiaries, 52, were received from Philadelphia county; 11 from Allegheny; 8 each from Delaware and Lackawanna; 7 each from Chester and Montgomery; 6 each from Dauphin and Schuylkill counties. The largest number of boys was received from Phila-

delphia; next largest from Allegheny. The largest number of girls was received from Philadelphia; the next largest number from Delaware and Montgomery.

Dr. Kerlin, the worthy superintendent of this institution, introduces a valuable table in the following lines:

I would respectfully invite the attention of the Board of Public Charities to a table carefully compiled during the past year from records relating to *one hundred feeble-minded children*, from one hundred families of differing social positions, and illustrating the history of causation in what seems to me an intelligent method, viz: an exhibit of the *con-current* or *accessary* causes of idiocy, as presented in the hundred given cases, a preferable course, I think, to the effort to name specifically any single hereditary cause as productive of idiocy. We are sceptical that *drink* alone is a cause of an idiotic child; that *maternal anxiety* is alone a cause; that *consanguinity of blood* is alone a cause.

The unsatisfactory reports made by writers on this and corresponding subjects, and the dissatisfaction I have felt *with my own reports* to your board, have led me to the investigations detailed in the accompanying table.

Various tendencies to family disease and deterioration are found in the back ground of almost every child represented in these tables. Whether this be more than with the general population cannot be asserted in a statistical way now, but certainly is presumptive to the degree of a self-evident truth.

These supposed deteriorations and injurious tendencies in families are presented in this table as consumption, paralysis, epilepsy, insanity, weak mindness, nervous disorders, (such as chorea migrains, highly irritable, or eccentric stasis, &c.) intemperance syphilis, marriage of consanguinity, &c. It is shown that generally two, three, or more of these conditions may be assumed to be *factors* of deterioration, that eventuate in idiocy, in the particular case. In other words, congenital idiocy is due to a concurrence of several, and not to any single cause, affecting an individual birth; these not always or often striking twice in the same family in the same form of mental disease, because other groupings of these causes or tendencies may induce a miscarriage, a still birth, a scrofulous, or otherwise defective child, the latter possibly to develop a neurosis or an insanity in later life.

Permit me to conclude by saying that I think this investigation already foreshadows some prominent points:

First. Through the profession of medicine only can come true and saving views as to marriage, child begetting, child rearing, and race culture.

Second. As a very large proportion of imbecile children are first-born, and as a very large proportion of imbeciles are said to have been delicate in their infancy before any imbecility was noticed, may not the skill and attention of the physician be exercised more directly for the instruction of

young mothers in the intelligent care of their conceptions and of their babes, especially in families where hereditary tendency to mental and other disorders is known to exist?

Third. It will be seen by our tables that, in 10 families of 100 imbecile children, there have been infelicities and antipathies arising from unsuitableness of the parties in contract to live with each other, and of a character so unfortunate that the parents have been willing to state these as the supposed cause of their children's congenital blight. Is there not in this a suggestion that a better race will be developed when women shall regard a shameful and unfortunate marriage as more shameful than dying unwedded, and when all shall grant a difference of nobility in favor of a cultured and useful unmarried woman over an unsuccessful wife and unfit mother?

Fourth. If in 25 per centum of idiocy there is maternal anxiety and overtax sufficient to enter as a direct or accessory cause of the child's infirmity, may we not urge as a rule that, during the whole gestative period, safety to the body and brain of the embryo demands exemption of the mother from exhaustive duties and hyper-exaltation of the nerve centres, either in housework or in frivolity, particularly in families of neurotic and consumptive disorders?

Fifth. That 56 per centum of idiocy should descend from strumous and consumptive families impels the conclusion that any prudent man or woman should avoid intermarriage with this diathesis, if through such union he or she intensifies this condition in a line of children of feeble bodies and frequently defective minds.

Sixth. That in 27 per centum of cases of idiocy we find as a concurrence *ibecility and insanity begetting idiocy*—introduces a very serious question for the law of the State to settle, viz: Whether marriage of the evidently unfit shall be tolerated, and whether pauper imbeciles shall continue to entail on the community a burden of woe and expense that heaps up in misery the further it descends.

It seems incredible that, in an enlightened community, a woman should go on giving birth in succession to five microcephalic idiots, three of whom survive to be supported at the expense of the State so long as they shall live.

It seems incredible that a female insane pauper should have been discharged two successive times from a county-house, returning to a drunken husband to become twice enceinte with defective or idiotic progeny.

It seems incredible that a husband living with a wife who is known to be insane should go on bidding into being successive imbeciles and incompetents, apologetically explaining that his wife was in better health while enceinte.

It seems incredible that there should be a county in Pennsylvania where the in-breeding of paupers and pauper imbeciles of the same parentage is possible, until a large family of wretched creatures is issued to scatter and propagate an infamous blood.

Aggregate of Orphanage, Grades, Conditions, and Parental and Grandparental Antecedents of 100 Idiotic and Feeble-Minded Children.

	CONDITION OF CHILDREN.																	STOCK.						
	Orphans.	Half-orphans.	Not orphans.	Idiots, (excitable.)	Idiots, (Apathetic.)	Imbeciles—Low grade.	Imbeciles—Middle grade.	Imbeciles—First grade.	Insane.	Epileptic.	Paretic.	Choreic.	{ Microcephalic. Demi-Microcephalic.	Hydrocephalic	Mute.	Consumptive	Paralyzed.	Epileptic.	Insane.	Weak-Minded.	Nervously disordered.	Intemperate.	Syphilitic.	Consanguineous.
Orphans.	13																							
Half-orphans.		47																						
Not orphans.			40																					
Idiots, (Excitable.)		0	2																					
Idiots, (Apathetic.)		6	4	4	4	12	15	7	0	7	10	13	13	6	13	1	10	2	1	0	1	5	9	0
Imbeciles—Low grade.		0	4	4	4	12	15	7	0	3	2	3	5	9	6	11	5	2	5	4	1	19	0	
Imbeciles—Middle grade.		0	4	4	4	12	15	7	0	3	2	3	5	9	6	11	5	2	5	4	1	19	0	
Imbeciles—First grade.		0	4	4	4	12	15	7	0	3	2	3	5	9	6	11	5	2	5	4	1	19	0	
Insane.	4	10	7	15	25	34	21	4	4	6	6	7	3	4	2	0	3	7	1	0	2	3	2	
Epileptic.	3	11	7	3	0	5	7	6	0	21	1	1	6	4	2	9	3	2	5	2	6	4	0	
Paretic.	1	10	3	2	6	7	3	2	0	14	6	6	5	4	7	8	1	2	5	4	1	4	0	
Choreic.	1	13	15	3	3	11	7	3	2	1	6	29	10	4	9	17	3	5	3	3	13	11	1	
Microcephalic.	4	13	7	4	5	8	4	3	0	6	5	10	24		8	15	4	4	1	3	6	10	0	
Demi-Microcephalic.	0	6	2	3	0	7	4	3	1	3	3	9	6		15	7	7	1	2	2	5	5	0	
Hydrocephalic.	1	13	6	3	0	7	5	2	0	4	7	4	8		20	11	0	1	1	2	6	5	0	
Mute.																								
Consumptive.	10	84	11	5	5	15	19	8	3	9	8	17	15	7	11	56	5	12	7	13	21	20	1	
Paralyzed.	2	2	2	1	1	1	3	1	0	2	2	1	3	4	1	6	6	16	1	1	2	3	1	
Epileptic.	1	9	5	1	1	3	8	1	1	3	2	5	4	2	1	12	1	1	1	4	5	9	0	
Insane.	0	6	4	0	0	4	2	3	0	5	0	3	1	2	1	7	1	1	10	2	5	5	0	
Weak-minded.	1	10	6	0	0	6	3	6	2	2	2	3	3	2	2	13	2	4	4	2	18	7	0	
Nervously disordered.	5	18	11	2	1	9	11	8	3	6	5	13	6	5	6	22	3	5	5	6	35	14	0	
Intemperate.	5	14	19	1	3	11	13	8	2	4	4	11	10	5	5	30	1	9	5	13	14	38	0	
Syphilitic.	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	
Consanguineous.	0	5	2	1	1	2	1	1	0	2	2	3	2	1	3	16	1	0	0	0	2	0	7	

EXPLANATORY.

This table is intended to show the *accessory* conditions and tendencies of a certain given *group* of defective individuals represented in these tables, and of the stock from which they descend.

If, for instance, the group "*low grade imbeciles*" be the one given, we find the total at the intersection of the vertical and horizontal columns with the same headings, to wit, 25.

Following the vertical or horizontal columns to both sides, we find that of 25 imbeciles (low grade) 1 is an orphan, 12 are half-orphans, and 12 not orphans.

We further find that 5 are *Epileptics* also.

6	"	<i>Paretic</i>	"
11	"	<i>Choreic</i>	"
8	"	<i>Microcephalic</i>	"
4	"	<i>Hydrocephalic</i>	"
5	"	<i>Mute</i>	"

Pushing forward in the column, we find that in the families of these 25 children, including *parental and grandparental generations*, there was

Consumption	in 15 families.
Paralysis	" 1 family.
Epilepsy	" 3 families.
Insanity	" 4 "
Weak-mindedness	" 6 "
Nervous disorders	" 9 "
Intemperance	" 11 "
Syphilis	" 1 family.
Consanguinity	" 2 families.

Within the columns of the table under "stock," we are able to trace variations in the hereditary tendencies. For example: The table gives us 38 as the number of cases in which intemperance is given as an accessory or immediate causation. By following the column we find the concurrent causes, the conditions and the orphanage of the group of defective children being the progeny of these 38 families. It is clear that no individual case can be singly traced out in this table.

There are at present six lists on which children are admitted to this institution, viz :

I. Private List.

Children may be received on this list from any place in or out of our State, on payment, quarterly in advance, of such sums as may be agreed upon, the rates being determined by the amount of care the case requires, the extra accommodations given, and the ability of parents or guardians to pay.

II. State Fund of Pennsylvania.

Appropriated for the support of 200 children of the Commonwealth for a period of not more than seven years, apportioned as nearly as possible among the legislative districts, according to representation. It is desirable to take on this fund *improvable cases only*, or those who may return to the community at least self-helpful, if not self-supporting.

Written and satisfactory testimony that the applicant on this list is poor and a deserving recipient of the State's bounty must be given by known residents of the county or neighborhood. Persons who are able to support their children in part only can receive such aid from the State fund as will make up full support.

III. State Fund of New Jersey.

Appropriated for the support of poor children of that State, or for partial aid of such persons of only moderate circumstances as are unable to pay full cost of maintenance.

The same steps are required as in the preceding instance, with the addition of a letter of approval, addressed to the Governor of New Jersey, by the undersigned, accompanied by the affidavit of freeholders that the applicant is deserving, when, if satisfactory, a warrant to admit is issued by the Governor, and upon it the child is received into the institution. The blank for the freeholder's affidavit is furnished by the institution.

IV. State Fund of Delaware.

Appropriated for the support of two children from each county of that State. The order for admission, after the preliminaries, as defined in the first instance, is granted by the district judges.

V. City of Philadelphia Fund.

Applied to cases received from the "Children's Home" of the Philadelphia alms-house, or by special permit through the committee appointed by the city of Philadelphia.

VI. Free Fund.

Devoted exclusively to the entire or partial maintenance in the institution of such feeble minded persons as may be selected by the superintendent and committee on admission, and whose support is not otherwise provided for.

INSTITUTION FOR DEAF AND DUMB.

Capacity.

This institution can comfortably accommodate 350 pupils, or 175 of each sex.

Value of Property.

The estimated value of real estate, including buildings occupied by the institution, is \$500,000; other real estate bequeathed, \$35,000. Personal property, including invested legacies, scholarships, library, furniture, etc., \$150,000.

Receipts and Expenditures.

The receipts for the year were \$130,546 45, including a balance from former year of \$15,173 29; expenditures for same period, \$124,836 02, leaving a balance due the institution, in the treasurer's hands, of \$5,710 43.

RECEIPTS.			Total.
Cash on hand beginning of year,			\$15,173 29
From State of Pennsylvania, for indigent pupils—			
March 1, 1878, to September 1, 1878,	\$36,714	75	
September 1, 1878, to March 1, 1879, on account,	10,340	00	
State of New Jersey, for indigent pupils,	7,040	84	
State of Delaware, for indigent pupils,	405	00	
Guardians of the poor, city of Philadelphia, for indigent pupils,	540	00	
Pay pupils,	1,857	28	
John Wright scholarship fund,	240	00	
Crozier scholarship, Nos. 1 and 2,	400	00	
John Farnum scholarship, Nos. 1 and 2,	447	50	
Interest, contributions, and life subscriptions,	6,666	04	
Jones' estate,	1,650	09	
Parents and guardians for transportation of pupils,	532	65	
Loans,	82,000	00	
Bonds and mortgages,	16,000	00	
Sale of old materials,	124	40	
Legacy of Eliza Harland, deceased,	414	61	
Total receipts,			115,373 16
			\$130,546 45

EXPENDITURES.			Total.	
Family expenses, provisions, &c.,	\$27,318	03		
Material for clothing, shoes, furniture, &c.,	7,186	49		
Salaries,	30,724	21		
Wages and labor,	6,379	83		
Incidentals, including transportation of pupils,	943	58		
Repairs, ordinary,	3,108	09		
Steam heating and ventilation, (balance,)	8,888	51		
Loans,	89,000	00		
Interest on loans,	896	06		
Taxes, repairs, &c., property, 4112 Spruce street,	411	27		
Inspection and insurance on boilers,	30	00		
Total expenditures,			\$124,836	02
Balance, September 30, 1880, due institution,			5,710	43
			\$130,546	45

Maintenance.

The average cost per capita was \$271 17, or a weekly cost of \$5 21.

Admission of Pupils.

The number in the institution at commencement of year, October 1, 1879, was 319; admitted during the year, 62—an increase of 27 on the admissions of the previous year; number discharged, 54, leaving in the institution 327 at the end of the year—September 30, 1880—an increase of 8 on the number at corresponding date of previous year.

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.	Boys.		Girls.		Total.	
State of Pennsylvania,	155		127		282	
State of New Jersey,	15		9		24	
State of Delaware,	3				3	
City of Philadelphia,	1		1		2	
Scholarship,			1		1	
Friends,	1		3		4	
Institution,	1		2		3	
Total, October 1, 1879,		176		143		319
Admitted during year,		32		27		59
Re-admissions,		2		1		3
Population of the year,		210		171		381
Discharged during the year,		36		18		54
Remaining, September 30, 1880,		174		153		327

Average Number.

The average number of pupils for the year was 315, being a decrease of 4 on the previous year.

Re-Admissions.

There were 3 re-admissions during the year, 2 boys and 1 girl.

Counties.

The 59 new pupils were received from the following counties, i. e., their place of residence :

COUNTIES OF PENNSYLVANIA.	Boys.	Girls.	COUNTIES OF OTHER STATES.	Boys.	Girls.
Berks,	2	1	Camden, New Jersey,		2
Bucks,	1		Cumberland, New Jersey,		1
Carbon,	2	2	Burlington, New Jersey,		1
Centre,	2	1	Salem, New Jersey,		1
Dauphin,	1				
Delaware,		1			
Lackawanna,	4	3			
Lancaster,	3	1			
Lebanon,	1				
Lehigh,		1			
Luzerne,	2	1			
Lycoming,	1				
Montgomery,	1				
Montour,		1			
Northampton,	1				
Northumberland,	1	1			
Philadelphia,	6	5			
Schuylkill,	2	2			
Susquehanna,		1			
Tioga,	1				
Union,	1	1			
Total of Pennsylvania, . .	32	22	Total of other States,		5

Causes of Deafness.

Of the new pupils admitted, the next statement exhibits the number of congenital mutes, cause of deafness in others, age when hearing was lost; also, age when admitted, and by whom supported:

CHARACTERISTICS, &C., OF THOSE ADMITTED.	CAUSE OF DEAFNESS.										NEW PUPILS ADMITTED.		
	Congenital.	Scarlet fever.	Spotted fever.	Typhoid fever.	Disease of brain or ears.	Measles.	Convulsions.	Whooping cough.	Sickness.	Unknown.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
New pupils admitted, .	20	3	18	1	10	2	1	1	1	2	32	27	59
Age when deafness occurred:													
Congenital,	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	11	20
Under 1 year, . . . . .	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
1, and under 3 years, . .	..	2	4	..	4	1	..	1	..	..	5	7	12
3, and under 5 years, . .	..	..	10	..	4	1	1	..	1	1	11	7	18
5, and under 7 years, . .	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	5	..	5
7 years, . . . . .	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
Age when admitted:													
9 years,	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
10, and under 12 years, .	12	1	18	..	4	..	1	1	..	1	15	18	33
12, and under 15 years, .	4	2	4	..	4	1	..	..	1	1	14	3	17
15, and under 20 years, .	3	..	1	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	8	5	8
How supported:													
By State of Pennsylvania	16	3	18	1	8	2	1	1	1	2	32	21	53
By State of New Jersey,	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5
By scholarship, . . . . .	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Sex:													
Boys,	9	1	14	1	4	..	..	1	1	1	32	..	32
Girls,	11	2	4	..	6	2	1	..	..	1	..	27	27

It will be observed that 20, or 35.09 per cent., (9 boys, 11 girls,) were congenital mutes; 37 (22 boys, 15 girls) became deaf from disease.

The age when deafness occurred, excluding the congenital, was as follows: 2 (a boy and girl) were under 1 year; 12 (5 boys, 7 girls) were between 1 and 3 years; 18 (11 boys, 7 girls) were between 3 and 5 years; 5 boys were between 5 and 7 years; and 2 (a boy and girl) were 7 years of age.

Of those who became deaf by disease, the largest number occurred when they were between three and five years of age, and between one and three years respectively. The next highest were between five and seven years.

As regards the age when admitted, 33 were between 10 and 12 years of age; 17 were between 12 and 15 years; 8 were between 15 and 20 years; and 1 was 9 years of age.

Fifty-three (53) of the new pupils (32 boys, 21 girls) were supported by the State of Pennsylvania; 5 (girls) by the State of New Jersey; and 1 (a girl) by scholarship.

Hereditary Tendencies.

From information furnished on this important subject, we learn that of the 58 families, from which the 59 new pupils were received, nine contain each more than one deaf mute, viz :

One family contains five deaf mutes.

One family contains four deaf mutes.

Two families contain each three deaf mutes.

Three families contain each two deaf mutes.

Relationship before Marriage.

In two cases, the parents were second cousins. In one case, third cousins.

Parents Deaf Mutes.

Both parents of two of those admitted are deaf and dumb congenital mutes. In one case, five of the children were born deaf; in the other, all the children (a boy and a girl) were born deaf.

Relatives who are Deaf Mutes.

In one family, the father's aunt is reported to be deaf and dumb.

Of the natives of Pennsylvania, there were 31 boys and 21 girls. It will be observed that 8 were born in Philadelphia county; 7 were born in Lackawanna; 4 each in Lancaster and Schuylkill counties; 3 each in Centre, Lehigh, and Luzerne; 2 each in Berks, Carbon, Lebanon, Montgomery, Northumberland, and Union; 1 each in Bucks, Dauphin, Delaware, Lycoming, Montour, Susquehanna, and Tioga.

About one third, 15, or 30 per cent., were congenital mutes; of the remaining 36 who became deaf after birth, 2 were under one year of age when deafness occurred; 10 were between one and three; 18 were between three and five; 5 were between five and seven; and 1 was seven years of age.

Fifty, (50,) or 98.04 per cent., are maintained by Pennsylvania, and 1 is maintained by scholarship.

Of the 51 natives of Pennsylvania, 15, (9 boys, 6 girls,) were congenital mutes; 2, (a boy and a girl,) became deaf from scarlet fever; 18, (14 boys, 4 girls,) from spotted fever; 8, (3 boys, 5 girls,) from disease of brain or ears; 2 girls from measles; and 1 each from convulsions, whooping cough, and sickness.

Population of the Institution.

The population of this institution for the year ending September 30, 1880, was 381, viz: 210 boys and 171 girls.

Necrology.

One death occurred during the year, viz: a white male, twenty-two years of age, of gangrene of lungs. He had been nearly three years in the institution.

Health.

The diseases, etc., treated during the year, were as follows:

Abscess eyelids,	1	Measles,	46
Abscess of neck,	1	Molise,	1
Bronchitis,	8	Muscular rheumatism,	2
Contusion,	1	Palpitation of heart,	1
Conjunctivitis,	15	Parosiditis,	31
Constipation,	1	Pneumonia,	2
Coryza,	2	Pulmonary hemorrhage,	1
Diarrhoea,	1	Rhus poisoning,	1
Fever, ephemeral,	2	Scald of arm,	1
Erysipelas, facial,	1	Spasmodic laryngitis,	1
Fracture of clavicle,	1	Sprains,	2
Gangrene of lung,	1	Orchitis,	1
Heart disease,	1	Tonsillitis,	6
Hordeolum,	1	Ulcer of foot,	1
Impetigo,	1	Ulcerated sore throat,	2
Indigestion,	26	Varicella,	2
Jaundice,	1		
Malaria,	4	Total cases,	170

Cured, 164; relieved, 5; died, 1. Vaccinations, 137.

Trades Taught.

During the year instruction was given to 71 boys, viz: 32 at shoe-making, 31 at tailoring, and 8 at lithography. The estimated value of work done is as follows:

Shoe-shop—Value of material and labor for new work, and repairing,	\$2,630 00
Tailor-shop—Value of material and labor,	4,000 00
Total,	<u>6,630 00</u>

The articles manufactured are all used in the institution, and the manufacturing is carried on by the institution.

Classes.

There are 16 classes. The average number of pupils in each class is 20.

Articulation.

Thirty-seven boys, and 33 girls, have a daily exercise in articulation, with a number the success has been marked; with most, it has been sufficient to encourage us to continue the work.

Library.

The number of volumes in the institution, accessible to the teachers and pupils, is about five thousand. There are books on almost all subjects in science and literature, many of them adapted to the young. The pupils are encouraged and aided to improve themselves by reading. The girls have a reading club, and the boys a literary and debating society.

Pupils Discharged.

Of the 381 (210 boys, 171 girls) constituting the population of this institution, there were 54 discharged, viz: 36 boys, 18 girls.

The annexed statement exhibits their period of residence in the institution, and how discharged.

HOW DISCHARGED.	TIME SERVED IN INSTITUTION.										NUMBER DISCHARGED			
	1 year	years.		4 years.		5 years.		6 years.		7 yrs.	8 yrs.			
	Girl.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Girl.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Time out, . . . . .	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	16	6	1	3	19	10	29
Removed by parents, . . .	...	2	2	2	2	12	3	...	...	...	...	16	7	23
Removed for incapacity, . .	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1
Died, . . . . .	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Total discharged, . .	1	3	2	4	2	13	3	16	6	1	3	36	18	54

There were 54 or 14.17 per cent. discharged from the population, consisting of 381 pupils. There were 9.45 per cent. of the boys, and 4.72 per cent. of the girls discharged.

Of these 54 discharged, the largest number, 22, (16 boys, 6 girls) served each six years; 16 (13 boys, 3 girls) served each five years; 6 (4 boys, 2 girls,) served each four years; 5 (3 boys, 2 girls) served each three years; 3 girls served eight years; 1 girl served one year, and 1 girl served seven years.

19 (7 boys, 12 girls) served their time out; 23 (16 boys, 7 girls) were removed by parents; 1 girl was removed for incapacity, and 1 boy died.

Education on Reception and Discharge.

Statement exhibiting the education on reception and discharge of the 54 pupils:

EDUCATION ON RECEP- TION.	EDUCATION ON DISCHARGE.						NUMBER DIS- CHARGED.		
	Little knowledge of language.		Imperfect knowledge of language, geography, arithmetic, etc.		Good knowl- edge of lan- guage, geo- graphy, arithmetic, etc.				
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Ignorant of language,	1	14	9	16	6	30	16	46
Could talk some,		1		5	2	6	2	8
Total,	1	15	9	21	8	36	18	54

Of the pupils discharged, 46, or 85.20 per cent., were ignorant of language on reception, and only 8, or 14.80 per cent., could talk some. Of their attainments on discharge, as shown above, 1, or 1.85 per cent., had but little knowledge of language; 24, or 44.44 per cent., had imperfect knowledge of language, and the various branches taught; 29, or 53.71 per cent., had, when discharged, a good knowledge of language, geography, arithmetic, &c.

It will be observed of the 46 pupils, (30 boys, 16 girls,) who on admission were ignorant of language, 1, a girl, acquired a little knowledge of language; 23, (14 boys, 9 girls,) obtained an imperfect knowledge of the various branches taught; and 22, (16 boys, 6 girls,) acquired a good knowledge of language, geography, arithmetic, etc. Of the 8, (6 boys, 2 girls,) who on reception could talk some, 1, a boy, improved in knowledge; and 7, (5 boys, 2 girls,) had a good knowledge of language, geography, etc.

Prospect for Self-support.

The trades taught the 54 discharged pupils during their residence in the institution, is presented in the next statement : also, their prospect for self-support.

TRADES OR OCCUPATIONS TAUGHT IN THE INSTITUTION.	PROSPECT FOR SELF-SUPPORT.						NUMBER DISCHARGED.		
	POOR.		NOT VERY GOOD.		VERY GOOD.				
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Shoemaking,					13		13		13
Tailoring,					9		9		9
Dressmaking, sewing, &c.,		1		2		15		18	18
No trade,			5		9		14		14
Number discharged,		1	5	2	31	15	36	18	54

It will be observed that the prospect for self-support of 46, or 85.20 per cent., (31 boys, 15 girls,) was very good ; leaving but 8, or 14.80 per cent., (5 boys, 3 girls,) whose prospects for self-support are not very good.

Remaining at the end of year.

The number of pupils residing in the institution on September 30, 1880, was 327, viz : 174 boys, 153 girls, maintained as follows :

HOW SUPPORTED.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
By State of Pennsylvania,	158	131	289
By State of New Jersey,	11	14	25
By State of Delaware,	2		2
By city of Philadelphia,	1	1	2
By institution,		1	1
By scholarships,	1	3	4
By parents or friends,	1	3	4
Total remaining,	174	153	327

More than seven eighths, 289, or 88.38 per cent., were supported by the State of Pennsylvania ; 25, or 7.64 per cent., by New Jersey ; 4 each by scholarships and parents or friends ; 2 each by Delaware and the city of Philadelphia ; and 1 by the institution.

Applications.

On the 1st of September, 1880, the day on which the school opened, there were 30 suitable applicants, (all boys,) waiting for admission, but for whom there was no room. These boys reside in the following counties, viz :

Berks,	2	Luzerne,	2
Bradford,	1	McKean,	1
Bucks,	1	Montgomery,	3
Cambria,	1	Philadelphia,	6
Carbon,	1	Schuylkill,	1
Columbia,	1	Tioga,	2
Lackawanna,	1	Wayne,	1
Lancaster,	4	Total,	<u>30</u>
Lehigh,	2		

State Beneficiaries.

The 289 pupils in the institution on September 30, 1880, supported by the State of Pennsylvania, were from the following counties :

COUNTIES.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	COUNTIES.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Allegheny,	8	2	5	Lehigh,	5	2	7
Armstrong,	2	..	2	Luzerne,	5	6	11
Beaver,	2	..	2	Lycoming,	2	2	4
Bedford,	1	..	1	McKean,	1	1	2
Berks,	7	8	15	Mercer,	1	1	2
Blair,	3	..	3	Mifflin, . . . . .	..	1	1
Bradford,	3	2	5	Monroe, . . . . .	..	1	1
Bucks,	1	1	2	Montgomery,	3	5	8
Cambria,	2	..	2	Montour, . . . . .	..	1	1
Cameron, . . . . .	..	2	2	Northampton,	2	2	4
Carbon,	8	2	5	Northumberland,	2	1	3
Centre,	2	3	5	Perry, . . . . .	..	2	2
Chester, . . . . .	..	2	2	Philadelphia,	42	24	66
Clinton, . . . . .	..	2	2	Potter,	1	..	1
Columbia,	1	1	2	Schuylkill,	9	10	19
Crawford,	2	..	2	Snyder, . . . . .	..	2	2
Cumberland,	1	1	2	Somerset,	1	1	2
Dauphin,	3	..	3	Sullivan,	1	..	1
Delaware,	1	2	3	Susquehanna,	5	3	8
Elk,	1	..	1	Tioga,	1	2	3
Erie,	1	1	2	Union,	3	1	4
Forest,	2	..	2	Washington, . . . . .	..	1	1
Franklin, . . . . .	..	1	1	Wayne,	4	..	4
Huntingdon,	1	..	1	Westmoreland, . . . . .	..	1	1
Juniata,	2	2	4	Wyoming,	1	..	1
Lackawanna,	15	15	30	York,	3	7	10
Lancaster,	5	2	7	Total on State fund,	158	131	289
Lawrence,	1	1	2				
Lebanon,	1	4	5				

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA INSTITUTION FOR DEAF AND DUMB.

The Legislature, at its last session, appropriated the sum of \$12,960 for the education and maintenance of eighty State pupils, from January 1, 1879, to July 1, 1879; for the education and maintenance of ninety State pupils for the year ending July 1, 1880, \$22,950; and for the education and maintenance of ninety State pupils for the year ending July 1, 1881, the sum of \$22,950; and for additional furniture and repairs, \$800.

Capacity.

This institution can accommodate 100 pupils. There are now 97 pupils on the rolls.

Value of Property.

The estimated value of real estate is \$20,000. Personal property, including funds, library, furniture, etc., \$44,239 08.

Receipts and Expenditures.

The receipts for the year ending September 30, 1880, were \$63,965 37, including a balance from previous year of \$206 22. Expenditures for 1880 were \$46,946 72.

RECEIPTS.			Total.	
Cash on hand at beginning of year,			\$206	22
Cash from appropriation,	\$35,940	00		
Value of farm produce,	110	40		
From Pasture,	78	25		
Pupils, board and tuition,	807	30		
Pupils, stationery, car fare, etc.,	302	58		
Rent of Wilksburg property,	200	00		
Loans,	26,000	00		
All other sources,	325	62	63,759	15
Total receipts,			\$63,965	37

EXPENDITURES.			Total.	
Family expenses, provisions, &c.,	\$6,530	24		
Salaries,	5,166	00		
Wages, and labor,	1,272	97		
Rent,	800	00		
Repairs and improvements,	72	05		
Other ordinary expenses,	1,791	89		
Other extraordinary expenses,	813	57		
Return of borrowed money,	30,500	00		
Total expenditures,			\$46,946	72
Balance, September 30, 1880, due institution,			17,018	65
			\$63,965	37

Cost of Maintenance.

The average cost per capita for the year ending September 30, 1880, was \$195 27, or a weekly cost of \$4.65, (forty-two school weeks in the year.)

NOTE.—The statistical report from this institution for 1880, has not been received in time for this report.

The return for 1879 is herewith submitted.

Admission of Pupils.

On the 25th day of June, 1879, at which time the pupils were sent home for vacation, 89 were received, viz: 57 boys, 32 girls. These children are from 15 counties of the State, as is shown in the following table:

COUNTIES.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Allegheny,	37	14	51
Armstrong,	1	2	3
Beaver,	1	1	2
Butler,	1	3	4
Cambria,	1	.	1
Clarion,	4	2	6
Crawford,	1	.	1
Fayette,	2	1	3
Franklin, . . . . .	.	1	1
Indiana, . . . . .	.	1	1
Lawrence, . . . . .	.	2	2
Mercer,	2	1	3
Warren,	1	.	1
Washington,	2	4	6
Westmoreland,	4	.	4
Total,	57	32	89

How Supported.

Of these 89 pupils, 73 were supported entirely by the State; 15 were partly supported by parents; and 1 was entirely supported by parents.

Average Number.

The average number of pupils for the year was 80, which is 12 more than the average of the previous year.

New Pupils.

The following statement will exhibit the counties from which the 13 new pupils were received:

COUNTIES.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Allegheny,	5	.	5
Armstrong, . . . . .	.	2	2
Beaver, . . . . .	.	2	2
Butler,	1	.	1
Clarion,	1	.	1
Franklin,	1	.	1
Venango,	1	.	1
Total,	9	4	13

Pupils Discharged.

There were 5 boys and 1 girl discharged during the year. Two boys who had been under instruction three years, were discharged on account of deficient intellect. Three other boys and 1 girl were returned to parents.

Prospect for Self-Support.

Two of the boys discharged have a very poor prospect for self-support. Three boys and 1 girl have a very good prospect. Two of the boys were under instruction three years, 1 less than a year, and the girl a few months. All had gained a knowledge of language equal to the average for the time they were under instruction.

Causes of Deafness.

Of the new pupils admitted, the next statement will exhibit the number of congenital mutes, cause of deafness in others, age when hearing was lost, age when admitted, and the relationship of parents, deaf-mute relatives, &c.

Number.	CAUSE OF DEAFNESS.	Relationship of Parents, Deaf-mute Relatives, &c.	Age when admitted.	Age when deafness occurred.	Total.
1	Congenital, . . . . .	. . . . .	16	. . . . .	1
2	Congenital, . . . . .	. . . . .	10	. . . . .	2
3	Congenital, . . . . .	. . . . .	7	. . . . .	3
4	Congenital,	Deficient in intellect,	11	. . . . .	4
5	Congenital,	Parents first cousins,	8	. . . . .	5
6	Brain disease, . . . . .	. . . . .	13	1½ years,	6
7	Brain fever, . . . . .	. . . . .	10	1 year,	7
8	Brain fever, . . . . .	. . . . .	12	1½ years,	8
9	Sickness,	Parents first cousins,	20	3½ years,	9
10	Scrofula,	Parents second cousins,	14	9 years,	10
11	Catarrhal fever,	Parents cousins,	19	1½ years,	11
12	Rheumatic fever, . . . . .	. . . . .	11	9 years,	12
13	Unknown, . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	13

It will be observed that 5 were congenital mutes and 7 became deaf from disease.

The age when deafness occurred, excluding the congenital, were 4 under three years of age; 1 three years six months old; and 2 were nine years of age.

As regards the age when admitted, 2 were between seven and eight years; 5 were between ten and twelve; 2 were between twelve and fourteen; 1 was sixteen years; and 2 were between nineteen and twenty years of age.

Health.

The general health of the institution has been good. There were not any cases of serious illness among the pupils during the year.

Articulation.

Articulation is still taught to the most promising of our pupils. Fifteen are now under instruction, and the progress of most is encouraging.

Classes.

The number of classes has been 6, under as many instructors. The average number in each class has been 14.

Teaching of Trades.

No arrangement has yet been made, owing to the want of accommodation and means, for the teaching of trades.

Library.

There are about 50 volumes in the library. A few juvenile books have been added during the year.

Amusements.

Amusement has been provided for the pupils at very little expense. This is secured by various games, such as chess, checkers, bows and arrows for archery practice.

Buildings, etc.

The buildings have received some improvements and alterations during the year. As the quarters of this institution are only temporary, it is not deemed prudent to expend any more money than can possibly be helped. The present buildings are a very poor substitute for a regularly well planned institution. As to the need of a large institution in western Pennsylvania there can be no question. To erect substantial and commodious buildings for the accommodation of 200 pupils need not cost an extravagant sum.

Number Remaining.

On September 30, 1879, there were present 56 boys and 29 girls, or 85 pupils from sixteen counties of the State.

INSTITUTION FOR INSTRUCTION OF THE BLIND.

Blind.

The State grant to this institution for the year 1880, was \$43,500 for the maintenance and instruction of 145 pupils.

Capacity.

This institution can comfortably accommodate 204 pupils, viz: 120 boys, 84 girls.

Value of Property.

Estimated value of real estate, including buildings, (cost \$159,706 20,) \$183,000. This institution occupies about 2½ acres of land. Value of personal property, \$22,000. Funds and investments, \$91,280.

Receipts and Expenditures.

The total receipts for the year ending September 30, 1880, were \$77,854 17, including a balance from previous year of \$4,525 95. The expenditures for the year were \$64,917 67. Balance remaining September 30, 1880, \$12,936 50.

<i>Receipts.</i>				
Cash on hand at beginning of year,			\$4,525	95
Sales of merchandise,	\$8,094	08		
Wednesday exhibitions,	472	50		
Income from Birch legacy,	5,017	00		
General income,	225	12		
Private pupils,	650	00		
Pennsylvania State pupils,	54,375	00		
New Jersey State pupils,	2,686	75		
Delaware State pupils,	274	10		
Legacies,	483	07		
A. C. Harrison, premium fund,	1,000	00		
Miscellaneous receipts,	50	60		
Total receipts,			73,328	22
			\$77,854	17
<i>Expenditures.</i>				
Interest on temporary loan,	\$144	17		
Invested, A. C. Harrison's fund, (special,)	1,000	00		
Income,	25	00		
Tax on mortgages,	190	80		
Instruction,	10,268	00		
Household,	40,759	95		
Manufactory,	10,683	25		
Outfits to graduates,	1,082	00		
Miscellaneous,	764	50		
Total expenditure,			\$64,917	67
Balance remaining September 30, 1880,			12,936	50
			\$77,854	17

Cost of Maintenance.

The average cost per capita was \$299 21, or a weekly cost of \$5 75.

Admission of Pupils.

The number of pupils in the institution at beginning of year, October 1, 1879, was 200; admitted during the year, 45, an increase of 24 on admission of previous year; number discharged, 30, leaving in institution on September 30, 1880, the end of the year 215, an increase of 15, as compared with last year at same date.

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.	Boys.		Girls.		Total.	
State of Pennsylvania,	92		53		145	
State of New Jersey,	6		4		10	
State of Delaware,	2		1		3	
Friends,	2		7		9	
Friends and institution,	3		3		6	
Institution and services rendered as teachers,	16		11		27	
Total at beginning of year,		121		79		200
Admitted during year, first admission,	30		15		45	
Total admitted,		30		15		45
Population of the year,		151		94		245
Discharged during the year,		23		7		30
Remaining September 30, 1880,		128		87		215

As compared with the preceding year, the number of boys admitted were 20 more and the girls 4 more.

Average Number.

The average number of pupils in the institution for the year was 201, viz: 120 males and 81 females. Average number of State beneficiaries for the year was 145.

Re-admissions.

There were not any re-admissions during the year.

Counties.

The 45 pupils admitted were received from the following counties :

COUNTIES.	Boys.	Girls.	COUNTIES OF OTHER STATES.	Boys.	Girls.
Allegheny,	4	1	Camden, New Jersey,	1	1
Armstrong,	1	1	Cumberland, New Jersey,	1	1
Berks,	2	1	New Castle, Delaware,	1	1
Bucks,	1	1	State of Indiana,	1	1
Cambria,	1	1			
Carbon,	1	1			
Delaware,	2	1			
Erie,	1	1			
Huntingdon,	1	1			
Lackawanna,	2	2			
Luzerne,	2	1			
Mercer,	1	1			
Monroe,	1	1			
Northumberland,	1	1	Total of other States,	2	2
Philadelphia,	12	7	Total of Pennsylvania,	28	13
Total of Pennsylvania,	28	13	Pupils admitted,	30	15

Of the 45 pupils admitted, 41 resided in Pennsylvania and 4 in other States.

Sex and Age.

Of the 45 pupils admitted, 30 were boys and 15 girls. 6 boys and 5 girls were between ten and twelve years of age when admitted; 4 boys and 1 girl were between twelve and fifteen years; 7 boys and 1 girl were between fifteen and twenty years; and 4 boys and 2 girls were twenty years and upward when received.

Cause of Blindness.
Statement of the pupils received, number of congenital blind, cause of blindness in others, age when blindness occurred; also, age when admitted, and by whom supported:

CHARACTERISTICS, ETC., OF THOSE ADMITTED.	CAUSES OF BLINDNESS.										NUMBER ADMITTED.			
	Congenital.	Fever.	Scrofula.	Scarlet fever.	Atrophy.	Small pox.	Cataract.	Inflammation.	Measles.	Accident.	Unknown.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Pupils admitted,	5	4	2	2	2	2	3	8	2	10	5	30	15	45
<i>Age when blindness occurred:</i>														
Congenital,	5											1	4	5
Under 1 year,					1		1	7			2	8	3	11
1 and under 3 years,		1			1		1	1				4		4
3 and under 5 years,									1	1	1	2	1	3
5 and under 7 years,		1		1		1				1		3	2	5
7 and under 10 years,										2		2		2
10 and under 15 years,			1	1					1	3	1	9	1	7
15 years and upwards,			1				1		1	3		1	1	4
Unknown,		2				1		1		1		1	3	4
<i>Age when admitted:</i>														
10 and under 12 years,		2		1	1					1	1	3	8	6
12 and under 15 years,	5		1			1	1	4	1	2	2	11	6	17
15 and under 20 years,		2		1		1	1	3		3		8	3	11
20 years and upwards,			1		1		1	1	1	4	2	8	8	11
<i>How supported:</i>														
State of Pennsylvania,	4	4	2	2	2	2	3	7	1	9	5	28	13	41
State of New Jersey,										1			1	1
State of New York,	1												1	1
State of Delaware,								1	1			2		2
Friends,														
<i>Sex:</i>														
Males,	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	7	2	9	1	30	15	30
Females,	4	2					1	1		1	4			15

Of the pupils admitted whose cause of blindness was known, in five cases, (1 boy, 4 girls,) it was congenital; 25, (19 boys, 6 girls,) became blind from disease; and in 10 cases, 9 boys, 1 girl,) blindness was the result of accident.

The age when blindness occurred, excluding the congenital, was as follows: 11, (8 boys, 3 girls,) were under one year of age; 4, (boys,) were between one and three years; 3, (2 boys, 1 girl,) were between three and five years; 5, (3 boys, 2 girls,) were between five and seven years; 2, (boys,) were between seven and ten years; 4, (3 boys, 1 girl,) were between ten and fifteen years; 7, (6 boys, 1 girl,) were fifteen years and upwards; and in 4 cases, (1 boy, 3 girls,) the age when it occurred was unknown.

Of the 45 admitted, 6, (3 boys, 3 girls,) were between ten and twelve years of age; 17, (11 boys, 6 girls,) were between twelve and fifteen years; 11, (8 boys, 3 girls,) were between fifteen and twenty years; and 11, (8 boys, 3 girls,) were twenty years of age and upwards when admitted.

Forty-one, (28 boys, 13 girls,) were supported by the State of Pennsylvania; the States of Delaware and New Jersey, each supported one girl; and two boys were supported by friends.

Deceased Parents.

No reliable information has been furnished in regard to the decease of the parents of the pupils admitted.

Hereditary Tendencies, &c.

Of the 45 pupils received, 3 had brothers blind. Two were brothers.

Parents Blind.

Not any of the pupils received had blind parents.

Relatives Blind.

Not any of the pupils admitted had relatives who were blind, except in the cases given above.

Natives of Pennsylvania.

Of the 45 pupils admitted, 30 were natives of Pennsylvania; and the following statement exhibits the counties where born, age when blindness occurred, age when admitted; also, sex, cause of blindness, and by whom supported:

CHARACTERISTICS OF NATIVE BORN ADMITTED.	COUNTIES WHERE BORN.														TOTAL OF NATIVE BORN.		
	Allegheny.	Armstrong.	Bucks.	Cambria.	Carbon.	Crawford.	Jefferson.	Lawrence.	Luzerne.	Mifflin.	Montgomery.	Monroe.	Philadelphia.	Schuylkill.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Natives of Pennsylvania,	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	11	4	21	9	30
<i>Sex:</i>																	
Males,	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	4	21	11	21
Females,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	11	11	11
<i>Age when blindness occurred:</i>																	
Congenital,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	4
Under 1 year,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	5	4	9
1, and under 3 years,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
3, and under 5 years,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
5, and under 7 years,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
7, and under 10 years,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
15 years and upwards,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	1	6
Unknown,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3
<i>Age when admitted:</i>																	
10, and under 12 years,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	2	6	5	11
12, and under 15 years,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	5
15, and under 20 years,	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	7	1	8
20 years and upwards,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	4	2	6
<i>How supported:</i>																	
By State of Pennsylvania,	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	11	4	20	9	29
By friends,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Cause of blindness:</i>																	
Congenital,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	4
Fever,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Scarlet fever,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Atrophy,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Small pox,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Cataract,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Inflammation,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	1	7
Accident,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	1	6
Measels,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Unknown,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	3

Of the 30 pupils, natives of Pennsylvania, 11 were born in Philadelphia county; 4 in Schuylkill county; 2 each in Allegheny, Armstrong, and Luzerne counties; and one in each of the other counties named.

Four were congenital blind; and of the 23 who became blind subsequent to birth, 9 were under one year of age when blindness occurred; 1 was between one and three years of age; 3 were between three and five years of age; 2 were between five and seven years; two were between seven and ten years; 6 were fifteen years old and upwards; and 3 whose ages were unknown when blindness occurred.

The ages of these 30 when admitted were as follows: 11 were between

ten and twelve years; 5 were between twelve and fifteen years; 8 were between fifteen and twenty years; and 6 were twenty years of age and upwards.

All the native born admitted are sustained by the State of Pennsylvania, except one male, and he is a private pupil.

The causes of blindness are as follows: 4 were congenital blind; 7, (6 boys, 1 girl,) became blind from inflammation; 6 (boys) from accident; 3, (1 boy, 2 girls,) from cataract; 2, (1 boy, 1 girl,) from small-pox; 1 each from scarlet fever, atrophy, and measles; and three girls from unknown causes.

Population of Institution.

The population of the institution for the year ending September 30, 1880, was 245, viz; 151 boys, 94 girls.

Health.

Excepting those having died, there have been but two cases of serious illness during the past year, one of typhoid fever, and the other of pneumonia, both yielding to treatment.

Necrology.

Two males and one female (a blind teacher) died during the year. One of the males, aged twenty-one years, died from Bright's disease; the other male, aged twenty-two years, died from congestion of the lungs. The female, aged forty-two years, died from heart disease.

Trades Taught.

The following statement exhibits the number of pupils instructed in the several branches of industry:

TRADES, &c., TAUGHT.	Males.	Females.	TRADES, &c., TAUGHT.	Males.	Females.
Brush making,	9		Sewing, hand,		43
Broom and whisk making, . .	36		Sewing, machine,		32
Cane-seating,	39	8	Crocheting,		35
Carpet weaving,	11		Knitting,		30
Mattress making,	7		Bead work,		25
Indian basket work,		13			

Value of Labor.

The value of the articles manufactured during the year is not reported. All the articles made are disposed of at the institution store, on the premises.

Classes.

There are 29 branches taught in 94 classes, and the following statement exhibits the number of pupils in each branch, and the studies pursued :

STUDIES.	Males.	Females.	STUDIES.	Males.	Females.
Arithmetic,	69	42	Map,	26	30
Algebra,	14	8	Globe,		5
Braille's point writing and printing,	20		Calisthenics,		47
Chemistry,	10		Orchestra,	22	
Chorus,	19		Physics,	11	
Dictionary,	24	26	Pronouncer and definer, . .	20	
Etymology,	21	25	Printing,	16	12
Geography, local,	45	23	Physiology,		15
Geography, physical,	13		Reading,	47	45
Grammar,	54	24	Rhetoric,	9	9
History, general,	14	26	Spelling,	42	35
History, United States,	44		Tables,	16	
History, natural,	11		Theory of music,	40	
Literature,	10		Vocal music,	22	
			Writing,	16	30

Library.

There are about 1,150 books in the library, composed largely of books of reference, and including books in raised letters, which are in constant use.

Pupils Discharged.

Of the 245 pupils, (151 males, 94 females,) comprising the population of the institution, there were 30 discharged, viz : 23 males, 7 females.

The following statement exhibits their period of residence in the institution, and how discharged :

HOW DISCHARGED.	TIME SERVED IN INSTITUTION.								NUMBER DIS-CHARGED.				
	1 yr.	2 yrs	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	6 yrs.	7 yrs.	8 yrs.						
	Males.	Males.	Males.	Males.	Males.	Males.	Males.	Males.	Males.	Total.			
	Females.	Females.	Females.	Females.	Females.	Females.	Females.	Females.	Females.				
Time out,	1	2	3	1	1	1	7	3	3	1	17	5	22
Sent home by request,	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	1	6
Sickness,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Total discharged,	2	3	3	3	2	2	7	3	3	1	23	7	30

Twenty-two, (17 males, 5 females,) were discharged by expiration of time; 6, (5 males, 1 female,) were sent home by request; 2, (1 male, 1 female,) were discharged on account of sickness.

Education on Reception and Discharge.

Statement of the education of the 30 discharged pupils on reception and on discharge.

EDUCATION ON RECEPTION.	EDUCATION ON DISCHARGE.								NUMBER DISCHARGED.		
	POOR.	MODERATE.		FAIR.		GOOD.		Males.	Females.	Total.	
	Males.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.				
Not any,	3	3	1	4	3	3	1	13	5	18	
Moderate,		2	1	7	1	1	..	10	2	12	
Total,	3	5	2	11	4	4	1	23	7	30	

It will be observed that of the 30 pupils discharged, 18, on reception, had no education, and 12 had a moderate training.

On discharge, 3 had a poor education; 7 moderate; 15 fair; and 5 had a good education.

Of the 18 pupils, who, on admission, had not any education, 3 obtained a poor, 4 a moderate, 7 a fair, and 4 a good education; and of the 12, who, on admission, had a moderate education, 3 did not improve, 8 acquired a fair training, and 1 a good education.

Prospect of Self-Support.

The trades, or occupations, etc., taught the pupils discharged, with their prospect of self-support, is exhibited as follows:

TRADES OR OCCUPATIONS, ETC., TAUGHT DISCHARGED PUPILS.	PROSPECT OF SELF-SUPPORT										NUMBER DISCHARGED.		
	POOR.		DOUBT- FUL.		MODERATE.		FAIR.		GOOD.				
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.		Males.	Females.	Total.
Broom-making and cane-seating,	2	..	2	..	2	...	1	..	1		8	..	8
Broom-making and carpet-weaving, . .	2	..	1	..	3	...	2	..	2		10	..	10
Broom-making and mattress-making, ..	..	..	..	..	1	...	1	..	1		3	..	3
Literature, knitting, sewing, . . . . .	..	2	..	2	..	1	..	1	..		..	6	6
Music, tuning, and literature, . . . . .	..	..	..	1	1	...	..	..	1		2	1	3
Total,	4	2	3	3	7	1	4	1	5		23	7	30

Of the 30 pupils discharged, it will be observed that 6 had a poor prospect of self-support; 6 doubtful, 8 moderate, 5 fair, and 5 and a good prospect.

Remaining at the end of Year.

The number of pupils resident in the institution at the end of the year, September 30, 1880, was 215, viz: 128 males, 87 females, supported as follows:

HOW SUPPORTED.	Males.	Females.	Total.
State of Pennsylvania,	89	56	145
State of New Jersey,	6	4	10
State of Delaware,	1	1	1
Institution and friends,	4	1	5
Institution,	9	12	21
Friends,	5	5	5
Institution and services rendered as teachers,	15	13	28
Total remaining September 30, 1880,	128	87	215

Of the 215 pupils remaining at the end of the year, 145 were supported by State of Pennsylvania; 10 by State of New Jersey; 21 by the institution; 28 by the institution, and their own services as assistant instructors, etc., 5 by the institution and friends; 5 by friends, and 1 by the State of Delaware.

Applications.

There were 38 suitable applications for admission on the State fund, on September 30, 1880, from the following counties:

COUNTIES.	Total.	COUNTIES.	Total.
Allegheny,	3	Lycoming,	1
Chester,	2	Philadelphia,	25
Clinton,	1	Perry,	1
Franklin,	1	Wayne,	1
Lackawanna,	1		
Lehigh,	1		
Luzerne,	1	Total,	38

Of the above 38 applications for admission, 24 were males, and 14 were females.

State Beneficiaries.

The 145 pupils supported by the State of Pennsylvania, on September 30, 1880, were from the following counties:

COUNTIES.	Males.	Females.	Total.	COUNTIES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Allegheny,	10	3	13	Lackawanna,	1	2	3
Adams,	1	1	2	Lancaster,	1	1	2
Armstrong,	1	1	2	Lebanon,	1	1	2
Berks,	3	2	5	Lehigh,	1	2	3
Bucks,	1	1	2	Lawrence,	1	1	2
Blair,	1	1	2	Luzerne,	3	2	5
Bradford,	1	2	3	Mercer,	1	1	2
Cambria,	1	1	2	Monroe,	1	1	2
Cameron,	1	1	2	Montgomery,	2	1	3
Carbon,	2	1	3	Montour,	1	1	2
Clinton,	2	1	3	Northumberland,	1	1	2
Chester,	1	1	2	Philadelphia,	34	27	61
Clearfield,	1	1	2	Schuylkill,	4	3	7
Cumberland,	1	1	2	Susquehanna,	2	1	3
Dauphin,	2	1	3	Tioga,	2	1	3
Delaware,	3	1	4	Wayne,	1	1	2
Erie,	2	1	3	Westmoreland,	2	1	3
Fayette,	2	1	3	York,	1	2	3
Greene,	1	1	2				
Huntingdon,	1	1	2	Total,	89	56	145

Of the 145 pupils supported by the State of Pennsylvania, 61, or 42.07 per cent., were from Philadelphia county; 13 from Allegheny county; 7 from Schuylkill; 5 each from Berks and Luzerne; and 3 each from Bradford, Delaware, Erie, Lackawanna and Montgomery counties. The largest number of boys, also of girls, was received from Philadelphia, Allegheny, Schuylkill, and Berks counties, in the order named.

The Home for the Blind.

This Home is connected with the institution for the education of the blind, and is intended for the adult blind, who partly support themselves by labor. The Home is not self-supporting.

It is proposed to have the Home subside, as not coming within the special object of this institution—the instruction of the blind.

Since the establishment of the Industrial Home for Blind Women, in West Philadelphia, this department has not received any inmates.

There are at present 1 male and 6 females in the Home.

ALMS-HOUSES.

There are 60 alms-houses in this State, 33 of which are county institutions, each providing accommodation for all the poor of a county, and 27 of which are local or district alms-houses, being for the indigent of a single borough, township, city, or for several boroughs or townships. The aggregate of inmates of all classes in these institutions (excluding the insane in Blockley alms-house, Philadelphia, which have been fully treated of in connection with hospitals for the insane) was, at the beginning of the year, October 1, 1879, 9,382. To these were added during the year, 9,332, making a population of 18,714. There were discharged during the year 9,942, leaving at the end of the year, September 30, 1880, resident in the alms-houses, 8,772, thus :

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.	ADULTS.			Children.	Aggregate.
	Men.	Women.	Total.		
October 1, 1879, there were,	4,589	3,335	7,924	1,458	9,382
Admitted during the year,	4,820	2,846	7,666	1,666	9,332
Population,	9,409	6,181	15,590	3,124	18,714
Discharged during the year,	5,073	3,002	8,075	1,867	9,942
Remaining September 30, 1880,	4,336	3,179	7,515	1,257	8,772

The population, 18,714, was 1,596 or 7.86 per cent. less than the number of previous year. The adults decreased 1,258, or 7.47 per cent; the children 338, or 9.76 per cent. The admissions, 9,332, compared with the previous year, have decreased 1,490, or 13.77 per cent. The adults admitted, 1,212, or 13.65 per cent; the children, 278, or 14.30 per cent. The number discharged, 9,942, was 1,056, or 9.60 per cent. less than during the preceding year. The adults decreased 905, or 10.08 per cent.; the children 151, or 7.48 per cent.

Of the 9,332 admitted, 4,820, or 51.65 per cent., were men, and 2,846, or 30.50 per cent., were women.

Over four fifths of the number admitted, therefore, were adults, and 1,666, or 17.85 per cent., were children. 355 of the children were born in the alms-houses; 161 white and 29 colored boys, 143 white and 22 colored girls. Of the adults admitted, 225 had at some time been in jail, and 264

had visited houses of ill-fame; 911, or 9.76 per cent. of the whole number admitted, were hospital cases.

Characteristics of Adults Admitted.

The following statement will exhibit the classification of adults on admission:

CHARACTERISTICS.	ADMISSIONS IN 1880.		COMPARED WITH 1879.	
	Number.	Proportion per cent.	Decrease.	Per cent. of decrease.
Adults admitted,	7,666	100.00	1,246	13.98
<i>Classification:</i>				
Sane,	6,978	91.42	882	11.22
Insane,	508	6.65	306	37.59
Idiotic,	99	1.30	26	20.80
Blind,	35	.46	13	27.08
Deaf and dumb,	13	.17	*4	*44.44
Not stated,	33		23	41.07
<i>Residence:</i>				
Residents of alms-house district, . .	6,219	82.44	537	7.95
Residents of other districts,	1,325	17.56	767	36.66
Not stated,	122		*58	*90.63
<i>Civil condition:</i>				
Single,	3,756	49.34	472	11.16
Married,	1,976	25.96	471	19.25
Widows,	1,880	24.70	291	13.40
Not stated,	54		12	18.18
<i>Education:</i>				
Illiterate,	1,713	38.37	532	23.70
Could write their names,	2,752	61.63	746	21.33
Not stated,	3,201		*32	*1.01
<i>Nativity:</i>				
Pennsylvanians,	3,192	42.27	396	11.04
Other Americans,	759	10.05	205	21.27
Germans,	853	11.29	184	17.74
Irish,	2,015	26.68	403	16.67
English,	320	4.24	32	9.09
Welsh,	104	1.38	13	11.11
Scotch,	96	1.27		
French,	33	.44	8	19.51
Other foreigners,	180	2.38	*16	*9.76
Not stated,	114		21	15.56
<i>Physical condition:</i>				
Able-bodied,	2,797	37.52	1,003	26.39
Not able-bodied,	4,657	62.48	185	3.82
Not stated,	212		58	21.48
<i>Habits:</i>				
Abstinent,	1,074	31.42	294	21.49
Moderate drinkers,	1,538	45.00	430	21.85
Intemperate,	806	23.58	205	20.28
Not stated,	4,248		317	6.94

* Increase.

Discharged from Alms-Houses.

The population of the alms-houses during the year ending September 30, 1880, was 18,714, of which number 9,942, or 53.13 per cent., were discharged. Of the adults, (15,590,) there were 8,075, or 51.80 per cent.; and of the children, (3,124,) there were 1,867, or 59.76 per cent., discharged during the year. The proportion of men and women discharged from their respective populations was as 54 to 49.

The following statement will exhibit how the 9,942 inmates were discharged:

HOW DISCHARGED.	ADULTS.			CHILD'N.	Whole number discharged.	Per cent. on population.
	Men.	Women.	Total.			
Discharged,	3,638	2,165	5,803	1,257	7,060	37.73
Eloped,	571	271	842	100	942	5.03
Died,	787	471	1,258	188	1,446	7.73
Removed,	77	95	172	91	263	1.40
Indentured, . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	207	207	1.11
Adopted, . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	24	24	.13
Total discharged, . .	5,073	3,002	8,075	1,867	9,942	53.13

It will be seen that 7,060, or 37.73 per cent. of the population were discharged; 942, or 5.03 per cent., eloped; 1,446, or 7.73 per cent., died; and 263, or 1.40 per cent., were removed.

Remaining in Alms-Houses at end of Year.

The aggregate number resident in the alms-houses, (excluding the insane of Blockley alms-house, Philadelphia,) on September 30, 1880, was 8,772, being a decrease of 610, or 6.50 per cent., on the number at corresponding date of previous year.

The number remaining were classified thus :

CLASSIFICATION.	Number on September 30, 1890.	COMPARED WITH SEPTEMBER 30, 1879.	
		Decrease.	Per cent. of decrease.
Sane,	6,648	737	9.98
Insane and idiotic,	1,883	*117	*6.63
Blind,	184	*6	*3.37
Deaf and dumb,	59	2	3.28
Total of classification,	8,774 2		
Total of inmates,	†8,772	610	6.50

*Increase.

†Of this number, 1 man was blind and deaf and dumb, and 1 child was blind and idiotic. Therefore, 2 have been deducted from the sum of the above figures to obtain the whole number in alms-houses on September 30, 1890.

The number of men, women, and children in each of the above classes is indicated thus :

CLASSIFICATION.	1879.	1880.	Decrease.	Per cent. of decrease.
Number of all classes,	9,382	8,772	610	6.50
<i>Sane:</i>				
Men,	3,614	3,332	282	7.80
Women,	2,379	2,111	268	11.27
Children,	1,392	1,205	187	13.43
Total of sane,	7,385	6,648	737	9.98
<i>Insane and idiotic:</i>				
Men,	848	867	*19	*2.24
Women,	863	970	*107	*12.40
Children,	55	46	9	16.36
Total of insane and idiotic,	1,766	1,883	*117	*6.63
<i>Blind:</i>				
Men,	104	109	*5	*4.81
Women,	66	72	*6	*9.09
Children,	8	3	5	62.50
Total of blind,	178	184	*6	*3.37
<i>Deaf and dumb:</i>				
Men,	31	29	2	6.45
Women,	27	26	1	3.70
Children,	3	4	*1	*33.33
Total of deaf and dumb,	61	59		3.28

*Increase.

Ages of Children.

Statement exhibiting the ages of the 1,257 children remaining in the alms-houses on September 30, 1880 :

	Number.	Per cent.
Under 7 years,	691	54.97
7, and under 10 years,	351	27.92
10, and under 16 years,	215	17.11
Total children,	1,257	100.00

It will be observed that more than one half of the children, (691, or 54.97 per cent.,) were under 7 years of age; over one fourth, (351, or 27.92 per cent.,) were between 7 and 10 years of age, and over one sixth, (215, or 17.11 per cent.,) were between 10 and 16 years of age. All persons over 16 are counted as adults.

Of the 1,257 children, 463, or 36.83 per cent., attended day school; 224, or 17.82 per cent., attended Sunday school. In those alms-houses in which the children were instructed, there were 18 teachers, of which number, 2 were paupers. Of the whole number of children, (1,257,) 188, or 14.96 per cent., were illegitimate.

ALMS-

Statement exhibiting the number of paupers of all classes remaining in alms-houses, ley Alms-House, Philadelphia, who are treated

ALMS-HOUSES.	Whole number.	SANE.		
		Men.	Women.	Children.
1. Adams county alms-house,	73	23	15	9
2. Allegheny county home,	251	123	88	39
3. Allegheny city poor-house,	211	59	67	14
4. Allegheny county—Pittsburgh city farm,	342	63	48	64
5. Beaver county alms-house,	80	16	15	16
6. Bedford county alms-house,	80	33	14	15
7. Berks county alms-house,	417	187	62	59
8. Blair county alms-house,	74	25	18	7
9. Bucks county alms-house,	174	86	32	17
10. Cambria county alms-house,	62	17	15	4
11. Carbon county—Middle Coal Field poor-house,	163	55	29	37
12. Chester county alms-house,	275	96	70	51
13. Clinton county—Lock Haven poor-house,	1	1	1	1
14. Columbia county—Bloom poor-house,	11	3	3	1
15. Columbia county—Centralia poor-house,	28	4	7	11
16. Crawford county alms-house,	100	32	8	5
17. Cumberland county alms-house,	134	67	21	25
18. Dauphin county alms-house,	254	94	42	49
19. Delaware county alms-house,	146	51	26	8
20. Erie county alms-house,	207	92	53	11
21. Fayette county alms-house,	155	53	31	27
22. Franklin county alms-house,	157	62	39	26
23. Greene county alms-house,	89	19	17	20
24. Huntingdon county alms-house,	62	23	25	8
25. Lackawanna county—Blakely poor-house,	6	4	1	1
26. Lackawanna county—Carbondale city poor-house,	4	2	2	1
27. Lackawanna county—Scranton poor-house,	135	40	33	7
28. Lackawanna county—N. Luzerne poor-house,	18	8	4	2
29. Lackawanna county—Ransom poor-house,	61	10	12	11
30. Lancaster county alms-house,	395	151	93	20
31. Lawrence county—New Castle poor-house,	12	3	5	1
32. Lebanon county alms-house,	141	48	28	33
33. Lehigh county alms-house,	327	140	61	68
34. Luzerne county—Central poor-house,	42	16	13	8
35. Lycoming county—Williamsport city poor-house,	10	7	1	1
36. Mercer county alms-house,	71	23	8	2
37. Mifflin county alms-house,	51	9	17	19
38. Montgomery county alms-house,	198	100	32	14
39. Montour county—Danville and Mahoning poor-house,	18	9	3	1
40. Montour county—Valley township,	6	2	4	1
41. Northampton county alms-house,	265	112	41	43
42. Northumberland county—Coal township poor-house,	23	12	5	2
43. Perry county alms-house,	96	15	28	20
44. Philadelphia—Blockley alms-house,	1,798	829	710	204
45. Philadelphia—Roxboro' poor-house,	10	7	1	1
46. Philadelphia—Germantown poor-house,	49	19	13	2
47. Philadelphia—Oxford and Lower Dublin poor-house,	151	74	32	43
48. Schuylkill county alms-house,	503	185	86	61
49. Somerset county alms-house,	72	23	12	10
50. Susquehanna county—Auburn and Rush asylum,	19	7	7	3
51. Susquehanna county—Montrose and Bridgewater asylum,	3	1	1	1
52. Susquehanna county—New Milford asylum,	10	2	2	2
53. Susquehanna Depot and Oakland township poor asylum,	6	2	2	4
54. Tioga county alms-house,	80	23	23	17
55. Venango county alms-house,	71	14	18	11
56. Warren county alms-house,	80	13	14	5
57. Washington county alms-house,	181	40	39	37
58. Wayne county alms-house,	19	4	2	3
59. Westmoreland county alms-house,	154	71	37	20
60. York county alms-house,	163	78	26	8
Total,	8,772	3,332	2,111	1,206

HOUSES.

September 30, 1880, excluding the 640 insane, viz: 275 men and 365 women in the Block-of in statistics of hospitals for insane.

INSANE AND IDIOTIC.			BLIND.			DEAF AND DUMB.			NATIVITY.			HOSPITAL CASES.			Number.
Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Natives.	Foreigners.	Not stated.	Men.	Women.	Children.	
13	9			3			1	1			73				1
24	24		3	1	1	1		1	123	123		16	12		2
15	41		1	1				1	53	123		8	23		3
84	79	1					2				342				4
14	11	3				*1		1	72	8					5
4	10		1	2			1	1	68	12					6
71	73	6	1	3		2	2		276	141		60	38	5	7
8	13		1	1					49	25					8
13	19		1	1				2	103	71		53	29		9
10	12		1	1					38	24					10
21	15	1	3	2					56	107		47	23		11
20	23	8	1				1				276				12
	1									1		1			13
3	2								11						14
2	2								12	14		1	2		15
24	25		2	8		1					100				16
8	11		1						113	21		22	16		17
29	38		2			1	1		195	59		6			18
29	30		1			1			97	49		8	11	1	19
22	24		2	3		1			82	125		10	12		20
19	22			2		1			97	56					21
17	17	2	2	1		1			120	37		14	12	2	22
12	14	1	2	3			1				89	2	3		23
2	3	1							51	11					24
	1										6				25
											4				26
25	25		3	2					28	107					27
2	2								16	2					28
16	8		3	1					17	34	10				29
72	55	3	1						192	208		21	26	2	30
1	3								7	5					31
12	15	*1	1	2							141	1			32
25	19	4	5	2	1		2		201	128		73	19	10	33
	2		2	1							42				34
1	1								6	4					35
23	13			1			1		52	19					36
	4		1			1			51			2			37
17	28		3	1		3					198	19	21		38
1	3			1							18	5	2		39
									2	4					40
29	30		3	2		2	2	1	190	75		32	10		41
2	2								13	10					42
14	15	2	2						93	8					43
			27	22		3	3				1,798				44
	1										10				45
5	10										49				46
	1		1								151				47
55	96	5	4	4		3	4				503				48
15	9		1	1		1					72				49
2			1								19				50
									3						51
2	2										10	1			52
									5	1					53
5	9		2	1				1			80				54
10	10	4	2			1	1		48	23					55
19	8		1						42	18					56
24	35		4	1		1					181	6	8		57
3	3		2			2			6	13		2	3		58
3	18		2	1		1	1		92	62		5	6		59
19	23	5	1	1			1	1	119	44		4	1		60
867	970	46	108	72	2	29	26	4	2,829	1,772	4,171	419	281	20	

* Blind also, making the whole number of blind 181.

OUTDOOR RELIEF—ALMS-HOUSE DISTRICTS.

The number of all classes in receipt of out-door relief during the year ending September 30, 1880, is exhibited as follows :

CAUSES OF DESTITUTION.	Number.	Per cent.
Old age, or permanent disability,	5,855	15.97
Death, absence, or desertion of husband or father,	17,122	46.72
Temporary sickness, or want of work,	13,197	36.01
Single women in receipt of relief,	377	1.03
Insane and idiotic,	98	.27
Total,	36,649	100.00

Of the 36,649 relieved, 5,507, or 15.03 per cent., were men ; 12,209, or 33.31 per cent., were women ; and 18,933, or 51.66 per cent., were children. All persons over sixteen years of age are counted as adults.

Statistics of the 17,716 adults relieved.

CHARACTERISTICS.	No.	Per ct.	CHARACTERISTICS.	No.	Per ct.
Number of adults, . . .	17,716	100.00	<i>Education :</i>		
<i>Age :</i>			Illiterate,	4,414	28.17
16 and under 20 years,	235	1.40	Could read only,	4,939	31.52
20 and under 30 years,	2,066	12.29	Could read and write,	6,316	40.31
30 and under 40 years,	4,007	23.83	Not stated,	2,047	
40 and under 50 years,	4,650	27.66	<i>Habits :</i>		
50 and under 60 years,	2,426	14.43	Abstinent,	10,119	75.56
60 and under 70 years,	1,743	10.37	Moderate drinkers,	2,909	21.72
70 and under 80 years,	1,215	7.23	Intemperate,	364	2.72
80 and under 90 years,	366	2.18	Not stated,	4,324	
90 and under 100 years,	90	.53	<i>Nativity :</i>		
100 years and upwards,	13	.08	Pennsylvanians,	7,015	42.45
Not stated,	905		Other Americans,	1,743	10.55
<i>Residence :</i>			Germans,	1,893	11.46
Residents of relief-dist't,	16,608	98.45	Irish,	4,408	26.67
Non-residents do.	261	1.55	English,	663	4.01
Not stated,	847		Welsh,	270	1.63
<i>Civil Condition :</i>			Scotch,	208	1.26
Single,	1,505	8.62	French,	89	.54
Married,	9,157	52.45	Other foreigners,	236	1.43
Widowed,	6,796	38.93	Not stated,	1,191	
Not stated,	258				

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Children in Receipt of Out-door Relief.

The number of children in receipt of out-door relief was 18,933, or 51.66 per cent., or more than one half of the whole number relieved.

Their ages, with the number who attended day school and Sunday School ; also, the number who were illegitimate, are thus exhibited :

AGES.	SEX.			Attended day school.	Attended Sunday school.	Illegitimate children.
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.			
Under 7 years,	3,118	3,341	6,459	1,083	1,113	54
7 and under 10 years,	2,649	3,202	5,851	2,575	1,767	19
10 and under 16 years,	2,498	3,598	6,096	2,655	1,332	13
Not stated,			527			
Total children,	8,265	10,141	18,933	6,313	4,212	86

Of the *known* ages of the children, 6,459 were under 7 years of age ; 5,851 were between 7 and 10 ; and 6,096 were between 10 and 16 years of age.

Attended Day School.

Of the 18,933 children, 6,313 are reported as attending day school, of which number 1,083 were under 7 years of age ; 2,575 were between 7 and 10 ; and 2,655 were between 10 and 16 years of age.

Attended Sunday School.

The number who attended Sunday school was 4,212, of whom 1,113 were under 7 ; 1,767 were between 7 and 10 ; and 1,332 were between 10 and 16 years of age.

Illegitimate Children.

The returns show only 86 of the children illegitimate.

STATEMENT exhibiting the number of all classes of persons receiving outdoor relief during the year ending September 30, 1880, and the causes of destitution :

CLASSIFICATION OF OUTSIDE POOR.	Number.		Per cent. on totals.	
1. Men,	5,507		15.08	
2. Women,	12,209		33.31	
3. Children,	18,933		51.66	
Total outside poor,	36,649		100.00	
SECTION A.—Destitution caused by old age or disability.				
1. Men,	1,764			
2. Women,	2,635			
3. Children,	1,456			
Total of Section A,	5,855		15.97	
SECTION B.—Destitution caused by death, absence, or desertion of husband or father.				
1. Widows,	4,983			
Children dependent,	8,941	18,924	38.00	
2. Unmarried mothers,	71			
Children dependent,	96	167	.45	
3. Wives of prisoners,	126			
Children dependent,	335	461	1.28	46.72
4. Wives of soldiers and sailors,	31			
Children dependent,	48	79	.21	
5. Wives deserted by husbands,	845			
Children dependent,	1,491	2,336	6.38	
6. Orphan children,	155	155	.42	
Total of Section B,		17,122		
SECTION C.—Destitution caused by temporary sickness, or want of work, of male heads of families or single men.				
1. Men, on account of sickness,	966			
2. Men, for family sickness or a funeral,	579			
3. Men, for want of work,	2,152			
Families of 1, 2, 3, { Wives,	3,097			
{ Children,	6,403			
Total of Section C,		13,197		36.01
SECTION D.—Single Women.				
1. White,	350			
2. Colored,	27			
Total of Section D,		377		1.03
SECTION E.—Insane and Idiotic.				
1. Men,	46			
2. Women,	44			
3. Children,	8			
Total of Section E,		98		.27
Aggregate of outdoor relief,		36,649		

Section A.—Destitution caused by Old Age or Permanent Disability.

There were 5,855 relieved under this section, or 15.97 per cent. of the whole number.

Of the adults, 1,764 were men, and 2,635 were women. The children numbered 1,456.

Classification of the adults in section A.

CHARACTERISTICS.	No.	Per ct.	CHARACTERISTICS.	No.	Per ct.
Number,	4,399	100.00	<i>Education:</i>		
<i>Ages:</i>			Illiterate,	1,538	36.52
16, and under 20 years,	41	.94	Could read only,	1,061	25.20
20 to 30 years,	113	2.60	Could read and write,	1,612	38.28
30 to 40 years,	330	7.59	Not stated,	188	
40 to 50 years,	632	14.55	<i>Habits:</i>		
50 to 60 years,	812	18.69	Abstinent,	2,526	71.68
60 to 70 years,	1,103	25.39	Moderate drinkers,	815	23.13
70 to 80 years,	942	21.68	Intemperate,	183	5.19
80 to 90 years,	288	6.63	Not stated,	875	
90 to 100 years,	76	1.75	<i>Nativity:</i>		
100 years, and upwards,	8	.18	Pennsylvanians,	2,254	54.25
Not stated,	54		Other Americans,	416	10.01
<i>Residence:</i>			Germans,	340	8.18
Residents of relief district,	4,040	97.40	Irish,	821	19.76
Non-residents of relief district,	108	2.60	English,	146	3.51
Not stated,	251		Welsh,	74	1.78
<i>Civil condition:</i>			Scotch,	39	.94
Single,	723	16.96	French,	9	.22
Married,	1,966	46.13	Other foreigners,	56	1.35
Widowed,	1,573	36.91	Not stated,	244	
Not stated,	137				

Section B.—Destitution Caused by Death, Absence, or Desertion of Husband or Father.

The aggregate number relieved under this section was 17,122, or 46.72 per cent. of the whole number receiving outdoor relief. Of the 17,122, 6,056 were women, and 11,066 were children.

Classification of women in Section B.

CHARACTERISTICS.	No.	Per ct.	CHARACTERISTICS.	No.	Per ct.
Number,	6,056	100.00	<i>Education :</i>		
<i>Ages :</i>			Illiterate,	1,757	30.63
16 and under 20 years, . .	60	1.01	Could read only,	1,733	30.21
20 to 30 years,	806	13.52	Could read and write, . .	2,246	39.16
30 to 40 years,	1,591	26.70	Not stated,	320	
40 to 50 years,	2,272	38.13	<i>Habits :</i>		
50 to 60 years,	665	11.16	Abstinent,	4,031	85.40
60 to 70 years,	343	5.75	Moderate drinkers,	623	13.20
70 to 80 years,	169	2.84	Intemperate,	66	1.40
80 to 90 years,	44	.74	Not stated,	1,336	
90 to 100 years,	7	.12	<i>Nativity :</i>		
100 years and upwards, . .	2	.03	Pennsylvanians,	2,193	36.99
Not stated,	97		Other Americans,	739	12.47
<i>Residence :</i>			Germans,	673	11.35
Residents of relief dis't, .	5,712	98.82	Irish,	1,791	30.21
Non-residents do.	68	1.18	English,	222	3.74
Not stated,	276		Welsh,	109	1.84
<i>Civil condition :</i>			Scotch,	71	1.20
Single,	71	1.17	French,	38	.61
Married,	1,001	16.53	Other foreigners,	94	1.59
Widowed,	4,984	82.30	Not stated,	128	

Section C.—Destitution Caused by Temporary Sickness, or Want of Work, of Male Heads of Families and Single Men.

Under this section, there were 13,197, or 36.01 per cent. of the whole number relieved ; 3,697 were men, 3,097 women, and 6,403 were children.

Classification of adults in Section C.

CHARACTERISTICS.	Number.	Per cent.	CHARACTERISTICS.	Number.	Per cent.
Number,	6,794	100.00	<i>Education :</i>		
<i>Ages :</i>			Illiterate,	1,766	33.68
16, and under 20 years, . .	112	1.85	Could read only,	1,160	22.12
20 to 30 years,	1,097	18.11	Could read and write, . .	2,318	44.20
30 to 40 years,	1,961	32.37	Not stated,	1,550	
40 to 50 years,	1,634	26.98	<i>Habits :</i>		
50 to 60 years,	870	14.36	Abstinent,	3,265	67.80
60 to 70 years,	258	4.26	Moderate drinkers,	1,442	29.94
70 to 80 years,	90	1.49	Intemperate,	109	2.26
80 to 90 years,	26	.43	Not stated,	1,978	
90 to 100 years,	6	.10	<i>Nativity :</i>		
100 years, and upwards, . .	3	.05	Pennsylvanians,	2,255	37.60
Not stated,	737		Other Americans,	552	9.20
<i>Residence :</i>			Germans,	846	14.10
Residents of relief dis't, .	6,412	98.79	Irish,	1,749	29.16
Non-residents do.	79	1.21	English,	289	4.82
Not stated,	303		Welsh,	84	1.40
<i>Civil Condition :</i>			Scotch,	96	1.60
Single,	274	4.10	French,	43	.72
Married,	6,182	92.42	Other foreigners,	84	1.40
Widowed,	233	3.48	Not stated,	796	
Not stated,	105				

Section D.—Single Women in Receipt of Outdoor Relief.

The number of women in this section was 377, or 1.03 per cent. of the whole number receiving outdoor relief.

Classification of adults in section D.

CHARACTERISTICS.	No.	Per ct.	CHARACTERISTICS.	No.	Per ct.
Number,	377	100.00	<i>Education:</i>		
<i>Color:</i>			Illiterate,	101	28.86
White,	350	92.84	Could read only,	78	22.28
Colored,	27	7.16	Could read and write,	171	48.86
			Not stated,	27	
<i>Ages:</i>			<i>Habits:</i>		
16, and under 20 years,	18	4.92	Abstinent,	251	88.69
20 to 30 years,	33	9.02	Moderate drinkers,	26	9.19
30 to 40 years,	101	27.59	Intemperate,	6	2.12
40 to 50 years,	95	25.98	Not stated,	94	
50 to 60 years,	66	18.03			
60 to 70 years,	36	9.84	<i>Nativity:</i>		
70 to 80 years,	11	3.00	Pennsylvanians,	240	67.04
80 to 90 years,	6	1.64	Other Americans,	32	8.94
Not stated,	11		Germans,	31	8.66
<i>Residence:</i>			Irish,	44	12.29
Residents of relief district,	356	98.34	English,	5	1.39
Non-residents of relief district,	6	1.66	Welsh,	3	.84
Not stated,	15		Scotch,	2	.56
			Other foreigners,	1	.28
			Not stated,	19	

Section E—Insane Persons and Idiots in Receipt of Outdoor Relief.

Under this section there were 46 men, 44 women, and 8 children; total, 98, or 27 per cent. of the whole number receiving outdoor relief.

Classification of adults in Section E.

CLASSIFICATION.	No.	Per ct.	CLASSIFICATION.	No.	Per ct.
Number,	90	100.00	<i>Education:</i>		
<i>Ages:</i>			Illiterate,	67	87.01
16 and under 20 years,	4	4.78	Could read only,	2	2.60
20 to 30 years,	17	20.24	Could read and write,	8	10.39
30 to 40 years,	24	28.57	Not stated,	13	
40 to 50 years,	17	20.24	<i>Habits:</i>		
50 to 60 years,	13	15.48	Abstinent,	46	93.88
60 to 70 years,	3	3.57	Moderate drinkers,	3	6.12
70 to 80 years,	3	3.57	Not stated,	41	
80 to 90 years,	2	2.88			
80 to 100 years,	1	1.19	<i>Nativity:</i>		
Not stated,	6		Pennsylvanians,	73	84.89
<i>Residence:</i>			Other Americans,	4	4.65
Residents of relief-dist't,	88	100.00	Germans,	3	3.49
Not stated,	2		Irish,	3	3.49
<i>Civil condition:</i>			English,	1	1.16
Single,	60	81.08	French,	1	1.16
Married,	8	10.81	Other foreigners,	1	1.16
Widowed,	6	8.11	Not stated,	4	
Not stated,	16				

TOWNSHIP POOR.

This class consists of indigent persons relieved in boroughs and townships in which no alms-houses exist. There are twenty-one entire counties in which alms-houses have not been erected, and in thirteen other counties only local alms-houses are established for certain boroughs, cities, and townships.

STATISTICS OF TOWNSHIP POOR.

The expenditures for all persons connected with the relief of township poor for the past year were \$205,082 31, being a decrease of \$44,307 28, or 17.77 per cent. over the preceding year. The net cost of relief (deducting receipts) was \$203,669 72.

Expenditures.

For what purpose :

Paid to overseers for their services,	\$14,142 92
Paid to justices of peace, and for other legal expenses, . . .	6,135 27
Paid for medicine and medical attendance,	11,982 30
Paid for board and clothing,	123,935 94
Paid for transportation,	2,479 22
Paid for temporary relief,	8,994 78
Paid for support of insane in State asylums,	18,044 88
Paid for funerals,	3,686 31
Other expenses, (not specified,)	15,680 69
Total,	\$205,082 31
Receipts,	1,412 59
Net cost of relief,	<u>\$203,669 72</u>

The average weekly cost per capita, so far as could be ascertained, was \$1 84.

Number Relieved.

The aggregate number of all classes supported or relieved was 3,608, being a decrease of 1,638, or 31.20 per cent. on number of previous year; the males decreased 812, or 31.05 per cent.; the females, 826, or 31.39 per cent.; thus:

YEARS.	NUMBER RELIEVED.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
1878,	2,615	2,631	5,246
1879,	1,803	1,805	3,608
Decrease,	812	826	1,638
Per cent. of decrease,	31.05	31.39	31.20

Average Number.

The average number maintained during the year, so far as could be ascertained from the returns, was 2,171.

Characteristics of Persons relieved by Townships.

The following statement will exhibit the classification of those receiving township aid:

CHARACTERISTICS.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Decrease.	Per ct. of decrease.
Whole number relieved,	1,803	1,805	3,608	1,638	31.20
<i>Settlement:</i>					
Residents of relief district,	1,200	1,261	2,461	1,155	31.94
Non-residents,	152	147	299	262	46.70
Not stated,	451	397	848	221	
<i>Nativity:</i>					
Native born,	1,343	1,361	2,704	109	3.87
Foreign born,	166	149	315	19	5.69
Not stated,	294	295	589	1,510	
<i>Education:</i>					
Unable to read or write,	454	492	946	111	10.50
Could write or read,	592	566	1,158	162	12.27
Not stated,	757	747	1,504	1,365	

Of the 1,803 males relieved, 163, or 9.04 per cent., and of the 1,805 females, 25, or 1.38 per cent., were known to be intemperate, making a total of 188 intemperate persons, or 5.21 per cent., of the whole number relieved.

In the "known" settlement of persons relieved, 2,461, or 89.16 per cent., were residents, and 299, or 10.84 per cent., were non-residents of the district in which relief was granted. Of the residents of the districts, the females were to the males as 21 to 20. Of the non-residents the males were to the females as 51 to 49.

Of the "known" nativity, 2,704, or 89.56 per cent., were native born;

and 315 or 10.44 per cent., were foreign born. The native-born females were to the males as 50 is to 49; on the contrary, the foreign-born men were to the women as 11 is to 10.

In regard to the "known" education, 946, or 44.96 per cent., were unable to read or write; and 1,158, or 55.04 per cent., could either read or write. The illiterate females were to the males as 41 is to 38. Of those who could either read or write, the males were to the females as 74 to 71.

In addition to the 3,603 indigent persons relieved under the township system, 483 tramps were reported. This is a decrease of 2,391 on number reported for previous year.

Unfortunate Classes.

The number of insane, idiotic, blind, and deaf and dumb, aided or supported under the "township system," are exhibited as follows:

CLASSIFICATION.	WHOLE NUMBER.			Decrease over preceding year.	Per cent. of decrease.	Per cent. on whole number relieved by townships.
	Males.	Females.	Total.			
Insane,	114	104	†218	6	2.68	6.04
Idiotic,	75	59	134	7	4.96	3.71
Blind,	36	18	54	9	14.29	1.50
Deaf and dumb,	17	10	27	*3	*12.50	.75
Total of unfortunates,	242	191	433	19	4.20	12.00

* Increase.

† Of the 218 insane, 49 males and 61 females, (110 in all,) were maintained by townships in State Hospitals.

Of the whole number of persons in receipt of township aid, 218, or 6.04 per cent., were reported as insane, the proportion of males to females being as 57 to 52. This class has decreased 6, or 2.68 per cent., on number of preceding year.

The idiotic numbered 134, or 3.71 per cent. of the whole number, the males to the females as 37 to 29. Compared with previous year, this class has decreased 7, or 4.96 per cent.

The number reported as blind was 54, or 1.50 per cent. of the whole number relieved, there being twice as many males as females. This class has decreased 9, or 14.29 per cent. on number of preceding year.

Of the whole number relieved, 27, or .75 per cent., were deaf and dumb, 17 males and 10 females. Compared with previous year, this class has increased 3, or 12.50 per cent.

Discharged.

Of the whole number, 3,608, relieved during the year, there were 1,142, or 31.65 per cent. discharged, as follows :

HOW DISCHARGED.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Per cent. on number relieved.
Died,	142	69	211	5.85
Bound out,	28	20	48	1.33
Dismissed,	268	235	503	13.94
Withdrew,	212	168	380	10.53
Total,	650	492	1,142	31.65

From the above we learn that 211, or 5.85 per cent., of the number relieved, died; 48, or 1.33 per cent., or of the total children assisted, (1,925.) 3.91 per cent. were bound out; 503, or 13.94 per cent., were dismissed; and 380, or 10.53 per cent., withdrew of their own accord.

Remaining at the end of Year.

There were at the end of year 2,466 persons in receipt of township relief, namely, 192 insane, 115 idiotic, 45 blind, 21 deaf and dumb, and 2,093 indigent and sane; total, 2,466, being a decrease of 1,291, or 34.60 per cent., on number at corresponding date of previous year.

The number remaining was classified as follows :

CLASSIFICATION.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Per cent.
Sane,	945	1,148	2,093	84.87
Insane,	99	93	192	7.78
Idiotic,	65	50	115	4.66
Blind,	31	14	45	1.83
Deaf and dumb,	13	8	21	.86
Total,	1,153	1,313	2,466	100.00

Of the 2,466 persons remaining, 1,153, or 46.75 per cent., were males, and 1,313, or 53.25 per cent., were females.

The insane numbered 192, or 7.78 per cent. of the whole number. The males to the females as 33 to 31.

There were 115, or 4.66 per cent., idiotic, the males in excess of the females as 13 to 10.

The blind numbered 45, or 1.83 per cent. The males to females as 15 to 7.

There were 21, or .86 per cent., deaf and dumb. Males to females as 3 to 2.

The indigent sane persons who were relieved numbered 2,093, or 84.87 per cent., being more than three fourths of the whole number remaining. The females in proportion to the males as 16 to 13.

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

Exhibiting their location, names of officers in charge: also, officers of trustees or managers:

NAMES OF INSTITUTIONS.	LOCATION.	OFFICERS IN CHARGE.	OFFICERS OF TRUSTEES OR MANAGERS.
Pennsylvania Hospital and Dispensary,	Eighth street, below Spruce, Philadelphia,	Wm. G. Malin, Steward,	President, William Biddle; Secretary, B. H. Shoemaker; Treasurer, J. T. Lewis.
Blockley Alms-house Hospital,	West Philadelphia,	Ellis Philipps, Steward,	James S. Chambers, President of Guardians of Poor.
Hospital of University of Pennsylvania and Dispensary,	3400 Spruce street, West Philadelphia,	B. Hamell, M. D., Superintendent.	President, George B. Wood, M. D., LL. D.; Secretary, R. Wood; Treasurer, Saunders Lewis.
Presbyterian Hospital and Dispensary,	Thirty-ninth street and Powelton avenue, West Philadelphia,	J. A. E. Walk, Superintendent.	President, Rev. Geo. Musgrave; Secretary, Wm. Maclier; Treasurer, J. D. McCord.
Hospital of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and Dispensary,	2949 North Front street, Philadelphia,	S. R. Knight, M. D., Superintendent.	President, Rev. Wm. B. Stevens; Secretary, J. A. Childs, D. D.; Treasurer, W. Frazier, Junior.
State Hospital for Women and Infants,	1718 Filbert street, Philadelphia,	Mrs. Bruse, Matron,	President, J. W. White, M. D.; Secretary, W. H. Staake; Treasurer, W. H. Ingham.
Willis' Hospital—Eye and Ear—and Dispensary,	Race street, west of Eighteenth, Philadelphia,	Joseph Pettitt, Steward,	President, Chas. H. Collis; Secretary, Chas. F. Miller.
Homeopathic Hospital and Dispensary,	1116 Cuthbert street, Philadelphia,	Dr. L. F. Smiley, Resident Physician.	President, Wm. C. Keehmle; Secretary, D. T. Pratt; Treasurer, John W. Sexton.
Gynecological Hospital and Infirmary for Diseases of Children,	1717 Poplar street, Philadelphia,	Mrs. H. T. Duensing, Matron,	President, Mrs. H. Howson; Secretary, Mrs. Wm. P. Troth; Treasurer, Dr. Theo. H. Sorfert.
St. Christopher's Hospital for Children, and Dispensary,	132 Diamond street, Philadelphia,	Wm. H. Bennett, M. D. Physician in charge.	President, J. Shipley Newlin; Secretary, James S. Whitney; Treasurer, Edward A. Silbey.
St. Mary's Hospital and Dispensary,	Frankford Road, above Palmer street, Philadelphia,	Sisters of St. Francis, Philadelphia.	President and Treasurer, Mother Mary Agnes; Secretary, Sister Mary Cleopha.
St. Joseph's Hospital and Dispensary,	Seventeenth and Girard avenue, Philadelphia,	Sisters of Charity of St. Joseph's, Philadelphia.	President, Rev. James F. Wood, D. D.; Treasurer, Charles A. Reppeler.
Jefferson College Hospital and Dispensary,	Sansom street, above Tenth, Philadelphia,	Dr. Wergman, Resident Physician.	President, F. M. Lewis; Secretary, Dr. F. W. Lewis; Treasurer, T. H. Bach.
Children's Hospital and Dispensary,	Twenty-second street, below Walnut, Philadelphia,	Thomas G. Rickets, Chairman Hospital Committee.	President of Commission, Board of Health, William H. Ford, M. D.
Municipal Hospital—Infectious diseases,	Twenty-first street and Lehigh avenue, Philadelphia,	James S. Haynes, Steward,	President, John D. Lankenau; Secretary, E. F. Moelling; Treasurer, C. Woessing.
German Hospital and Dispensary,	Girard and Corinthian avenues, Philadelphia,	William Salm, Steward,	President, John M. Ogden; Secretary, J. S. Price; Treasurer, J. C. Uhle.
Preston Retreat—lying-in,	Hamilton street, above Twentieth, Philadelphia,	Dr. William Goodell, Resident Physician.	President, Rebecca White; Secretary, E. F. Hallows; Treasurer, C. L. Felice.
Woman's Hospital and Dispensary,	North College avenue and Twenty-second street, Philadelphia,	Dr. Annie E. Bromall, Resident Physician.	President, Edward Hopper; Secretary, Alfred Jones; Treasurer, Joseph C. Turnpenny.
Orthopedic Hospital—deformities,	1701 Summer street, Philadelphia,	Anna Lukens, Matron,	President, Jas. E. Rhoads; Secretary, Thos. Stewardson, Jr.; Treasurer, N. Johnson.
Germentown Hospital and Dispensary,	Shoemaker lane, near Chew street, Philadelphia,	Dr. L. B. Hoff, Resident Physician.	

Jewish Hospital Association and Dispensary.	Olney Road, near York Road, Philadelphia.	A. Schaplinger, M. D., Resident Physician.	President, Wm. B. Hackenburger; Secretary, S. Pfeizer; Treasurer, M. B. Loeb.
Ear and Eye Institute of Philadelphia Dispensary.	Thirteenth and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia.	Dr. George Strawbridge,	President, Wm. F. Griffiths; Secretary, Thos. Wistar, M. D.; Treasurer, D. Scull, Jr.
Infirmary for Diseases of the Ear, and Dispensary.	43 South Seventeenth street, Philadelphia.	Dr. C. H. Burnett,	President, Dr. D. H. Agnew; Secretary and Treasurer, G. C. Purves.
Philadelphia Lying-in and Nurse Charity.	S. W. corner Eleventh and Cherry streets, Philadelphia.	B. C. Baner, Matron,	President, Eliwood Wilson; Secretary, Jno. T. Ward; Treasurer, Passmore Williamson.
Mission Hospital and Dispensary for Women and Children.	515 South Eighth street, Philadelphia.	Mary J. Green, M. D.,	President, James Long; Secretary, Wm. C. Baker; Treasurer, George Milliken.
Homoeopathic Hospital for Children, and Dispensary.	Eighth and Poplar streets, Philadelphia.	Dr. J. H. Reading, Resident,	President, E. Furley; Secretary, Dr. John E. James; Treasurer, Wm. Shoemaker.
Homoeopathic Hospital for Children, and Dispensary.	Forty-third and Oregon streets, West Philadelphia.	Claude R. Norton, Resident,	President, Mrs. Wm. H. Furness; Secretary, Helen Hinckley; Treasurer, E. Lewis.
Chestnut Hill Hospital—nervous diseases.	Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia.	Wm. H. Bennett, M. D., Physician in charge, (resident during summer,)	President, James S. Whitney; Secretary, J. Shipley Newlin; Treasurer, Edw. A. Sibley.
Christ Church Hospital—women.	Forty-eighth and Belmont avenue, West Philadelphia.	Wm. H. Bennett, M. D., Physician in charge, (resident during summer,)	President, Frederick R. Shelton; Secretary, Miss Edith Cash; Treasurer, Frank Hipple.
Children's Sea Shore House for Invalid Children.	Atlantic City, New Jersey,	Dr. N. R. Howard,	President, C. J. Hoffman; Secretary, Dr. H. Y. Evans; Treasurer, George Nugent.
Seaside House for Invalid Women,	Atlantic City, New Jersey,	Charles E. Sajous, M. D.,	President, Wm. P. Creason; Secretary, Wm. M. Runk; Treasurer, H. D. Sherred.
Charity Hospital and Dispensary,	1532 Hamilton street, Philadelphia,	Thomas S. Kirkbride, M. D.,	President, Wm. Biddle; Secretary, B. H. Shoemaker; Treasurer, John T. Lewis.
Howard Hospital and Dispensary,	1518 and 1520 Lombard street, Philadelphia,	John C. Hall, M. D.,	Treasurer, William Kinsey.
Obstetrical Department of Philadelphia Dispensary.	39 North Thirteenth street, Philadelphia.	A. A. McDonald, M. D.,	James S. Chambers, President Board Guardians of Poor.
Pennsylvania Hospital for Insane,	West Philadelphia,	John Curwen, M. D.,	President, Dr. J. L. Atlee; Secretary, D. W. Gross; Treasurer, John A. Weir.
Friends' Asylum for Insane,	Frankford, Philadelphia,	Joseph A. Reed, M. D.,	President, John Harper; Secretary and Treasurer, John A. Harp.
Blockley Almshouse Hospital for Insane,	West Philadelphia,	S. S. Schultz, M. D.,	President, A. F. Russel; Secretary, Thos. Chalfant; Treasurer, B. Gearhart.
State Lunatic Asylum,	Harrisburg, Pennsylvania,	D. D. Richardson, M. D.,	President, John F. Hartmanft.
Western Pennsylvania Hospital for Insane,	Dixmont, Pennsylvania,	Dr. Charles Carter,	President, Henry J. Morton; Secretary, Dr. Thos. Wistar; Treasurer, D. Scull, Jr.
State Hospital for Insane,	Danville, Pennsylvania,	Dr. William Notson,	President, John M. Ogden; Secretary, John Kestler, Jr.; Treasurer, Robert Lindsay.
State Hospital for Insane,	Warren, Pennsylvania,	Dr. D. M. Castle,	President, Robert Clark; Secretary, Charles H. Kingston; Treasurer, John (Asner).
State Hospital for Insane,	Norristown, Pennsylvania,	Dr. L. A. Duhning,	President, Dr. S. D. Gross; Secretary and Treasurer, H. A. Duhning.
Philadelphia Dispensary,	127 South Fifth street, Philadelphia,		
Northern Dispensary,	608 Fairmount avenue, Philadelphia,		
Southern Dispensary,	320 Bainbridge street, Philadelphia,		
Southern Homoeopathic Dispensary,	1314 Bainbridge street, Philadelphia,		
Dispensary for Skin Diseases,	216 South Eleventh street, Philadelphia,		

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES—Continued.

NAME OF INSTITUTIONS.	LOCATION.	OFFICERS IN CHARGE.	OFFICERS OF TRUSTEES OR MANAGERS.
Society for Employment of Poor—Dispensary Department.	718 Catharine street, Philadelphia,	George McFerrill,	President, L. H. Johnson; Secretary, Wm. K. Walton; Treasurer, Wistar Morris.
Southwark Church Dispensary,	1719 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, . .	Dr. Charles B. Ranck,	President, S. Davis Page; Secretary, Rev. Sam'l Durborrow; Treasurer, H. Edmonds.
Homoeopathic Dispensary,	491½ Germantown avenue, Philadelphia, . .	Sisters of Mercy,	J. H. Dickson, Secretary.
N. E. Homoeopathic Dispensary,	1520 North Fourth street, Philadelphia, . .	Sarah W. Taylor, Matron,	President, William Frew; Secretary, J. H. McClelland; Treasurer, G. W. Backofen.
Mercy Hospital,	Stevenson street, Pittsburgh,	Thomas Chess, Resident,	President, J. K. Morehead; Secretary, J. B. Sweltzer; Treasurer, John A. Harpet.
Homoeopathic Medical and Surgical Hospital, and Dispensary,	Second avenue, Pittsburgh,	Mary Louis Bergem, Mother,	President, Mary L. Bergem; Secretary, M. A. Endres; Treasurer, M. S. Farrell.
Western Pennsylvania Hospital—Twelfth Ward Department.	Twelfth ward, Pittsburgh,	A. Mechelburg, Resident,	President, Dr. L. Harris; Secretary, Chas. Wells; Treasurer, Charles Baer.
St. Francis Hospital,	Forty-fourth street, Pittsburgh,	Order of St. Francis,	President, Rev. George Bornemann.
Pittsburgh Free Dispensary,	265 Penn avenue, Pittsburgh,	John Smith, Steward,	President, Dr. Jos. Coblentz; Secretary, Dr. J. B. Brooke; Treasurer, P. M. Zeidler.
St. Joseph's Hospital,	Walnut street, above Twelfth, Reading, . .	Attending Physicians,	President, C. A. Miner; Secretary, G. R. Bodford; Treasurer, H. H. Barr.
Reading Dispensary,	618 Court street, Reading,	James Porter, Steward,	President, James McCormick; Secretary, A. B. Hamilton; Treasurer, J. W. Wier.
Wilkes-Barre Hospital,	Wilkes-Barre,	Dr. Henry P. Hay, Warden,	President, H. F. West.
Harrisburg Hospital,	Mulberry, near Front street, Harrisburg, . .	James O. Brown, Steward,	President, F. W. Gunster; Secretary, Jas. Ruthvan; Treasurer, E. C. Fuller.
Hospital of the Good Shepherd,	Rosemont, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, . .		
Lackawanna Hospital,	Scranton, Pennsylvania,		
Anthraxite Hospital—Injured persons of the anthracite coal region.	Ashland, Pennsylvania,		

APPENDIX.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS.

EASTERN STATE PENITENTIARY.

The Legislature, at its last session, appropriated the sum of \$40,925 to this institution for 1880, as follows, viz: Salaries of officers, \$38,925; repairs, \$1,500, and books and stationery for the library, \$500.

Receipts and Expenditures.

The receipts for the year 1879, were \$312,054 30; expenditures for same period, \$305,119 95; leaving a balance in favor of the institution or \$6,934 35.

Receipts.

From State Treasurer, for salaries,	\$38,231	25
State Treasurer, for repairs,	1,875	00
State Treasurer, for library,	625	00
State Treasurer, for discharged convicts,	3,225	00
State Treasurer, for extension of cells,	29,250	00
Sundry counties,	56,846	25
United States,	10,112	14
Convict deposits,	3,879	06
Cane-work, sales of goods,	5,886	51
Cordwaining,	69,914	99
Women's shoes,	10,796	23
Cigar-making,	23,279	85
Weaving,	11,193	02
Smith-work,	281	50
Stocking weaving,	3,600	72
Tailoring,	822	49
Wool picking,	473	28
Wood-work,	4,873	51
Labor of convicts,	36,196	66
Gain in manufacturing departments,	1,191	84
Total,	\$312,054	30

Expenditures.

For extension of cells,	\$29,568	44
Salaries,	40,387	24
Repairs,	1,887	23
Library,	220	67
Provisions,	44,296	05
Clothing,	12,713	11
Fuel,	7,188	90
Light,	6,556	37
Shoes for convicts,	2,561	25
Medical department,	2,824	36
Jobbing,	6,500	22
Horse expenses,	923	71
House and cell furniture,	1,116	94
Incidental expenses,	5,164	46
Manufacturing implements,	19	68
Wages,	6,436	47

Expenditures—Continued.

For Discharged convicts,	\$2,670	00
Cane-work material,	5,002	45
Cordwaining material,	63,455	92
Women's shoes material,	13,290	18
Cigar-making,	23,951	90
Weaving,	11,785	22
Smith-work,	206	03
Stocking-weaving,	2,685	56
Tailoring,	687	82
Wool-picking,	594	89
Wood-work,	4,335	31
Tinsmithing,	189	98
Over-work, (prisoners' orders,)	8,399	59
Total expenditure,	\$305,119	95
Balance,	6,934	35
	\$312,054	30

The average daily number in this penitentiary for 1879 was 1,075.

The annual cost of maintenance per capita, including salaries, was \$128 51.

The weekly cost per capita was \$2 47.

WESTERN STATE PENITENTIARY.

The Legislature at its last session appropriated the sum of \$256,500 to this institution for 1880, as follows, viz: Salaries of officers, \$35,000; books and stationery for prisoners, \$500; for the payment of bonds, and interest on the same, \$21,000; and for buildings, \$200,000. The Legislature at its previous session granted \$100,000 for buildings.

Receipts and Expenditures.

The receipts for the year 1879 were \$125,997 39; expenditures for same period, \$113,631 47; leaving a balance in favor of the institution of \$12,365 92.

Receipts.

From State Treasurer for salaries,	\$43,750	00
State Treasurer for library,	500	00
State Treasurer for discharged convicts,	3,030	00
Convict labor, with profits,	4,324	32
Contract labor,	55,462	45
United States,	3,751	75
Steam power and rent,	2,240	00
Sales of gas, tar, etc.,	2,006	43
Sundry counties,	10,982	44
Total,	\$125,997	39

In addition to the above, warrants from the State for \$100,000 were received for the new buildings; and, also, warrants for \$21,000, with which to pay the House of Refuge bonds.

Expenditures.

For Salaries,	\$35,000	00
Provision,	40,412	81
Clothing and shoes,	9,872	36
Beds and bedding,	1,504	94
Fuel,	6,135	72
Medical department,	1,187	49
Furniture,	137	50
Tools and utensils,	127	87
Water rent,	1,140	00
Repairs,	1,816	17
Wages,	12,172	83
Printing, insurance, etc.,	3,619	74
Profit and loss,	47	65
Cooking kettles, etc.,	456	39
Total expenditures,	\$113,631	47
Balance,	12,365	92
	\$125,997	39

In addition to the above, there was expended for alterations of cells and buildings, for temporary prison, addition to shops, etc.,	\$46,907	51
Lots which had to be purchased to secure vacation, including attorneys' fees and court charges,	28,698	31
Excavation and stone work, on north wing, on account,	36,958	00
Interest, architect's services and expenses,	4,741	07
Total,	\$117,304	89

The average daily number in this penitentiary for 1879 was 784.1.

The annual cost of maintenance per capita, including salaries, was \$144 94.

The weekly cost per capita was \$2 79.

STATE LUNATIC HOSPITAL, HARRISBURG.

The Legislature, at its last session, appropriated the sum of \$25,000 to this institution for 1880, as follows, viz: Maintenance, \$25,000.

Receipts and Expenditures.

The receipts for the year 1880, were \$125,437 59, including a balance from former year of \$22,730 02; expenditures for same period, \$107,368 79; leaving a balance in favor of the institution of \$18,068 80.

Receipts.

Cash on hand, October 1, 1879,			\$22,730	02
State appropriation,	\$25,000	00		
Indigent patients,	38,944	89		
Private patients,	39,044	95		
Farm products,	1,004	68		
Other sources,	713	05		
Receipts,			102,707	57
Total,			\$125,437	59

Expenditures.

Salaries, wages, and labor,	\$26,931	29		
Provisions and supplies,	33,539	62		
Fuel and light,	10,370	09		
Clothing, furniture, and bedding,	14,491	26		
Medicine,	773	35		
Ordinary repairs,	5,215	77		
Traveling expenses,	195	38		
Other expenses,	6,215	61		
Current expenditure,	\$97,732	37		
Buildings and improvements,	9,636	42		
Total expenditure,			\$107,368	79
Cash on hand, September 30, 1880,			18,068	80
			\$125,437	59

The average daily number in this hospital was 418.5.

The annual cost of maintenance per capita was \$233 53.

The weekly cost per capita was \$4 49.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL, DIXMONT.

The Legislature, at its last session, did not make any appropriation to this institution for 1879 and 1880.

Receipts and Expenditures.

The receipts for the year 1880 were \$160,683 76, including the sum of \$25,000 State appropriation, balances for the years 1877, 1878; expenditures for 1880 were \$164,116 52.

Receipts.

From annual appropriation, balance for 1877,	\$15,000	00		
Annual appropriation, balance for 1878,	10,000	00		
Indigent patients,	79,045	32		
Private patients,	26,208	44		
Loans,	30,000	00		
Other sources,	430	00		
Total receipts,			\$160,683	76

Expenditures.

Salaries, wages, and labor,	\$39,441	66		
Provisions and supplies,	42,493	60		
Fuel and light,	6,322	63		
Clothing and shoes,	15,745	40		
Furniture, beds, and bedding,	5,831	96		
Medicine,	1,966	21		
Ordinary repairs,	2,851	53		
Traveling expenses,	803	08		
Other expenses,	14,688	53		
Current expenditure,	\$130,144	60		
Loans paid,	30,000	00		
Outstanding warrants, etc.,	3,971	92		
Total expenditure,			\$164,116	52

The average daily number in this hospital was 575.

The annual cost of maintenance per capita was \$226 34.

The weekly cost per capita was \$4 35.

STATE HOSPITAL, DANVILLE.

The Legislature, at its last session, appropriated the sum of \$26,000 to this institution for 1880, as follows, viz: Maintenance, \$25,000, and insurance, \$1,000.

Receipts and Expenditures.

The receipts for the year 1880, were \$89,273 86, including a balance from former year of \$482 35; expenditures for the same period, \$89,339 43.

Receipts.

Cash on hand October 1, 1879,			\$482	35
State appropriation,	\$10,000	00		
Indigent patients,	65,755	47		
Private patients,	9,765	40		
Farm produce,	3,270	64		
Receipts,			88,791	51
Total,			\$89,273	86

Expenditures.

Salaries, wages, and labor,	\$26,496	75		
Provisions and supplies,	29,495	93		
Fuel and light,	11,529	84		
Clothing and shoes,	4,016	12		
Furniture, bedding, etc.,	3,098	50		
Medicine,	1,257	34		
Ordinary repairs,	1,733	39		
Travelling expenses,	1,515	37		
Other expenses,	10,196	19		
Current expenditure,			\$89,339	43

The average daily number in this hospital was 449.1.

The annual cost of maintenance per capita was \$198 93.

The weekly cost per capita was \$3 82.

State Hospital, Norristown.

The Legislature, at its last session, appropriated the sum of \$53,000 for the year 1880, as follows: Maintenance, \$20,000; furnishing, insuring, and equipping, \$33,000.

Receipts and Expenditures.

This hospital was opened July 12, 1880, and the receipts from this time until September 30, 1880, were \$31,742 05. Expenditures for the same period, \$53,095 66.

Receipts.

From State appropriation,	\$30,000	00		
Indigent patients,	449	60		
Private patients,	1,270	65		
Other sources,	21	80		
Total receipts,			\$31,742	05

Expenditures.

Salaries, wages, and labor,	\$7,233	21		
Provisions and supplies,	9,234	72		
Fuel and light,	463	53		
Clothing and shoes,	1,672	28		
Furniture, bedding, etc.,	30,057	93		
Medicine,	396	71		
Ordinary repairs,	259	45		
Traveling expenses,	634	67		
Other expenses,	1,476	32		
Miscellaneous expenses,	1,667	04		
Total expenditures,			\$53,095	66

In the above expenditures, there remained to be paid September 30, 1880, \$25,236 82.

The cost per capita in this hospital is purposely omitted. The time (July 12 to September 30) is considered too short to make any practical deduction therefrom.

TRAINING SCHOOL FOR FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN.

The Legislature, at its last session, appropriated the sum of \$40,000 for the maintenance and training of 200 feeble-minded children of the Commonwealth, during the year ending June 1, 1881.

Receipts and Expenditures.

The receipts for the year were \$113,052 81, including a balance from former year of \$93 24; expenditures for same period, \$113,031 49; leaving a balance in favor of the institution of \$21 32.

Receipts.

Cash on hand, October 1, 1879,			\$93	24
Pennsylvania State pupils,	\$56,067	80		
Pennsylvania soldiers' orphans,	44	23		
City of Philadelphia pupils,	3,600	00		
New Jersey State pupils,	12,453	95		
Private pupils,	17,235	99		
Free fund,	1,182	31		
Delaware county fund,	100	00		
Sharpless legacy,	1,757	88		
Provident Life and Trust Company,	2,349	41		
Asylum fund,	125	00		
Donations,	40	00		
Interest on warrants,	3	00		
Bond and mortgage,	8,000	00		
Notes discounted,	10,000	00		
Receipts,			\$112,959	57
Total,			\$113,052	81

Expenditures.

Salaries and wages,	\$19,932	85		
Household expenses,	51,999	04		
Construction,	7,525	40		
Sharpless legacy,	1,893	22		
Insurance,	1,616	73		
Notes,	16,000	00		
Land purchase,	4,064	25		
United States bonds,	10,000	00		
Total expenditures,			\$113,031	49
Cash on hand, September 30, 1890,			21	32
			\$113,052	81

The average daily number in this institution was 320.

The annual cost of maintenance per capita was \$174 91.

The weekly cost per capita was \$3 36.

INSTITUTION FOR DEAF AND DUMB, PHILADELPHIA.

The Legislature at its last session did not make any appropriation to this institution for 1879 and 1880.

Receipts and Expenditures.

The receipts for the year 1880 were \$130,546 45, including balance from former year of \$15,173 29; expenditures for same period, \$124,836 02, leaving a balance in favor of the institution of \$5,710 43.

Receipts.

Cash on hand October 1, 1879,			\$15,173	29
State of Pennsylvania for indigent pupils,	\$47,054	75		
State of New Jersey for indigent pupils,	7,040	84		
State of Delaware for indigent pupils,	405	00		
Guardians of poor, city of Philadelphia,	540	00		
John Wright scholarship fund,	240	00		
Crozier scholarship fund,	400	00		
John Farnum scholarship fund,	447	50		
Interest, contributions, and life subscriptions,	6,666	04		
Jones' estate,	1,650	09		
Parents and guardians for transportation,	532	65		
Pay pupils,	1,857	28		
Loans,	32,000	00		
Bonds and mortgages,	16,000	00		
Sale of old materials,	124	40		
Legacy of Eliza Harland, deceased,	414	61		
Receipts,			115,373	16
Total,			\$130,546	45

Expenditures.

Family expenses, provisions, etc.,	\$27,818	03		
Material for clothing, shoes, furniture, etc.,	7,186	49		
Salaries,	30,724	21		
Wages and labor,	6,379	83		
Ordinary repairs,	3,108	09		
Steam heating and ventilation, (balance,)	8,838	51		
Incidentals, including transportation of pupils,	943	53		
Loans,	39,000	00		
Interest on loans,	896	06		
Taxes, etc., on property, 4112 Spruce street,	411	27		
Inspection and insurance on boilers,	30	00		
Total expenditure,			\$124,836	02
Cash on hand September 30, 1880,			5,710	43
			\$130,546	45

The average daily number in this institution was 315.

The annual cost of maintenance per capita was \$271 17.

The weekly cost per capita was \$5 21.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA INSTITUTION FOR DEAF AND DUMB.

The Legislature, at its last session, appropriated for the year 1880, the sum of \$22,950 for the maintenance and education of 90 State pupils for the year ending July 1, 1881; and for additional furniture and repairs, \$800.

Receipts and Expenditures.

The receipts for the year 1880 were \$63,965 37 including a balance from former year of \$206 22; expenditures for same period, \$46,946 72; leaving a balance in favor of the institution of \$17,018 65.

Receipts.

Cash on hand October 1, 1879,			\$206	22
State appropriation,	\$35,940	00		
Farm produce and pasture,	183	65		
Pay pupils,	807	30		
Rent of Wilkinsburg property,	200	00		
Pupils, for stationery, car fare, etc.,	302	58		
All other sources,	325	62		
Loans,	26,000	00		
Receipts,			63,759	15
Total,			\$63,965	37

Expenditures.

Salaries,	\$5,166	00		
Wages and labor,	1,272	97		
Family expenses, provisions, etc.,	5,695	48		
Rent,	800	00		
Transportation and traveling,	117	59		
Repairs,	885	62		
Furniture, bedding, and dry goods,	544	17		
Loans,	30,500	00		
Medicine and attendance,	621	68		
Fuel and light,	290	59		
Stationery and printing,	276	61		
Other expenses,	776	01		
Total expenditure,			\$46,946	72
Cash on hand September 30, 1880,			17,018	65
			\$63,965	37

The average daily number in this institution was 91. The annual cost of maintenance per capita was \$195 27.

The weekly cost per capita was \$4 65.

INSTITUTION FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF THE BLIND, PHILADELPHIA.

The State grant to this institution, for the year 1880, was \$43,500, for the maintenance and instruction of 145 pupils.

Receipts and Expenditures.

The receipts for the year 1880 were \$77,854 17, including a balance from former year of \$4,525 95; expenditures for the same period \$64,917 67; leaving a balance in favor of the institution of \$12,936 50.

Receipts.

Cash on hand October 1, 1879,			\$4,525	95
Sales of merchandise,	\$3,094	08		
Wednesday exhibitions,	472	50		
Income from Birch legacy,	5,017	00		
General income,	225	12		
Miscellaneous receipts,	50	60		
Private pupils,	650	00		
Pennsylvania State pupils,	54,375	00		
New Jersey State pupils,	2,686	75		
Delaware State pupils,	274	10		
Legacies,	483	07		
A. C. Harrison, premium fund,	1,000	00		
Receipts,			73,328	22
Total,			\$77,854	17

Expenditures.

Household,	\$40,759	95		
Manufactures,	10,688	25		
Instruction,	10,268	00		
Outfits to graduates,	1,082	00		
Miscellaneous,	764	50		
Interest on temporary loans,	144	17		
Invested A. C. Harrison's fund,	1,000	00		
Income, A. C. Harrison's fund,	25	00		
Tax on mortgages,	190	80		
Total expenditures,			\$84,917	67
Balance, September 30, 1880,			12,936	50
			\$77,854	17

The average daily number in this institution was 201.

The annual cost of maintenance per capita was \$299 21.

The weekly cost per capita was \$5 75.

PENNSYLVANIA WORKING HOME FOR BLIND MEN, PHILADELPHIA.

The Legislature, at its last session, appropriated to this institution, for the maintenance and instruction of 20 indigent blind adults, the sum of \$5,000, and for the year beginning June 1, 1880.

Receipts and Expenditures.

The receipts for the year ending September 30, 1880, were \$43,858 39; expenditures for the same period, \$41,666 07; leaving a balance in favor of the institution of \$2,192 32.

Receipts.

From State appropriation,	\$,5000	00
Sales of merchandise,	19,368	88
Individuals,	19,489	51
Total receipts,	\$43,858	39

Expenditures.

Loans, with interest,	\$14,437	69		
Salaries, wages, and labor,	6,227	00		
Provision and supplies,	4,928	64		
Clothing, furniture, and bedding,	44	53		
Material for work-shops and cartage,	15,678	21		
Horse, wagon, and harness,	355	00		
Total expenditures,			\$41,666	07
Cash on hand, September 30, 1880,			2,192	32
			\$43,858	39

The average daily number in this institution was 51.

The annual cost of maintenance per capita was \$228 03.

The weekly cost per capita was \$4 38.

HOUSE OF REFUGE, PHILADELPHIA.

The Legislature, at its last session, appropriated the sum of \$42,500 for the support of the institution during 1880.

Receipts and Expenditures.

The receipts for the year 1880 were \$177,488 94, including a balance from former year of \$982 70; expenditures for the same period, \$176,098 75, leaving a balance in favor of the institution of \$1,390 19.

Receipts.

Cash on hand October 1, 1879,			\$982	70
State appropriation,	\$49,875	00		
City of Philadelphia,	53,125	00		
Labor of inmates,	16,777	04		
Membership, old material, and gas consumed by contractors,	1,329	20		
Temporary loans for maintenance,	55,900	00		
Receipts,			176,506	24
Total,			\$177,488	94

Expenditures.

Salaries, wages, and labor,	\$36,437	81		
Provisions and supplies,	26,812	89		
Clothing, including shoes,	10,255	65		
Fuel and light,	6,884	86		
Medicine and medical supplies,	365	79		
Furniture, beds, and bedding,	2,490	34		
Transportation and traveling expenses,	142	05		
Ordinary repairs,	5,578	73		
All other expenses,	11,941	76		
Temporary loans for maintenance,	73,300	00		
Interest on maintenance loans,	1,888	87		
Total expenditure,			\$176,098	75
Cash on hand September 30, 1880,			1,390	19
			\$177,488	94

Liabilities.

Money borrowed and not repaid in the erection of buildings for white girls,	\$20,000	00		
Interest on same, June 15 to October 1, 1880,	291	65		
Temporary loans for maintenance unpaid,	9,600	00		
Total,			\$29,891	65

The average daily number in this institution was 521.

The annual cost of maintenance *per capita* was \$193 68.

The weekly cost *per capita* was \$3 72.

PENNSYLVANIA REFORM SCHOOL, MORGANZA.

The Legislature, at its last session, appropriated for 1879 and 1880, the sum of \$39,200, for the payment of the salaries of officers and employes; and the further sum of \$96,534 96, for the payment of permanent improvements, interest on bonded debt, interest on temporary loans and bonded debt, falling due in 1880.

Receipts and Expenditures.

The receipts for the year were \$287,466 35, including a balance from former year of \$5,934 27; expenditures for the same period, \$278,949 87; leaving a balance in favor of the institution of \$8,516 48.

Receipts.

Cash on hand October 1, 1879,			\$5,934	27
State appropriation,	\$152,664	72		
Sundry counties for maintenance,	31,031	90		
Farm products,	485	28		
Railway over-charges,	350	20		
Temporay loans,	90,000	00		
Western Penitentiary,	7,000	00		
Receipts,			281,532	08
Total,			\$287,466	35

Expenditures.

Maintenance,	\$32,589	74		
Salaries of officers and employes,	18,152	47		
Interest, bonded debt, improvements, farm expenses, etc.,	228,207	66		
Total expenditure,			\$278,949	87
Cash on hand September 30, 1880,			8,516	48
			\$287,466	35

The average daily number in this institution was 322.5.

The annual cost of maintenance per capita was \$157 34.

The weekly cost per capita was \$3 03.

Statement of the Assets and Liabilities.

Assets.

Real estate, at Morganza, 503 acres,	\$88,621	20		
Buildings and improvements,	464,825	85		
Balance of appropriation uncollected,	110,000	00		
Accounts due the school,	2,850	38		
Cash in hands of treasurer,	8,516	48		
Total,			\$674,813	91

Liabilities.

Mortgage debt,	\$50,000	00		
Bonded debt,	51,000	00		
Bills payable, (time warrants,)	65,000	00		
Total,			\$166,000	00
Assets over liabilities,			\$508,813	91

September 30, 1880.

NORRISTOWN HOSPITAL COMMISSION.

PHILADELPHIA, November 29, 1880.

HONORABLE MAHLON H. DICKINSON, *President Board of Public Charities :*

DEAR SIR: The labors of the commission having been brought to a close, the undersigned deem it advisable to make you, for information, the following supplementary report, in detail:

Financial Statement,

*Exhibiting the receipts and expenditures of the commission.**Receipts.*

From Commonwealth, per act May 5, 1876,	\$25,000	00		
Commonwealth, per act April 20, 1877,	575,000	00		
Rents, sale of materials, etc.,	1,449	00		
Total receipts,			\$601,449	00

Expenditures.

<i>Land:</i>					
Cost of land,	\$58,179 99				
Legal expenses, making title,	353 86				
	<u>\$58,533 85</u>				
Less dower mortgage, unpaid,	2,100 00				
		\$56,433	85		
<i>Construction:</i>					
Buildings proper,	\$419,385 51				
Lithogen pavement,	3,210 87				
Iron railings on corridors,	1,160 60				
Lightning rods,	885 25				
Gas pipes, outside of buildings,	2,023 20				
Sewerage,	8,202 27				
Plumbing, heating, boilers, laundry, apparatus, shafting-engines, fire-pumps, etc., steam-heating apparatus, with pipes, cooking apparatus, and kitchen furniture, as per contract,	68,895 39				
Steam-pipe covering,	2,000 00				
Engineering and superintendence,	17,500 00				
Survey of land when first purchased,	269 80				
		523,482	89		
<i>Contingent expenses:</i>					
Competitive plans and expenses,	\$1,718 42				
Advertising and printing,	1,308 53				
Traveling expenses of commission,	1,420 83				
Office expenses, books, postages, stationery, rent, fuel,	737 64				
Secretary's services,	2,715 00				
Interest and insurance,	945 08				
Legal expenses,	500 00				
Incidental expenses,	1,144 77				
Coal for boilers, testing heating-apparatus,	1,226 15				
		11,716	42		
Aggregate of expenditures,				\$591,633	16
Balance unexpended,				9,815	84
				<u>\$601,449</u>	<u>00</u>

Respectfully submitted,

JOSEPH PATTERSON,
*President.*WILLIAM H. MILLER,
*Chairman of Building Committee.*H. M. HOWE,
Treasurer.

OFFICE OF ANTHRACITE HOSPITAL COMMISSION,
ASHLAND, PENNSYLVANIA, *January 1, 1881.*

To the Board of Public Charities:

As required per act of June 11, 1879, section seven, the hospital commission beg leave to report the following financial statement:

<i>Receipts.</i>		
Amount received from the State Treasurer to date, January 1, 1881, . .	\$46,384	86
<i>Expenditures.</i>		
Sewerage, drain-pipe, etc., with laying,	\$456	62
Professional services of architects, engineers, etc.,	2,533	33
Traveling expenses of commission,	1,235	50
Postage, telegrams, express charges,	73	00
Secretary's salary,	1,914	98
Incidental expenses, rent of office, fuel, books, etc.,	735	42
Legal expenses,	371	00
Drafts issued to contractor,	38,295	92
Total expenditure to January 1, 1881,	\$45,615	77

D. A. BECKLEY,
Chairman of Commission.

STATEMENT of amount expended for maintenance of County

PRISONS, &c.	Maintenance.	Salaries, wages, &c.	Fuel and light.	Clothing, &c.
1 Adams county prison,	\$1,462 95	\$159 00	†\$905 00	\$75 00
2 Allegheny county prison,	2,881 12	4,420 00	1,408 80	351 02
3 Allegheny county work-house,	15,861 62	21,164 67	4,719 88	3,609 82
4 Armstrong county prison, ‡	1,917 70	889 00	417 00	133 98
5 Beaver county prison,	1,726 75	250 00	216 00	11 80
6 Bedford county prison,	638 80	180 00	22 00	90 78
7 Berks county prison,	7,646 30	4,220 85	784 01	125 40
8 Blair county prison,	2,839 58	585 00	664 52	181 88
9 Bradford county prison,	2,622 60	731 00	180 00	225 00
10 Bucks county prison,	2,822 83	731 00	606 72	1,086 64
11 Butler county prison,	1,214 92	300 00	81 50	685 70
12 Cambria county prison,	1,489 73	245 00	25 00	172 91
13 Cameron county prison,	229 95	229 95	250 00	9 50
14 Carbon county prison,	857 41	228 95	250 00	38 10
15 Centre county prison,	1,119 00	561 85	561 85	232 60
16 Chester county prison,	2,087 80	4,261 99	1,080 25	6,289 88
17 Clarion county prison, ‡	1,596 70	100 00	150 00	245 45
18 Clearfield county prison,	1,198 88	100 00	370 48	198 44
19 Clinton county prison,	925 00	216 13	379 50	32 98
20 Columbia county prison,	535 28	220 20	143 39	68 84
21 Crawford county prison,	2,383 38	540 00	482 87	434 49
22 Cumberland county prison,	5,003 50	500 00	618 07	1,583 27
23 Dauphin county prison,	6,375 08	1,979 41	685 59	332 18
24 Delaware county prison,	5,001 83	2,758 31	185 80	55 97
25 Elk county prison,	800 74	514 00	100 00	403 27
26 Erie county prison,	2,874 57	325 60	248 17	25 49
27 Fayette county prison,	1,380 00	219 04	181 60	40 00
28 Forest county prison,	110 50	500 00	280 20	384 90
29 Franklin county prison,	2,074 80	100 00	40 00	46 00
30 Fulton county prison,	142 31	320 00	189 00	48 00
31 Greene county prison,	175 00	50 00	†45 87	8 28
32 Huntingdon county prison,	1,748 35	64 03	42 48	93 71
33 Indiana county prison,	602 20	5,149 50	289 83	26 61
34 Jefferson county prison,	509 10	7,476 43	1,294 20	579 85
35 Juniata county prison,	645 84	231 65	351 85	11 92
36 Lackawanna county prison,	2,053 71	232 75	351 85	650 00
37 Lancaster county prison,	3,219 57	2,103 00	900 00	674 00
38 Lawrence county prison,	960 00	4,573 82	1,045 54	609 11
39 Lebanon county prison,	2,550 80	200 00	681 27	90 00
40 Lehigh county prison,	3,879 30	350 00	350 00	200 00
41 Luzerne county prison,	3,154 75	277 55	277 55	45 82
42 Lycoming county prison,	3,216 85	20 00	75 00	7 00
43 McKean county prison,	2,500 00	4,620 00	989 70	610 24
44 Mercer county prison,	* 2,281 90	80 00	80 00	20 00
45 Mifflin county prison,	1,569 34	3,088 28	983 57	387 84
46 Monroe county prison,	277 08	1,708 00	975 89	156 34
47 Montgomery county prison,	1,930 61	175 00	33 25	2 52
48 Montour county prison,	421 20	31,140 00	5,811 41	7,046 29
49 Northampton county prison,	3,783 35	46,677 00	10,499 71	4,366 40
50 Northumberland county prison,	1,990 68	191 76	76 75	5 00
51 Perry county prison,	577 00	3,796 98	289 04	1,429 53
52 Philadelphia county prison,	45,807 28	6 35	20 00	1 50
53 Philadelphia co. house of correction,	53,499 07	123 00	20 00	125 00
54 Pike county prison,	175 85	99 00	99 00	113 25
55 Potter county prison,	207 76	15 00	2 25	7 99
56 Schuylkill county prison,	5,121 35	220 60	484 75	5 00
57 Snyder county prison,	649 50	442 75	339 70	381 45
58 Somerset county prison,	1,253 05	36 50	75 00	15 00
59 Sullivan county prison,	60 64	108 00	300 00	500 00
60 Susquehanna county prison,	1,513 87	439 58	45 59	32 34
61 Tioga county prison,	751 48	4,003 65	962 73	863 30
62 Union county prison,	175 00			
63 Venango county prison,	1,835 60			
64 Warren county prison,	127 45			
65 Washington county prison,	2,105 90			
66 Wayne county prison,	835 30			
67 Westmoreland county prison,	1,330 00			
68 Wyoming county prison,	439 58			
69 York county prison,	4,003 65			
Total,	\$246,912 52	\$153,244 82	\$13,821 16	\$36,840 07

* Includes salaries.

† Estimated amount.

‡ In Armstrong and Clarion counties, in consequence of the failure of the persons whose duty it is to make financial returns to this Board, to comply with the requirements of the law, we are compelled to insert the financial returns for the year 1879. These returns are only approximations of the actual cost of maintaining the prisons in these counties for 1880, and are not to be relied on.

Jails &c., for the year 1880, and for what purposes expended.

Repairs.	Transporta- tion.	Other ex- penses.	Total ex- penses.	Receipts.	Net cost.	No.
\$25 00	\$274 31		\$2,282 26		\$2,282 26	1
1,138 30	327 68	283 41	11,484 88		11,484 88	2
12,784 85	3,145 05	4,643 27	69,998 54	\$58,768 81	11,229 73	3
200 00	463 24	173 45	3,694 37		3,694 37	4
111 90	324 00	269 85	2,909 10		2,909 10	5
44 89	57 60	60 40	1,104 42		1,104 42	6
454 94	19 70	19,311 85	32,533 05	23,728 81	8,804 24	7
284 18	148 20	39 10	4,211 41		4,211 41	8
75 00	328 45	50 00	4,027 05		4,027 05	9
708 45	125 00		6,061 64		6,061 64	10
	122 57		2,404 69		2,404 69	11
	52 64		1,908 28		1,908 28	12
244 29			509 74		509 74	13
300 00	79 37		1,746 83		1,746 83	14
416 50	40 00	71 86	2,491 31		2,491 31	15
		1,443 67	15,092 47	9,300 28	5,792 19	16
500 00	268 85	498 43	3,362 43		3,362 43	17
1,377 28	186 24	109 90	3,541 20		3,541 20	18
26 80	200 00		1,780 41		1,780 41	19
401 95	178 40		1,608 06		1,608 06	20
			3,356 23		3,356 23	21
541 03	249 95	209 70	7,556 74		7,556 74	22
440 72		328 50	11,397 57		11,397 57	23
45 91		4,904 90	13,328 93	5,449 41	7,779 52	24
20 25			1,490 96		1,490 96	25
350 99	379 62		4,582 22		4,582 22	26
426 12	177 85		2,410 10		2,410 10	27
26 17		20 00	196 67		196 67	28
188 00	208 10	48 55	4,614 55		4,614 55	29
			242 31		242 31	30
12 50	71 75	26 50	691 75		691 75	31
22 20	210 00	234 24	2,504 79		2,504 79	32
6 90	74 88	15 00	792 85		792 85	33
22 43	27 20	28 30	718 31		718 31	34
184 51	90 88	54 80	1,176 25		1,176 25	35
35 08	282 05	561 29	8,397 77	90 25	8,307 52	36
627 51		1,365 03	19,562 59	1,370 85	18,191 74	37
116 11			1,258 68		1,258 68	38
149 90	142 90	607 14	5,684 44		5,684 44	39
208 98	35 00		7,295 23	1,462 97	5,832 26	40
604 08		271 28	10,258 03	227 28	10,030 75	41
894 46	765 15	587 65	6,525 38		6,525 38	42
150 00	800 00		5,350 00		5,350 00	43
		2,078 94	4,638 39		4,638 39	44
129 56		105 60	2,284 52		2,284 52	45
	99 20	7 50	465 76		465 76	46
82 51	20 75	1,551 58	9,805 39	1,749 28	8,056 11	47
4,063 87	150 00	15 00	1,150 07		1,150 07	48
189 49		526 22	8,913 76	1,500 00	7,413 76	49
46 54		2,318 18	7,195 08	3,536 36	3,658 70	50
5 95	48 50		842 22		842 22	51
7,298 28	100 00	11,538 94	108,742 20	13,850 00	94,892 20	52
750 00	2,775 46	30,800 46	149,068 10	130,366 68	18,701 42	53
		8 00	203 85		203 85	54
6 15	146 37		653 27		653 27	55
346 30		12,447 01	23,430 21	12,746 83	10,683 38	56
11 93		96 00	785 28		785 28	57
20 00	219 50		1,637 55		1,637 55	58
	120 70	28 32	332 66		332 66	59
126 56	442 27		2,294 95		2,294 95	60
	300 00		1,059 47		1,059 47	61
120 00			317 25		317 25	62
237 01	107 10	124 96	3,441 47		3,441 47	63
100 00	62 50	13 00	357 95		357 95	64
299 10	198 47	145 45	3,808 09		3,808 09	65
920 00	200 00	138 45	2,287 75		2,287 75	66
	464 99		2,702 99		2,702 99	67
16 90			534 41		534 41	68
194 61	720 00	481 64	7,475 93		7,475 93	69
\$36,398 65	\$16,055 59	\$66,170 18	\$336,487 99	\$261,147 81	\$372,290 18	

STATEMENT exhibiting amount expended for support

ALMS-HOUSE DISTRICTS.	Mainte- nance.	Salaries, wages, etc.	Fuel and light.	Clothing and bedding.	Hospitals for insane.
1 Adams county alms-house,	\$1,218 95	\$1,820 91	\$1,100 00	\$334 35	
2 Allegheny county Home,	8,118 44	4,579 36	1,126 68	2,662 22	\$16,335 00
3 Allegheny City poor-house,	11,723 11	7,780 34	2,611 48	1,538 31	8,961 59
4 Allegheny county—city farm, Pittsburgh*	12,290 49	10,998 77	2,290 33	3,3 23	16,511 04
5 Beaver county alms-house,	1,250 50	1,632 50	230 25	4 00	2,018 80
6 Bedford county alms-house,	2,029 50	1,964 73	598 48	783 58	65 65
7 Berks county alms-house,	22,351 12	6,824 20	2,042 07	3,568 78	150 96
8 Blair county alms-house,	3,070 77	1,295 00	227 60	1,512 22	225 55
9 Bucks county alms-house,	7,529 46	4,207 50	1,651 25	1,575 32	125 25
10 Cambria county alms-house,	2,078 03	1,240 50	247 12	234 43	2,654 64
11 Carbon co.—Middle Coal Field poor-house	5,813 27	4,196 17	1,092 69	2,062 68	187 70
12 Chester county alms-house,	8,147 88	4,004 98	1,097 27	2,073 40	8,911 08
13 Clinton county—Lock Haven poor-house,	319 67	630 50	104 20	31 75	781 10
14 Columbia county—Bloom poor-house,	672 30	887 50	47 49	331 15	320 00
15 Columbia county—Centralia poor-house,	1,995 50	1,210 00	138 50	298 50	550 00
16 Crawford county alms-house,	2,132 59	2,108 00	513 56	1,102 94	4,905 07
17 Cumberland county alms-house,	1,196 36	2,359 00	1,290 06	4,004 21	228 42
18 Dauphin county alms-house,	8,932 16	8,791 32	1,510 12	1,565 59	925 64
19 Delaware county alms-house,	4,422 63	2,643 58	1,114 42	1 64	986 34
20 Erie county alms-house,	6,652 90	5,564 66	1,282 28	1,690 02	3,283 91
21 Fayette county alms-house,	7,615 78	2,368 33	290 40	2,561 12	
22 Franklin county alms-house,	3,514 52	1,926 60	529 14	989 94	247 68
23 Greene county alms-house,	1,911 27	717 44	204 11	769 85	621 23
24 Huntingdon county alms-house,	6 8 16	1,778 38	35 25	224 61	108 00
25 Lackawanna county—Blakely poor-house	241 58	1272 00		6 75	1,373 33
26 Lackawanna county—Carbondale City poor-house,	480 00	800 00	40 50	75 80	2,038 00
27 Lackawanna co.—Scranton poor-house,	5,910 24	4,744 65	360 59	185 99	3,152 80
28 Lackawanna co.—N. Luzerne poor-house	625 00	670 00	50 00	150 00	
29 Lackawanna co.—Ransom poor-house,	3,000 00	2,120 19	180 00	670 80	1,924 20
30 Lancaster county alms-house,	20,000 27	4,066 84	3,644 67	3,099 48	
31 Lawrence co.—New Castle poor-house, †	501 71	387 20	39 50	122 40	418 10
32 Lebanon county alms-house,	2,823 67	1,455 50	737 52	1,880 76	351 30
33 Lehigh county alms-house,	6,934 09	3,133 14	1,089 55	2,038 69	
34 Luzerne county—Central poor-house,	1,307 07	2,107 00	26 50	322 63	11,054 76
35 Lycoming county—Williamsport city poor-house,	1,392 02	1,147 00	35 00	31 49	1,384 02
36 Mercer county alms-house,	2,536 82	1,989 33	240 00	591 86	1,045 47
37 Mifflin county alms-house,	840 45	3,336 68	130 29	914 01	613 68
38 Montgomery county alms-house,	4,973 80	3,890 30	1,560 17	1,707 73	480 90
39 Montour county—Danville and Mahoning poor-house,	470 42	1,240 32	122 35	97 78	875 50
40 Montour county—Valley Township poor-house,	364 11	75 00		39 38	
41 Northampton county alms-house,	5,588 11	3,357 31	1,417 20	1,548 67	166 60
42 Northumberland county—Coal Township poor-house,	2,228 52	1,833 97	380 00	294 40	87 15
43 Perry county alms-house,	1,488 49	1,299 70	492 35	855 47	
44 Philadelphia—Blockley alms-house,	252,944 66	66,064 70	35,998 89	21,969 99	
45 Philadelphia—Roxboro' poor-house,	133 20	50 00	20 00	82 75	178 80
46 Philadelphia—Germantown poor-house,	3,006 84	1,710 33	457 16	369 76	2,074 47
47 Philadelphia—Oxford and Lower Dublin poor-house,	1,571 01	1,503 43	385 78	629 57	1,736 71
48 Schuylkill county alms-house, †	18,379 37	6,790 37	1,253 18	3,354 09	868 04
49 Somerset county alms-house,	1,590 53	953 45	105 00	1,124 34	
50 Susquehanna county—Auburn and Rush asylum,	348 00	560 00	100 00	200 00	389 48
51 Susquehanna co.—Montrose and Bridge-water asylum,	152 64	605 00	50 00	61 59	
52 Susquehanna co.—New Milford asylum,	297 08	423 76	5 00	58 54	355 65
53 Susquehanna Depot and Oakland Town-ship poor asylum,	221 52	374 13	8 10	15 28	614 44
54 Tioga county alms-house,	1,569 39	1,424 57	199 70	204 73	3,585 16
55 Venango county alms-house,	2,131 85	1,996 48	527 06	722 91	3,614 59
56 Warren county alms-house,	1,424 41	2,362 92	169 56	527 05	1,612 54
57 Washington county alms-house,	3,743 47	2,776 17	598 19	1,408 28	2,115 40
58 Wayne county alms-house,	673 34	353 38	100 00	137 50	831 40
59 Westmoreland county alms-house,	2,642 76	4,006 78	258 00	1,689 07	4,777 20
60 York county alms-house,	8,825 27	1,914 35	3,496 92	6,703 38	18 57
Total,	497,271 02	204,152 51	\$75,496 43	\$87,044 17	106,694 19

* The fiscal year of the city farm, Pittsburgh, does not end until February 1, (too late for this report.) The return for the year ending February 1, 1880, has therefore been herein inserted.

† Fuel and light included in this item.

of alms-houses; also of out-door relief, for the past year.

Repairs.	Extraor- dinary expenses.	All other expenses.	Total.	Expenses for out- door relief	Total of alms-house and out-door expenses.	Receipts.	Net cost of alms-house and out door relief.	Number.
\$5,703 64	\$6,670 95	\$2,980 49	\$7,434 70	\$2,427 25	\$9,861 95	\$224 08	\$9,637 87	1
332 28	6,225 00	6,687 49	39,854 58	4,244 58	54,830 51	2,617 63	52,212 88	2
185 15	81,805 70	16,995 53	94,010 09	10,142 68	104,152 75	3,082 85	101,069 90	3
1,008 81	1,076 50	188 75	9,811 80	2,150 55	9,062 35	1,062 35	8,000 00	4
2,590 00	582 55	449 33	9,166 53	1,897 84	11,064 37	75 32	10,989 05	5
95 07	1,133 78	1,430 15	39,500 83	6,880 06	46,380 89	3,240 37	43,140 52	6
1,575 00		7,559 99	2,413 53	9,973 54	9,973 54	693 94	9,279 60	7
182 63	367 76	7,223 64	23,887 44	23,887 44	23,887 44	5,431 68	18,455 76	8
403 48	6,505 61	425 51	7,430 62	4,802 66	12,233 28	193 62	12,039 66	9
1,219 90	1,537 29	3,891 17	24,152 72	661 63	24,813 75	5,379 00	19,434 75	10
17 50	214 45	1,540 26	23,532 04	2,022 93	25,554 97	2,961 59	22,593 38	11
151 41	105 14	78 25	2,177 42	1,221 00	3,398 42	14 00	3,384 42	12
125 00	650 60		2,444 99	697 94	3,142 93		3,142 93	13
1,135 95		110 00	5,075 50	550 50	5,626 00		5,626 00	14
600 13	779 50	4,000 40	15,298 51	4,829 54	20,128 05	4,448 00	15,680 05	15
1,365 73	200 51		10,445 68	4,102 00	14,547 68	772 26	13,775 42	16
442 06	1,679 74	207 00	23,518 07	7,827 11	31,345 18	1,581 53	29,762 38	17
488 63	1,157 36	2,176 77	18,729 81	2,340 78	16,070 59	2,972 00	13,098 59	18
1,304 91		1,750 50	21,800 26	6,529 19	27,329 45	2,491 10	25,338 35	19
396 69	457 12	578 00	14,683 52	3,156 51	17,840 03	254 63	17,585 40	20
92 70	228 00	1,821 28	9,912 96	8,325 27	16,238 23	18 00	16,000 13	21
125 00	428 98	1,824 79	5,861 39	922 83	6,782 22	200 22	6,582 00	22
246 70	30 50	320 00	3,850 38	6,195 53	9,945 91	236 62	9,709 29	23
		9 00	2,179 86	2,161 20	4,341 06	120 00	4,221 06	24
140 38	320 25	200 15	4,089 83	550 00	4,639 83	180 75	4,459 08	25
1,020 71	11,417 65	2,636 54	29,479 17	3,968 66	33,447 83	40 00	33,407 83	26
		50 92	1,545 92	88 99	1,634 91	642 09	992 82	27
1,000 00	917 25	750 90	10,518 34	1,026 00	11,539 34	917 25	10,622 09	28
875 42	4,823 35	5,032 52	41,642 55	2,145 00	43,687 55	10,749 99	32,937 56	29
249 62	141 99	1,168 65	2,802 56	3,622 18	6,224 74	613 45	5,611 29	30
315 75	116 79	842 28	8,513 61	7,457 96	15,971 57	1,098 22	14,873 35	31
		1,501 68	15,175 69	2,220 02	17,395 71	572 87	16,823 04	32
		3,591 32	18,409 28	4,493 46	22,902 74	9 75	22,892 99	33
43 88			4,083 36	14,140 24	18,178 60	252 21	17,926 39	34
227 56	584 21	561 22	7,726 47	6,430 00	14,156 47	1,238 57	12,917 90	35
136 12	65 38	507 87	6,544 43	4,570 26	11,114 69	702 06	10,412 63	36
690 90	3,820 80	200 00	16,725 00	6,471 77	23,196 77	1,938 47	21,258 30	37
106 18		16 88	2,929 38	491 80	3,421 18	612 53	2,808 65	38
	341 50		819 99	61 64	881 63	147 31	734 32	39
510 37	2,308 50	4,356 67	19,497 83	1,924 74	21,422 57	2,465 25	18,957 32	40
615 50	495 71	995 06	6,980 33	1,785 15	8,715 48	349 61	8,365 87	41
101 45		30 22	4,270 68	1,561 87	5,832 55		5,832 55	42
14,299 61	4,140 00	6,978 67	402,424 52	2,978 56	405,403 08	1,821 29	403,581 79	43
	120 09	50 10	632 94	1,283 94	1,916 88		1,916 88	44
83 13	627 58	1,503 38	9,831 65	4,684 18	14,515 83	1,270 67	13,245 16	45
619 54	1,042 82	3,135 87	10,624 73	5,401 08	16,025 81	3,608 70	12,417 11	46
778 92	180 96	10,235 46	41,862 79	59,919 24	92,782 03	2,061 93	90,720 13	47
393 90	142 39	1,684 59	6,004 20	2,288 90	8,293 10	119 69	8,173 41	48
75 39	109 20	46 17	1,823 24	329 00	2,152 24	233 27	1,918 97	49
22 85		402 54	1,294 62	245 63	1,540 25	290 65	1,250 60	50
150 51	106 95	20 00	1,417 43	188 83	1,606 26	96 00	1,510 26	51
34 83		204 62	1,472 90	259 57	1,732 47	415 23	1,317 24	52
253 59	312 00	659 49	8,238 93	4,704 90	12,943 83	1,202 05	11,741 78	53
111 47	1,875 23	1,705 84	12,885 43	2,511 42	15,396 85	840 16	14,556 69	54
3,094 27	706 27	19 00	9,947 02	1,367 75	11,314 77	4,884 51	6,430 26	55
1,301 99	100 84	1,626 05	13,670 39	1,939 12	15,609 51	1,194 11	14,415 40	56
94 76	349 39	723 71	3,848 48	175 05	3,823 53	321 15	3,502 38	57
599 65	38,233 84	2,905 82	50,313 12	7,9 0	59,223 40		58,223 40	58
1,403 16		8,161 34	30,462 99	2,961 93	33,424 89	1,883 31	31,541 58	59
\$49,689 61	130,698 06	120,977 41	1,272,023 42	243,907 32	1,515,930 74	\$87,275 16	1,428,655 58	60

* Financial statements have not been received from Lawrence and Schuylkill counties, notwithstanding that the proper authorities have been duly notified of the necessity for the same. The returns for the year 1879 have therefore been inserted, in order that at least an approximation may be made of the expenses for the year 1880.

SUMMARY OF TOTAL EXPENDITURES.

Penitentiaries,	* \$536,056 31
Insane hospitals, (Harrisburg, Dixmont, Danville, and Norristown,)	413,920 40
Pennsylvania Hospital for Insane,	176,674 90
Friends' Asylum for Insane,	50,317 99
Philadelphia Hospital for Insane,	99,484 32
Training School for Feeble-Minded,	113,031 49
Institutions for Deaf and Dumb,	171,782 74
Institution for the Blind,	64,917 67
Pennsylvania Working Home for Blind Men,	41,666 07
House of Refuge,	176,098 75
Reform School,	278,949 87
Township poor,	205,082 31
County prisons, including work-house and House of Correction,	†636,437 99
Alms-houses,	‡1,272,023 42
Outdoor relief,	‡243,907 32
Total,	<u>\$4,480,351 55</u>
Norristown Hospital commission,	\$591,633 16
Anthracite Hospital commission,	45,615 77
Total,	<u>\$637,248 93</u>

* For 1879.

† In this total (\$636,437 99) the prisons of Armstrong and Clarion counties have the expenditures of 1879 given, because of their failure to render financial statements for 1880 in time for this report.

‡ In these totals (\$1,272,023 42) (\$243,907 32) the alms-houses of Lawrence and Schuylkill counties have the expenditures of 1879 given, because of their failure to render financial statements for 1880 in time for this report.

ACTS OF ASSEMBLY AND OPINIONS OF ATTORNEYS GENERAL RELATIVE TO THE BOARD OF PUBLIC CHARITIES.

An act to create a Board of Public Charities.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall, as soon as practicable after the passage of this act, appoint five commissioners, who, together with the General Agent and Secretary hereinafter mentioned, shall constitute a Board of Public Charities; one of the persons so appointed shall hold office for one year, one for two years, one for three years, one for four years, and one for five years, unless sooner removed; appointments to fill vacancies caused by death, resignation, or removal before the expiration of terms, may be made for the residue of such terms, by the Governor, subject to the consent of the Senate, and all appointments to fill vacancies caused by expiration of terms shall be made in the same manner, and shall be for the period of five years each.

SECTION 2. The commissioners, before entering upon their duties, shall, respectively, take and subscribe the oath required of other State officers, which shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, who is hereby authorized and directed to administer said oath; they shall have power to elect a president out of their own number, to appoint a General Agent and Secretary, and to adopt such regulations for the transaction of the business of the Board and the management of its affairs as they may deem expedient.

SECTION 3. The said Board shall be provided with a suitable room in the State capitol, in which it shall hold its meetings, and it shall meet therein at least once in every three months; the time for such regular meetings to be fixed at the time of its organization; the commissioners shall receive no compensation for their services but their actual traveling and other necessary expenses, which shall be paid by the State Treasurer, upon the certificate of the Auditor General.

SECTION 4. The General Agent and Secretary of the Board of Public Charities shall hold his office for three years, unless sooner removed; he shall be a member of the Board *ex officio*, and it shall be his duty, subject to the control and direction of said Board, to keep a correct record of its proceed-

ings, perform such clerical services as it may require, oversee and conduct its out-door business, visit all charitable and correctional institutions in the State at least once in each year, except as hereinafter provided, and as much oftener as the Board may direct, examine the returns of the several cities, counties, wards, boroughs, and townships in relation to the support of paupers therein, and in relation to births, deaths, and marriages; and he shall prepare a series of interrogatories, with the necessary accompanying blanks, to the several institutions of charity, reform, and correction in the State, and to those having charge of the poor in the several counties thereof, or any sub-division of the same, with a view to illustrate, in his annual report, the causes and best treatment of pauperism, crime, disease, and insanity; he shall also arrange and publish in his said report all desirable information concerning the industrial and material interests of the Commonwealth, bearing upon these subjects, and shall have free access to all reports and returns now required by law to be made; and he may also propose such general investigations as he may think best for the approval of the Board. He shall be paid annually the sum of three thousand dollars and his actual traveling expenses.

SECTION 5. The said commissioners shall have full power, either by themselves or the General Agent, at all times, to look into and examine the condition of all charitable, reformatory, or correctional institutions within the State, financially and otherwise, to inquire and examine into their methods of instruction, the government and management of their inmates, the official conduct of trustees, directors, and other officers and employés of the same, the condition of the buildings, grounds, and other property connected therewith, and into all other matters pertaining to their usefulness and good management; and for these purposes they shall have free access to the grounds, buildings, and all books and papers relating to said institutions; and all persons now or hereafter connected with the same are hereby directed and required to give such information and afford such facilities for inspection as the said commissioners may require; and any neglect or refusal on the part of any officer or person connected with such institution to comply with any of the requirements of this act, shall subject the offender to a penalty of one hundred dollars, to be sued for and collected by the General Agent, in the name of the Board.

SECTION 6. The said commissioners, by themselves or their General Agent, are hereby authorized and required, at least once in each year, to visit all the charitable and correctional institutions of the State receiving State aid, and ascertain whether the moneys appropriated for their aid are or have been economically and judiciously expended; whether the objects of the several institutions are accomplished; whether the laws in relation to them are fully complied with; whether all parts of the State are equally benefited by them, and the various other matters referred to in the fifth section of this act; and in their annual report to the Legislature, to em-

body the result of their investigations, together with such other information and recommendations as they may deem proper.

SECTION 7. The said Board shall also require their General Agent, at least once in every two years, to visit and examine into the condition of each of the city and county jails or prisons and alms or poor-houses, and shall possess all the powers relative thereto, mentioned in the fifth section of this act, and shall report to the Legislature the result of the examination, in connection with the annual report authorized by this act.

SECTION 8. It shall be the duty of all persons having charge or oversight over the poor in any city or county of this State, or in any sub-division thereof, and all persons having charge or control of county jails or prisons or work-houses, and of all other persons having charge or control over any other charitable, reformatory, or correctional institution, not now by law required to make an annual report of the condition of the same, to make report, annually, to the said General Agent, at such time and in such manner as he shall prescribe, of such facts and statements concerning the same as he may require; and all charitable, reformatory, and correctional institutions now required by law to make annual reports, shall hereafter make and transmit the same to the said General Agent on or before the first day of January in each year: and all such institutions now receiving or that may hereafter desire to receive State aid, shall annually give notice to the said General Agent, on or before the first day of November in each year, of the amount of any application for State aid they may propose to make, and of the several purposes to which such aid, if granted, is to be applied.

SECTION 9. Whenever any such institution shall thus give notice of asking for State aid, the General Agent shall inquire carefully into the ground of such request, the purpose or purposes for which the aid is asked, the amount which will be required, and into any matters connected therewith; and in the annual report the result of such inquiries shall be given, together with the opinions and conclusions of the Board thereon.

SECTION 10. The several members of said Board are each hereby authorized to administer oaths in examining any person or persons, relative to any matters connected with the inquiries authorized by this act.

SECTION 11. No member of said Board shall be interested directly or indirectly in any contract for building, repairing, or furnishing any institution, which by this act they or any one of them are authorized to visit or inspect; nor shall any trustee or other officer of any of the institutions embraced in this act, be eligible to the office of Commissioner or General Agent hereby created.

SECTION 12. The Board of Public Charities shall annually prepare and print, for the use of the Legislature, a full and complete report of all their doings during the year preceding, stating fully in detail all expenses incurred, all officers and agents employed, with a report of the General Agent and Secretary, embracing all the respective proceedings and expenses during the year, and showing the actual condition of all charitable and cor-

rectional institutions within the State, with such suggestions as the Board may deem necessary and pertinent; and the said General Agent and Secretary is hereby authorized to prepare the necessary blanks and forward the same, in good season, to all institutions from whom information or returns may be needed, and to require a prompt return of the same, with the blanks properly filled.

SECTION 13. The said Board may at its discretion, if the General Agent shall be unable by press of duties to conduct the correspondence of the Board, appoint a corresponding secretary, at a salary not exceeding one thousand dollars per annum, who shall conduct the correspondence of the Board, and perform such other clerical duties as may be required of him.

JOHN CLARK,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

WILMER WORTHINGTON,

Speaker of the Senate.

APPROVED—The twenty-fourth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine.

JNO. W. GEARY.

Act of the 5th of April, 1872.

A SUPPLEMENT to an act, entitled "An act to create a Board of Public Charities," approved the twenty-fourth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That the statements required to be made by the inspectors, sheriff, or other persons having charge of any penitentiary or jail in this Commonwealth, under the provisions of the first section of the act approved the twenty-seventh day of February, one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, entitled "An act requiring the inspectors of prisons, sheriffs, prothonotaries, and clerks of criminal courts, and others, to make annual returns to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, and for other purposes," shall hereafter be made to the Board of Public Charities of this Commonwealth; and that it shall be the duty of the inspectors, sheriffs, or other persons having charge of any penitentiary or jail within this Commonwealth, to keep the records of the penitentiary or jail under their charge, after forms to be prepared for and furnished them by the said Board of Public Charities, so that the information and statistics intended to be obtained by said first section of the act of twenty-seventh of February, one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, and such other information and statistics as the said Board of Public Charities may deem necessary, may be presented with accuracy and uniformity.

SECTION 2. That it shall be the duty of said inspectors, sheriffs, or other persons to make return of the statements required by the first section of this act, to the said Board of Public Charities, within ten days after the first day of January, April, July, and October in each year, if required by said board; and upon neglect or refusal to make statements in the manner and at the times required by this act, such inspector, sheriff, or other person, so neglecting or refusing, shall forfeit and pay a fine of not less than one hundred dollars, to be sued for and collected by the General Agent, in the name of the Board of Public Charities, for the use of the Commonwealth.

SECTION 3. That it shall be the duty of the overseers and directors of the poor, or other persons having charge of the poor in the several counties, cities, boroughs, and townships of this Commonwealth, and of all directors and managers of charitable and correctional institutions of the Commonwealth receiving State aid, to keep their records after the manner and in the form to be prescribed by the Board of Public Charities, and to make returns thereof to said Board at such time as they may direct; and in default thereof, the person or persons so offending shall forfeit and pay a fine of not less than one hundred dollars, to be sued for and collected by the General Agent, in the name of the Board of Public Charities, for the use of the Commonwealth.

SECTION 4. That before any county prison or county alms-house shall be erected within this Commonwealth, the plan of construction of such prison or alms-house, drawn sufficiently in detail for clear comprehension thereof, shall be submitted by the commissioners of the county in which the same is to be built, to the Board of Public Charities, and shall be inspected and approved by said Board, and so certified by the secretary of said Board upon the plan, a copy of which shall be furnished by the commissioners at the time of their submitting the original as aforesaid, and shall be signed by the secretary of said Board, and shall be filed and remain in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, and that so much of the first section of the act of April eight, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, as requires the report of plans of county prisons to be made to and approved by the Secretary of the Commonwealth, be and the same is hereby repealed.

SECTION 5. That the thirteenth section of the act to which this is a supplement, be and the same is hereby repealed; and in lieu of the corresponding secretary thereby authorized to be appointed, the said Board of Public Charities may engage and employ such clerical assistance as they may require, the expense thereof not to exceed fifteen hundred dollars per annum.

WILLIAM ELLIOTT,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JAMES S. RUTAN,

Speaker of the Senate.

APPROVED—The fifth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

JNO. W. GEARY.

Act of 9th of April, 1873.

A SUPPLEMENT to an act to create a Board of Public Charities, approved the twenty-fourth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, &c.*, That any of the commissioners appointed under the provisions of an act entitled "An act to create a Board of Public Charities," approved the twenty-fourth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, who has heretofore or hereafter shall refuse or neglect, for the space of six months, to discharge the duties of his office, and such failure has been duly certified by the president or secretary of the Board to the Governor, he shall be deemed to have resigned, and the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint a commissioner for the unexpired term of the commissioner so removed.

SECTION 2. That the Governor shall, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, as soon as practicable after the passage of this act, appoint two additional commissioners, who, together with the five heretofore appointed, and the General Agent and Secretary, shall constitute the Board of Public Charities; one of those, thus appointed, to hold office for the term of four years from the first day of December, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, and the other for the term of five years from the said first day of December, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two: *Provided*, That the president and any two members of the said Board shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

APPROVED—The 9th day of April, A. D. 1873.

J. F. HARTRANFT.

Act of 7th of May, 1874.

A SUPPLEMENT to the act to create a Board of Public Charities, approved the twenty-fourth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, authorizing and empowering said Board to appoint visitors, and to transfer certain insane persons from county institutions to State hospitals.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, &c.*, That the said Board shall have power, by a resolution, to be entered on its minutes, subject to such terms and regulations as it may prescribe, to designate three or more persons in any county to act, without compensation, as visitors in said county, of the several poor-houses and other institutions therein, subject to the visitation of the Board, in aid of and as representatives of such Board; and all public officers and others in charge of such institutions shall admit to said institutions all such persons so designated, upon the production of a copy of such resolution, certified by the president or secretary of said Board, to visit, examine, and inspect the grounds and buildings of every such institution, and every part thereof, and all its hospital and other arrangements, and to have free access to all its inmates. Any public officer,

superintendent, or person in charge of any such institution, who shall refuse to admit any person so designated, or shall refuse to give said visitors all requisite facilities for the examination and inspection herein provided for, shall be subject to a penalty of two hundred and fifty dollars for each such refusal, which penalty may be sued and recovered in the name of the people of the State, by the district attorney of the county in which such institution is situated, and the sum so recovered shall be paid into the treasury of the State.

SECTION 2. Whenever the Board of Public Charities shall be satisfied or have good reason to believe that any insane person in any county or district alms-house, or in the care of any person under the direction of the poor directors of any district, cannot there receive proper care and treatment, or is properly curable, said Board, or their representatives in the proper county, shall make application to the president judge of the proper county, in term time, or at chambers, setting forth that such insane person cannot receive proper care and treatment, or is probably curable; and said judge shall, if the statements alleged are sustained by affidavit of petitioners, make decree that the officers in charge of such persons transfer him or her to one of the hospitals for the insane, receiving aid from the State, where such person shall be received and maintained in the manner provided by law, at the expense of the district from which such person is transferred, such expenses to be recovered by such district from such persons as may be liable by existing laws for the support of such insane person.

APPROVED—The 7th day of May, A. D. 1874.

J. F. HARTRANFT.

OPINIONS OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

On question of the powers of the Board to require "returns" from various officials in charge of charitable, reformatory, and correctional institutions, and other matters relating to the work of the Board.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA,
OFFICE OF ATTORNEY GENERAL,
HARRISBURG, January 3, 1873.

Honorable WILMER WORTHINGTON,

General Agent Board of Public Charities:

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication, inclosing the following papers:

1. Copy of resolutions adopted by the Board of Public Charities, December 12, 1872, and questions to the Attorney General for his opinion.
2. Letters from Thomas J. Davis, Esquire, solicitor of the board of inspectors of Lancaster county, sheriffs, prothonotaries, and keepers of prisons in the several counties.

3. Copies of letters sent by the Board of Public Charities to the different county officers throughout the Commonwealth.

4. Act of Assembly to create a Board of Public Charities, and supplement thereto.

You request my opinion upon the following questions :

1. " Whether the inspectors, sheriffs, or other persons having charge of any penitentiary or jail in this Commonwealth, are required to keep their records, and make returns to said Board of Public Charities ?

2. " In case the officers having charge of these institutions refuse to keep these records, what steps should be taken by the Board of Public Charities ?

3. " Is the officer obliged to purchase his books wherein to keep these records, or should the same be supplied by the county commissioners ?

4. " Are the overseers and directors of the poor, and other persons having charge of the poor in the several cities, counties, boroughs, and townships of this Commonwealth, obliged to keep records and make returns to the Board of Public Charities ?

5. " Whether the act of April 5, 1872, is not constitutional, in requiring the prothonotaries to make their returns to the Board of Public Charities, instead of to the Secretary of the Commonwealth ?

6. " Whether the objection made by certain officers of county prisons to make returns to the Board of Public Charities, on the ground that they were organized under a special act of Assembly, and, therefore, are not amenable to the provisions of the law creating the Board of Public Charities, and the supplement thereto, is valid ? "

In reply, I would state that I have made a careful examination of the act of Assembly, approved the 24th day of April, 1869, entitled "An act to create a Board of Public Charities," (P. L. 1869, p. 90,) and the supplement thereto, approved the 5th day of April, 1872, entitled "A supplement to an act, entitled 'An act to create a Board of Public Charities,' approved," &c., (P. L. 1872, p. 42.) Section eight of act approved 24th of April, 1869, (P. L. 1869, p. 92,) provides : It shall be the duty of all persons having charge or oversight over the poor in any city or county of this State, or in any sub-division thereof, and all persons having charge or control of county jails, or prisons, or work-houses, and of all other persons having charge or control over any other charitable, reformatory, or correctional institution not now by law required to make an annual report of the condition of the same, to make report annually to the said General Agent, at such time and in such manner as he shall prescribe, of such facts and statements concerning the same as he may require ; and all charitable, reformatory, and correctional institutions now required by law to make annual reports, shall hereafter make and transmit the same to the said General Agent, on or before the first day of January in each year."

Section one of the supplement, approved April 5, 1872, (P. L. 1872, p. 42,) provides : " That the statements required to be made by the inspectors, sheriffs, or other persons having charge of any penitentiary or jail within

this Commonwealth, under the provisions of the first section of the act approved the twenty-seventh day of February, one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, entitled 'An act requiring the inspectors of prisons, sheriffs, prothonotaries, and clerks of criminal courts, and others, to make annual returns to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, and for other purposes,' shall hereafter be made to the Board of Public Charities of this Commonwealth; and that it shall be the duty of the inspectors, sheriffs, or other persons having charge of any penitentiary or jail within this Commonwealth, to keep the records of the penitentiary or jail under their charge, after forms to be prepared for and furnished them by the said Board of Public Charities, so that the information and statistics intended to be obtained by the said first section of the act of twenty-seventh day of February, one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, and such other information and statistics as the said Board of Charities may deem necessary, may be presented with accuracy and uniformity."

Section two provides: That it shall be the duty of said inspectors, sheriffs, or other persons, to make return of the statements required by the first section of this act to the said Board of Public Charities within ten days after the first day of January, April, July, and October in each year, if required by said board; and upon neglect or refusal to make statements in the manner, and at the time required by this act, such inspector, sheriff, or other person so neglecting or refusing, shall forfeit and pay a fine of not less than one hundred dollars, to be sued for and collected by the General Agent in the name of the Board of Public Charities, for the use of the Commonwealth."

Section three provides: That it shall be the duty of the overseers and directors of the poor, or other persons having charge of the poor in the several counties, cities, boroughs, and townships of this Commonwealth, and of all directors and managers of charitable and correctional institutions of this Commonwealth receiving State aid, to keep their records after the manner and in the form to be prescribed by the Board of Public Charities, and to make return thereof to said board, at such time as they may direct; and in default thereof, the person or persons so offending shall forfeit and pay a fine of not less than one hundred dollars, to be sued for and collected by the General Agent in the name of the Board of Public Charities, for the use of the Commonwealth."

In the light of this legislation, I have arrived at the following conclusions:

In answer to the first question, I am of the opinion that the officers mentioned therein are required by the act of Assembly to keep their records, and make returns to the Board of Public Charities.

In answer to the second question, I reply that if these officers refuse to keep their records, a writ of mandamus should be issued compelling them to do so, and the punishment provided by law should be inflicted.

In answer to the third question, I am of opinion that the officers are

not required to purchase their own books, but that the county commissioners should purchase them at the expense of the several counties.

In answer to the fourth question, I would state that section three of the supplement approved 5th April, 1872, requires them to keep their records after the manner and in the form prescribed by the Board of Public Charities, and in default of doing so, a mandamus would lie.

In answer to the fifth question, I am clearly of the opinion that the act of 5th April, 1872, is constitutional, and that the several prothonotaries in the several counties are required by the first section thereof to make their returns of the records, the same as other officers, to the Board of Public Charities, instead of to the Secretary of the Commonwealth.

In answer to the sixth question, I am of the opinion that all officers mentioned in the act are amenable to the provisions of the law creating the Board of Public Charities, and the supplement thereto.

I would advise that the Board of Public Charities notify all delinquents, and on neglect or refusal to keep the records and make returns to the Board, to proceed against them at once.

The Board of Public Charities have, in my opinion, performed their duty in strict accordance with the statutes referred to, and have not misconstrued the law.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. CARROLL BREWSTER,
Attorney General.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA,
OFFICE OF ATTORNEY GENERAL,
HARRISBURG, *January 31, 1873.*

Honorable GEORGE L. HARRISON,

President of the Board of Public Charities :

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication, inclosing opinion of my predecessor in office, Honorable F. Carroll Brewster, dated January 3, 1873, in response to letter of the General Agent of your Board, bearing date December 14, 1872, including resolutions of your Board, adopted December 12, 1872.

In reply, I concur in the opinion of my honorable predecessor, with this qualification—that the county commissioners would only be liable to furnish or purchase the necessary books where the institution properly belongs to, or is under the control of the county. In the case of overseers and directors of the poor, or other persons having charge of the poor of any cities, boroughs, and townships, that the respective cities, boroughs, or townships should supply the same, or the overseers, directors or persons so in charge, at the expense of such city, borough, and township; and the same rule applies to directors and managers of charitable and correctional institutions, unless owned or controlled by a county.

Regretting that absence will prevent my meeting you on Monday next, and trusting I may soon have that pleasure,

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAML. E. DIMMICK,

Attorney General.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, BOARD OF PUBLIC CHARITIES.

OFFICE OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,

PHILADELPHIA, *March 2, 1875.*

Honorable SAMUEL E. DIMMICK, *Attorney General, &c.:*

DEAR SIR: I beg respectfully to ask your opinion upon the construction of the act of May 25, 1874, entitled "An act to provide for the appointment of inspectors, &c.," (see P. L., page 228,) viz: As to whether the inspectors of the State Penitentiaries are authorized by said act to ignore this Board in making their annual reports? I desire to say, that our concern in this matter is not based upon any apprehension of weakened influence or authority, but solely on the conviction that the interests of the State and of the several classes of institutions would suffer by any departure from the provisions of the law in this behalf, which established this Board.

This act of April 24, 1869, (see P. L., page 90,) provides, by section eight, that all charitable, reformatory, and correctional institutions, now required by law to make annual reports, shall hereafter make and transmit the same to the General Agent of this Board. The Western Penitentiary has always obeyed this law, and its report recently issued, is made in compliance with its directions, the inspectors not interpreting the act of 1874 to repeal the general law of 1869. All State institutions follow the same course.

The president, however, of the inspectors of the Eastern Penitentiary, addresses his present report to the Legislature alone, although previous reports from that institution have been addressed to the Legislature *and* to this Board. The act of May 25, 1874, directs that the reports of the penitentiaries shall be made, *as heretofore*, to the Legislature. Does not this mean through the Board of Public Charities; or, has the Legislature singled out two of the State institutions, to ignore the organ of communication which it has established between itself and the State institutions, and receive the reports directly from these? We trust that such an interpretation of the law is inadmissible, and that the system now in vogue, will not be disturbed by the exceptional view taken by a single institution.

Very truly and respectfully,

GEORGE L. HARRISON,

President.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA,
OFFICE OF ATTORNEY GENERAL,
HARRISBURG, *March 8, 1875.*

SAMUEL E. DIMMICK,
Attorney General.

LYMAN D. GILBERT,
Deputy Attorney General.

To Honorable GEORGE L. HARRISON,

President of the Board of Public Charities :

DEAR SIR : In reply to the question submitted by your letter of the 2d instant, whether the inspectors of the State Penitentiaries are authorized by the act of May 25, 1874, to ignore the Board of Public Charities in making their annual reports—and make the same *directly* to the Legislature?

Section eight, article one, of the act of April 23, 1829, entitled "A further supplement to an act to reform the penal laws of this Commonwealth," relating to inspectors and their duties, provides, *inter alia*, "they shall, on or before the 1st day of January in every year, make a report in writing to the Legislature of the State of the penitentiaries."

The act of February 23, 1847, makes it the duty of the inspectors or persons in charge of penitentiaries or jails to make a full statement, on or before the 1st day of February of each year, in detail of the condition of such penitentiary or jail, as prescribed by said act, to the Secretary of the Commonwealth.

And section five of said act provides, "that it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, to cause abstracts to be made from all said reports, and to lay such abstracts before each branch of the Legislature, on or before the 1st day of March, in each and every year."

The act of April 24, 1869, creating the Board of Public Charities, (section eight,) makes it the duty of all persons having charge, *inter alia*, of reformatory or correctional institutions, to make annual reports to the General Agent of the Board of Public Charities in such manner as he shall prescribe, and that all such institutions, "now required by law to make annual reports, shall hereafter make and transmit the same to the said General Agent on or before the 1st day of January in each year;" and section eight provides that the Board "shall annually prepare and print for the use of the Legislature, a full and complete report of all their doings * * and showing the actual condition of all charitable and correctional institutions within the State, with such suggestions as the Board may deem necessary and pertinent, &c."

By the act of April 5, 1872, the annual statements required by the act of February 27, 1847, to be made to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, is expressly directed thereafter to be made to the Board of Public Charities.

Section seven of the act of April 23, 1829, provided for the appointment of inspectors by the judges of the Supreme Court.

Article five, section twenty-one, of the new Constitution provides, *inter*

alia, "No duties shall be imposed by law upon the Supreme Court, or any of the judges thereof, except such as are judicial, nor shall any judge thereof exercise any power of appointment, except as herein provided." I refer to the new Constitution, that the object as well as necessity of the act of May 25, 1874, may be more clearly manifest.

The first point for consideration is: Does the act of February 27, 1847 supersede the provisions cited of the act of April 23, 1829, providing for the report of the inspectors to be made to the Legislature—operate as an implied repeal thereof.

The act of 1847 contains a preamble, reciting: "Whereas, It is desirable to obtain accurate information relative to the condition and expenses of the penitentiaries and prisons of this Commonwealth, and the costs of supporting the criminal courts thereof." In its provisions it details, very fully, what the statements shall set forth, and provides that the Secretary of the Commonwealth, to whom it is to be transmitted, shall lay an abstract thereof before the Legislature.

The act of 1829 simply required a report "of the state of the penitentiaries;" the act of 1847, "a full statement in detail, of the condition of such penitentiary or jail during the year ending the 31st day of the previous December," specifying, as before remarked, very fully the details.

I am of the opinion the act of 1847 was intended to supersede the provisions of the act of 1820, as to the report provided thereby to be made, and its effect and operation is to repeal the same.

If such be the operation of the act of 1847, then, at the date of the passage of the act of May 25, 1874, there was *no law* in force providing for the inspectors to report to the Legislature, otherwise than through the Board of Public Charities.

That the views submitted of the act of May 25, 1874, may be more readily comprehended, I copy it, viz: "An act to provide for the appointment of inspectors of the State penitentiaries, as required by the twenty-first section of article five of the Constitution of this Commonwealth. Section 1. *Be it enacted, &c.*, That the Governor of this Commonwealth shall have and exercise all the power and authority to appoint inspectors of the State penitentiaries possessed and exercised by the judges of the Supreme Court, and said inspectors shall make report annually to the Legislature, as heretofore required by law."

It will be observed, the *subject* expressed in its title is the *appointment* of inspectors; that after providing therefor, the act has this further provision, "and said inspectors shall make report annually to the Legislature as heretofore required by law." Whilst, perhaps, the provision quoted is not in conflict with section three, article three, of the Constitution, I think it is in conflict with section six of said article, which provides that "no law shall be revived, amended, or the provisions thereof extended or conferred by reference to its title only, but so much thereof as is revived, amended, extended, or conferred, shall be reënacted and published at length."

If the provisions of the act of 1829, providing for such report, were superseded by the act of 1847, or there was no law in force at the date of the enactment of the act of 1874, authorizing the inspectors to report directly to the Legislature, the act of 1874 conferred no such authority. Any prior laws providing therefor, and which were repealed or superseded by subsequent laws, could not "be revived, amended, or the provisions thereof extended or conferred," in the manner attempted in the act of 1874. The constitutional provision cited prohibits it.

If the provision in the act of 1874 is operative, it does not repeal the acts of 1847 and 1872 referred to. Its only effect would be to require a report to the Legislature, in addition to those required to be made to the Board of Public Charities.

I am clear in the opinion that the inspectors of State penitentiaries are required by law to report to the Board of Public Charities; and the provision in the act of 1874, providing for their making a report to the Legislature, conflicts with the Constitution, and is, therefore, void.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

SAMUEL E. DIMMICK,

Attorney General.

OFFICE OF ATTORNEY GENERAL,
HARRISBURG, *December 20, 1878.*

DEAR SIR: Yours of the 14th instant is received. The board of managers of the House of Refuge of Philadelphia, may indenture juvenile delinquents to citizens of other States, as well as to citizens of this State. The managers of the Reform School of Allegheny county may indenture white juvenile delinquents committed to their custody to citizens residing in other States. The Northern Home for Friendless Children in Philadelphia has the same right to indenture. In all these cases it must be with the consent of the inmates.

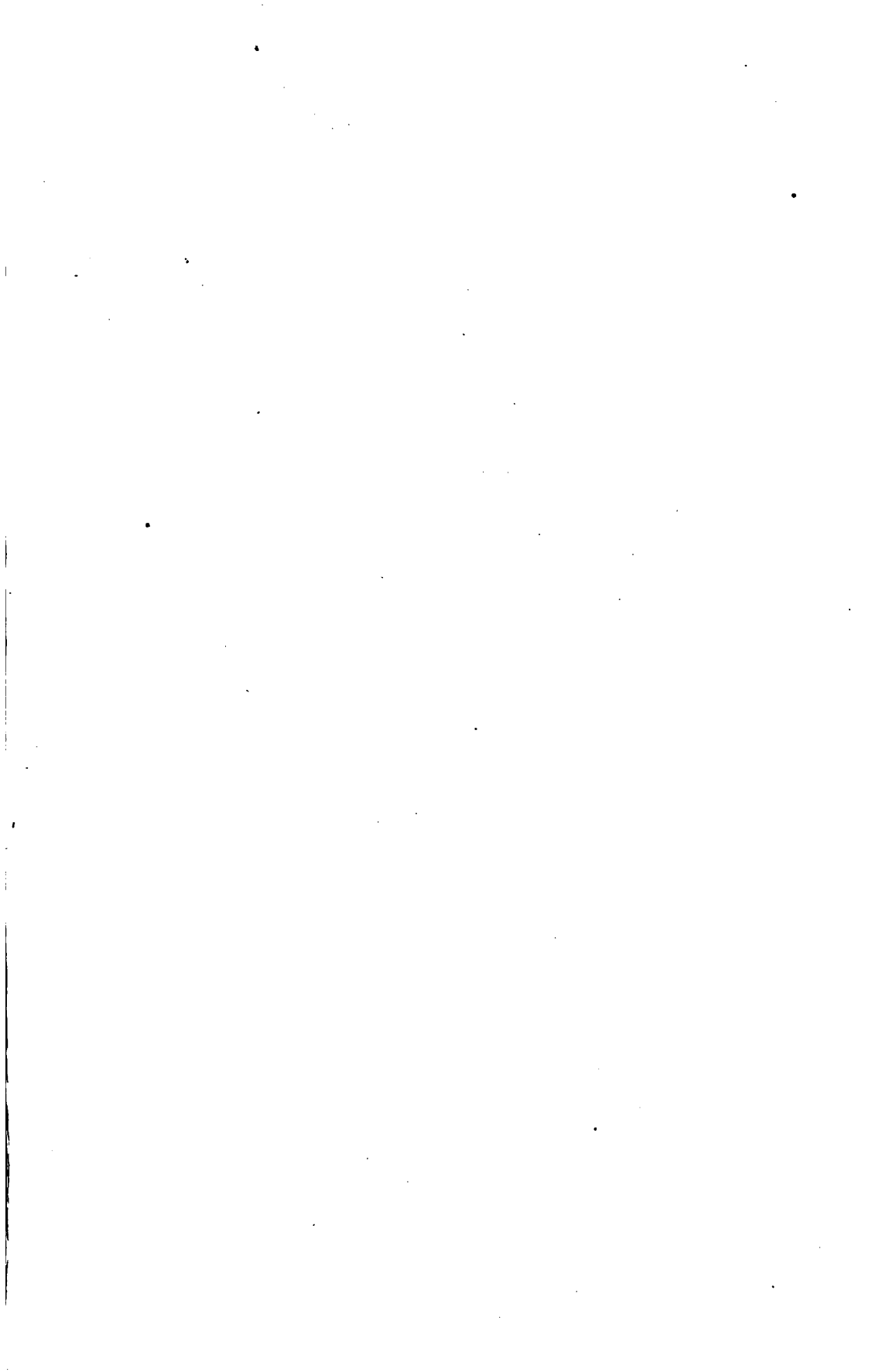
The different institutions know their own chartered privileges, and it should be understood that, unless the right of indenturing outside of the State has been granted by special legislation, it does not exist, and the practice should, in all such cases, be discontinued.

Yours, truly,

GEORGE LEAR.

Honorable FRANCIS WELLS, *Chairman Executive Committee, Board of Public Charities.*







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